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THE

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter*),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

TRANSACTIONS.

VOL. XLVIII.

SESSION 1915-1916.

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The Surveyors' Institution

(Incorporated by Royal Charter),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET,

WESTMINSTER, S.W.

OFFICERS, 1915-1916.

COUNCIL.

President.

John Henry Hanson (Yorkshire).

Vice-Presidents.

George Francis Stewart (Dublin)
Arthur Lyon Ryde (London)
John Hubert Oakley (London)
Andrew Young (London)

Members of Council.

Frederick George Chinnock (London)
Sir Robert James Thompson (Kent)
John Willmot (Warwickshire)
Joseph Henry Sabin (London)
John McClare Clark (Northumberland)
James Inglis Davidson (Edinburgh)
Edwin Savill (London)
Edmund Walter Rushworth (London)
John David Wallis (Lancashire)
Dendy Watney (London)
George Corderoy (London)
Ernest Alfred Rawlence (Wiltshire)
Herbert Mansfield Cobb (Kent)
Edward Samuel Cox (Yorkshire)
Bernard Marr Johnson (London)
Ernest Holtham Leeder (Glamorgan)

Professional Associates of Council.

Stanley Hicks (London)
John Maughan (Yorkshire)

Associates of Council.

Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.

Past-Presidents (*Ex-officio Members of Council*).

Daniel Watney (London)
Sir John F. L. Rolleston (London)
Arthur Vernon (Bucks)
Charles Bidwell (Cambridgeshire)
George Langridge (Kent)
Thomas Taylor Wainwright (Lancashire)
Howard Martin (London)
Sir Alexander Rose Stenning (London)
Leslie Robert Vigers (London)
W. Edgar Horne, M.P. (London)
The Hon. Edward Gerald Strutt (London and Essex)
Howard Chatfeild Clarke (London)

Honorary Secretary.

Percivall Currey.

Secretary.

Alexander Goddard.

List of Standing Committees.

Composed of Members of Council and Provincial Chairmen.

BUILDING.
COUNCIL SELECTION.
COUNTY DISTRICTS AND COUNTRY MEETINGS.
DINNER.
EDUCATION.
ELECTIONS.
FINANCE.
FORESTRY.
LIBRARY AND SESSIONAL PAPERS.
PARLIAMENTARY BILLS AND GENERAL PURPOSES.
PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Past-Presidents.

1868 *John Clutton*
1870 *Richard Hall*
1872 *Edward Norton Clifton*
1874 *Thomas Huskinson*
1876 *Edmund James Smith*
1878 *William Sturge*
1880 *Edward Ryde*
1883 *Thomas Smith-Woolley*
1885 *Edward I'Anson*
1886 *William James Beadel, M.P.*
1888 *Elias Pitts Squarey*
1890 *Robert Collier Driver*
1892 *Charles John Shoppee*
1894 *Thomas Chatfeild Clarke*
1895 DANIEL WATNEY
1897 *Christopher Oakley*
1898 *Robert Vigers*
1899 *Thomas Miller Rickman*
1900 *John Shaw*
1901 SIR JOHN F. L. ROLLESTON.
1902 ARTHUR VERNON
1903 *Albert Buck*
1904 *Herbert Thomas Steward*
1905 CHARLES BIDWELL
1906 GEORGE LANGRIDGE
1907 THOMAS TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT
1908 HOWARD MARTIN
1909 SIR ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING
1910 LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS
1911 W. EDGAR HORNE, M.P.
1912 HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT
1913 *W. Edward Woolley*
1914 HOWARD CHATFEILD CLARKE

(The names of those deceased are printed in italics.)

The Surveyors' Institution

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

Is established—

(1) To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.

(2) To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

The Institution was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a total membership of over 5,400.

The Institution consists of four classes, viz.—Fellows, Professional Associates, Associates, and Honorary Members, with a class of Students attached.

A Fellow must have qualified for that position by having acquired a practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined, and have held for at least five years a responsible position in the profession; and must have passed the Examinations called for by the Rules of Examination, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto.* A Fellow has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters F.S.I. after his name. A Fellow has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Chartered Surveyor."

** The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations.*

A Professional Associate must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Examinations. A Professional Associate has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after his name. A Professional Associate has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor."

An Associate must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to unite with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

An Honorary Member must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of The Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of The Institution; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

Students (who must not be under eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed one of the Examinations mentioned in the Rules, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of a Member of The Institution. Students are expected to enterfor the Professional Examinations under the conditions laid down in the Rules of Examination.

A Student is entitled to the use of the Library and Loan Library, to attend the Meetings, and to receive the *Transactions*. For further privileges as to fees and percentage of marks, see paragraphs 10, 11, 12, and 14, of the Rules of Examinations.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination may connect themselves with The Institution by enrol-

ment as PROBATIONERS on payment of an annual subscription of One Guinea. Probationers are entitled to attend Meetings, to use The Institution buildings, Museum and Library, and to receive the *Transactions*. They can retain the position for three years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

Scholarships open to Students and tenable for three years have been instituted of the value of £80 and £50 per annum. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of The Institution.

Any person desirous of being admitted into The Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full name and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellows or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a practical knowledge of the candidate; or by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful inquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will nominate the candidate for election by ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds:—

	Annual Subscription. £ s. d.	Admission Fee. £ s. d.
Student . . .	1 1 0	—
Probationer . .	1 1 0	—
Associate . . .	2 2 0	3 3 0
Professional Associate	2 2 0	3 3 0
Fellow . . .	3 3 0	5 5 0

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of The Institution unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to The Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of The Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of The Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of The Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are held as far as possible on alternate Mondays during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing visitors to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by The Institution after their admission.

Paper 423.
No. 620.

THE OPENING ADDRESS

BY

JOHN HENRY HANSON (President),

READ AT THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION,

8th November, 1915.

Gentlemen,

In 1909, when I first had the honour of being elected a Member of Council of this Institution, I looked forward to the time when I should be able to congratulate my old friend John Farrer on being the first representative of Yorkshire to occupy the Presidential Chair. Mr. Farrer had been a Member of Council since 1900, and the same ballot which resulted in my being selected to join him on that body placed his name among the Vice-Presidents. There seemed, therefore, every probability that in the absence of anything unforeseen, Members would in 1913 ask him to accept the great honour and responsibility of becoming their head.

Had this proved possible, no more suitable representative of the profession in Yorkshire and the north could have been chosen, nor, indeed, throughout the whole country could one have been found who would have filled the position with greater dignity and kindliness. When, therefore, failing health at first made it questionable whether he would be able to sustain the burden of administrative and social duties which must necessarily be borne by the President of a great Institution during his year of office, anxiety was

felt among his many friends; and this was turned into acute disappointment and regret when the verdict of his medical advisers destroyed finally and completely any hope which still existed that his strength would enable him to accept office.

Thus it comes that the distinction of being the first President of The Institution to be chosen from the great county of Yorkshire has fallen to me. Needless to say I appreciate the honour very greatly, and shall do all that lies in my power to forward the legitimate interests of The Institution and of its Members during these troublous times; but I have felt it impossible to open my Address to-night without explaining how the distinction came to be mine, and without expresssing my own deep personal regret that a man who deserved so well of The Institution, and who possessed so fully the respect and affection of all who knew him, was not called upon to fill this seat before me.

Before turning to the less personal part of my Address I should like to take this opportunity of heartily thanking Members for the honour they have done me in selecting me to be their President, and to express a hope that with their support, and the assistance of my good friends on the Council, I may be able to fill my part adequately in the administration of the affairs of The Institution.

We have now entered upon the second year of this momentous struggle, and I feel you may well expect a portion, at any rate, of my Address to deal with its effect upon The Institution and its Members. You will remember that Mr. Chatfeild Clarke just a year ago referred to the fact that on no previous occasion since the foundation of The Institution had a President been

called upon to open the session in circumstances of such anxiety and disquiet. But I scarcely think that either he or any of us at all expected then that twelve months later this anxiety and disquiet would be unfortunately greater, as it certainly is, and that the end of the war would still be difficult to discern. It seems to bulk more and more largely in all our thoughts and affects our lives in a hundred different ways. The attention, the thoughts, and the energies of all of us are engrossed with the vast issues and questions which are constantly arising. Our minds are necessarily and properly occupied with the great demands upon the nation, of which by far the greatest is that upon the lives of our countrymen, which directly affects nearly every family in the land, and which we all sincerely deplore.

I propose, therefore, to lay before you to-night a few thoughts upon the effect of the war on our profession, dealing in the first place with its effect upon The Institution and the individual, and, secondly, upon some of its points of contact with our professional practice.

Although eighteen months ago a large number of professional men were serving in the Territorial Forces either as officers or in the ranks, the total thus engaged compared with the total of those in practice was small. To-day this has all been changed, and I think it will generally be agreed that the most immediate and noticeable effect of the war in connection with our professional societies has been the enormous proportion of their members who have thrown on one side for the time being the whole of their ordinary pursuits and occupations in order to take up arms in their country's need.

Certainly this has been the effect in our own Institution, and I venture to think that we may well feel a legitimate pride in the part our Members are taking in

upholding the cause of liberty and right. The following statistics show the numbers of those connected with The Institution who are serving in the naval and military forces of the Crown, the different services to which they are attached, and their ranks. When we consider that our total membership does not greatly exceed 5,000, of whom many must have passed the military age or be otherwise incapacitated from service, you will, I am sure, agree that a response of between 1,300 and 1,400 men to the national call is worthy of the profession, and will compare favourably with that made by any other class of the community.

TABLE A.

Showing numbers of different classes connected with The Institution who are serving, and their distribution in the Services.

Members in Classes.		Distribution in the Services.	
Fellows	187	Line Regiments	760
Professional Associates ...	799	Cavalry	133
Associates	7	Royal Engineers	136
Colonial Fellows	11	R. E. Services	46
Students and Past-Students	233	Artillery	99
Probationers	18	Army Service Corps ...	54
Examinees	132	R.A.M.C.	34
	1,387	do. Sanitary Section	46
		Cyclist Corps	14
		Machine Gun Sections ...	12
		Army Pay Corps	3
		Army Ordnance Dept. ...	3
		Veterinary Corps	2
		Royal Flying Corps ...	4
		School of Musketry ...	1
		Royal Naval Division ...	23
		do. Engineers ...	6
		do. Air Service...	11
			1,387

Table B.

Showing distribution of Members serving according to rank.

Navy.		Army.	
Lieutenants	3	Brigadier-Generals ...	1
Sub-Lieutenants	11	Colonels	1
Petty Officers	3	Lieut.-Colonels	12
Leading Seamen	1	Majors	53
Able Seamen	3	Captains	104
Ordinary Seamen	1	Lieutenants	153
		2nd Lieutenants	338
Flight Commander... ...	1	Sergt.-Majors	5
Recruiting Officer	1	Quarter-Master Sergeants	5
Paymaster	1	Colour-Sergeants	3
		Sergeants	45
	25	Corporals	54
		Lance-Corporals	54
		Bombardiers	3
		Privates	398
		Drivers	17
		Troopers	40
		Sappers	48
		Gunners	13
		Pipers	2
		Buglers	1
		Mechanics	3
		Dispatch Motorists ...	4
		Red Cross	5
			1,362

In certainly seven cases military distinctions have been gained, but it is possible that this number may have been exceeded, as these awards are not always easy to connect with individual Members.

In May Mr. A. V. Spencer, the son of Mr. Aubrey Spencer, the well-known authority on agricultural law, was made a member of the Distinguished Service Order

for, in the bald terminology of *The London Gazette*, "Good work in attack on October 21st, and in repelling "night attacks on October 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, at "Ypres."

In December Mr. G. S. Davidson, the son of our respected Member of Council who represents Scotland, obtained the Distinguished Service Cross for great coolness and gallantry in action at Achi Baba in the face of a terrific attack by the Turks. He was again mentioned in Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatches in August.

In September last Mr. H. Phillips Fletcher, who has been a Member since 1893, and is major in the Middlesex Hussars, was awarded the Croix de Guerre upon the recommendation of Admiral Fournet, of the French Mediterranean Squadron. He was specially lent to the Aviation Maritime as military observer, and has done excellent work in making aerial reconnaissances from the coast, and in dropping bombs on munition factories in Asia Minor, Syria, and Arabia.

On the 4th October the Military Cross was awarded to Mr. H. H. Walton, Student, for services on 30th and 31st July near Ypres, when ordered to reoccupy an advanced sap which was heavily bombarded by the enemy. By his example and gallant conduct the position, an important one, was held in spite of heavy losses. It is with deep regret that I have to add that Mr. Walton's name has since appeared among those killed in the recent advance near Loos, his brother, Mr. A. A. Walton, Professional Associate, being wounded at the same time.

Another member, Mr. E. W. F. Hammond, Professional Associate, was reported on the 30th October as having gained the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the bomb fight at Sanctuary

Wood on 30th September, when, although severely wounded in the right side during the afternoon and unable to use his right arm, he remained at the front, using his left arm until after nightfall, when his wound compelled him to retire.

As recently as the 5th November the name of Mr. G. H. W. Green appeared among those receiving a similar honour. Mr. Green, as examinee of The Institution, gained his distinction for conspicuous gallantry near Fosse in September. He set a splendid example of coolness and bravery under fire when in command first of his platoon and later of his company. And in this morning's *Times* I notice that Mr. G. L. Broad, Professional Associate, has obtained a similar distinction for good work in the Dardanelles, though no particulars, descriptive of his action, have yet appeared.

With so many serving and when "the Angel of "Death has been abroad throughout the land," so that one "may almost hear the beating of his wings," we could not expect our Members to escape the toll of the wounded and dead, the record of which we scan apprehensively each morning in the daily press. We are unfortunately aware that a number of men have been invalided home, in some cases permanently disabled, but it has not been possible as yet to secure a complete record. Of those, however, who have made the greatest sacrifice, by giving their lives for their country, I believe our list may be looked upon as approximately correct, and I am sure you would wish me to bring up to date the list which appeared in the Annual Report of last session's work. The five months which have since passed have added, I deeply regret to say, 17 more names to this Roll of Honour. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary for me to say how profoundly we feel the

loss of these gallant gentlemen, and how heartfelt is our sympathy towards their relatives in their great bereavement.

I am therefore appending Table C at the end of my Address showing the Members of The Institution who have died in the service of their country in the Great European War up to 8th November, 1915. This list comprises 7 Fellows, 31 Professional Associates, 8 Students, making a total of 46.

Of the effects of the war upon The Institution, that shown by the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination may be placed second in point of importance. In 1912, 1913, and 1914 respectively, 1,223, 1,412, and 1,240 candidates sat for the Preliminary and Professional Examinations; and although for reasons which I need not enter upon here these figures were somewhat abnormal, it is clear that the war affected very adversely the entry for 1915, when only 819 candidates sent in their names and of those 209 withdrew before examination—mainly for reasons connected with the war —leaving a total of only 610 who actually sat. Even these failed to escape the prevailing conditions in preparing for examination, only 55 per cent. reaching the pass standard, as compared with the average since the examinations were instituted of 66·73 per cent. I cannot, of course, as yet give definite figures for 1916, but a further reduction is shown in the number of those who have sent in their names, viz., 280, and it is more than probable that this total will be considerably reduced by withdrawals before the examinations take place in January and March next.

From the point of view of The Institution this cannot be looked upon as otherwise than serious. It is to the examinees that we look for our future Members,

and any circumstances tending to reduce their number must necessarily react adversely upon our membership, and so upon the prosperity and influence of The Institution. In saying this I do not wish to appear depressing. I have the greatest faith in The Institution and its future, and have, therefore, the less hesitation in placing the position clearly before you. With the advent of peace and as the financial equilibrium of the world is restored, I have every confidence that The Institution will become even more influential and representative than it has been in the past.

The war has also and naturally had an effect upon our immediate finances. The reduction in income due to the falling off in the examination candidates, and in the number of those presenting themselves for election, has been accentuated by the fact that the Council have not thought it right to take subscriptions from those who have temporarily given up their business to serve their country. But here again I must not seem to paint too gloomy a picture. During the last few years The Institution has passed through a period of unexampled prosperity, and although we cannot hope to escape entirely from a cataclysm the effects of which must be felt throughout the whole world, our position is secure, and our services are, I think, likely to be more than ever in demand when problems in connection with land again come up for solution after the end of the war. Meanwhile our organisation not only continues its accustomed work but is freely at the disposal of the State, either for advising upon special problems or for finding *personnel* for special work. I need not, however, say more under this head, as it was dealt with in some detail in the recent Annual Report of the Council.

It is still impossible to offer any opinion, which

would be generally applicable, as to the effect of the war upon the practices of individuals. Just as in some parts of the country the war has stimulated industry and given rise to an illusory appearance of prosperity, while other districts depending upon different forms of employment have suffered severely, so the consequences to the individual surveyor have varied with the district in which he lives, and with the branch of the profession he happens to follow. Some indication of its effect upon one of the branches of our profession is, however, shown by the Returns of the Estate Exchange Register of Sales of Property. It will be noticed that the total for the four quarters commencing on the 1st October last (£3,025,375) is little more than one-third that for the preceding four quarters (£8,415,244); and although these figures may affect directly only one class of Members, it is undoubted that the movements of the real estate market provide a useful index of the activity of the profession generally.

—	1913.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£
1st Quarter ...	1,213,650	869,536	423,320*
2nd „ ...	3,203,722	3,423,420	882,563*
3rd „ ...	2,006,685	1,972,234	1,298,921*
4th „ ...	2,105,054	420,571*	—

* War quarters.

But I fear that even in those parts where the activities occasioned by the war are most feverish, cases will be few where the professional man's earned income has not suffered as compared with an average year. Not infrequently this will not be accompanied by a corresponding diminution in the work falling to be

done by the individual, as the absence of one or more of the principals or members of the staff, whose places are being kept open, necessitates a redistribution of the work among those remaining. The question of finding employment on their return to civil life for men whose businesses have been shut down or whose situations have not been kept open, opens out a field for organisation and valuable work in which The Institution will be able to take a useful part.

It may be of use here to remind Members of the concession allowed by the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2), Section 13 (1), and the Finance Act, 1915, Section 20, which revives the old privilege given under Section 133 of the 1842 Act, and Section 6 of the Revenue Act, 1855, and entitles taxpayers, whose profits are affected by the war, to have the bad year taken into account in calculating the income tax payable by them. Members likely to benefit by the concession would do well to discuss the matter with their surveyors of taxes. The hardship entailed by an increased income tax and a reduced income has also been recognised in the recent Budget, which proposes that where the actual income of 1915-16 falls short by more than 10 per cent. of the income on which tax has been paid, additional relief may be claimed. The following extract from the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in September last indicates the nature of this relief:—

"Relief is also proposed from the additional income "tax in certain cases. The whole of the additional "duty will be repayable in the event of any individual "proving that his actual income from all sources for "the year is less by one-fifth than the income on which "he has paid taxes. This is an endeavour to redress "the hardship upon the individual who this year,

"having a very small income, is nevertheless assessed "on the average of the three preceding years when he "had a very large income, and finds that he is called "upon to pay 3*s.* 6*d.* in the £ income tax in respect of "an income which it is true he once enjoyed, but which "he now no longer possesses. It is proposed, where his "actual income is less by one-fifth, that he shall be "relieved of the whole of the 40 per cent. increase, and "that where the deficiency does not amount to one-fifth, "but is more than 10 per cent., repayment of a propor-"tionate part of the additional duty will be allowed."

Up to the present I am glad to say that, although there is plenty of evidence that in our profession, as in others, a remodelling of the scale of living may be necessary, the instances of real distress which have come to our notice have not been numerous. But the end of the struggle cannot be foreseen, and I confess I anticipate with some apprehension the calls which may be made on the War Fund collected by Mr. Chatfeild Clarke a year ago for the assistance of those of our profession who find themselves in financial difficulty. I do not propose at present to renew his appeal, but I would ask the benevolently inclined to bear in mind this fund and the needs of their brother surveyors when considering what response they can make to the many other calls which are made upon them.

There is one class of our Members, however, which has suffered indirectly very severely through the war, and whose case calls for special reference and sympathy. We are all aware that differences of opinion exist as to the wisdom of the land legislation inaugurated in 1909, but I am pleased to think that those differences do not extend to the *personnel* of the staff got together by Sir Robert Thompson and Mr. Edgar Harper. They have

carried through their difficult task with marked tact and ability, and in a manner which, perhaps I may be permitted to say, reflects great credit both upon themselves and upon the profession to which they belong. If the effectiveness of their work is found to have been lessened by too close a confinement within statutory definitions, the reproach should not be addressed to them but to those responsible for the drafting of the measure they were called upon to administer.

It was perhaps not unnatural that, in view of the small financial return from the land taxes, the proportionately high cost of the department, and the fact that the valuation was expected to be completed in 1915, the Government should have been pressed from some quarters to include a large reduction in the valuation staff among the economies which must be exercised in a time of such financial stress as the present.

Whatever the cause, and the Government alone is in possession of the information necessary to arrive at a decision as to the justification for any such action at the present time, the fact is that wholesale retrenchment is taking place, giving rise, it is to be feared, to hardship in many cases, and even to acute distress in some. Special hardship is to be feared, particularly among senior men on the temporary staff, who had without contradiction generally looked upon their positions as a certain step towards the permanent establishment, and had thereby been led to incur responsibilities which they would otherwise have shunned. While I am not, of course, in a position to offer any comment upon this policy of dismissal, I do feel competent to say that the profession is not able at the present time to absorb a large number of men into private practice; and I feel justified, therefore, in asking that the Government should

do what it can to reduce the inevitable hardship by insisting that competent men from the dismissed staff should be looked upon as having a prior claim upon all vacancies in other departments which they have the necessary qualifications or ability to fill. I press this the more as I do not think that up to the present this course has always been followed. I should also like to ask our own Members to do all in their power to find employment for those Members of our Institution whose professional careers have been so unexpectedly arrested.

Since the early part of the year the Council have been giving close consideration to this problem, and those of our Members who are thus affected may depend upon everything possible within our powers being done to lessen the hardship of their position.

In view of the official statement that the first step of the Government valuation has reached completion, a retrospect of the past and forecast of the future work of the department might have seemed an appropriate subject for your President's Address this year, and doubtless I should have been tempted to deal at some length with what in ordinary times would have been so opportune a topic. But all will, I think, sympathise with me in declining the *rôle* of prophet in the present uncertain state of affairs. Should the war continue as long as now unfortunately seems possible, the hiatus in the valuation as it now stands and as it would have to be resumed by a reorganised department would seem likely to present many difficulties, and could hardly be bridged over by the comparatively small staff which it is proposed to retain. In the circumstances, therefore, I do not propose to attempt any forecast of the work, and I feel myself also absolved from dealing with it in retrospect.

Before leaving this part of my Address, I should like to say how greatly the difficulties in connection with this stupendous work have been eased by the fact that so many of the Valuation Staff—I believe something like one thousand men—possessed The Institution qualifications. They have been imbued with our professional feeling, and were able to meet and discuss questions with surveyors in private practice in a spirit of mutual understanding and freedom which could not otherwise have existed. It is pleasant to think that, even in the face of the great changes which are being made, the future administration of the department by the established staff will be in the hands of men whose qualification for office is their membership of our body, a fact which should continue to stimulate a healthy professional interest in their work, to the mutual advantage of the subject and the State.

I now turn to the second part of my Address—the main points in which, the effects of the war and the resulting legislation, affect our work as surveyors.

The conservation and augmentation of our home-produced food supplies were naturally among the first of the national requirements to which the attention of Parliament was directed, and a number of statutes having this object were passed in the early days of the war: (4 & 5 Geo. V.), cap. 26, enabling food, forage and stores for His Majesty's Forces to be requisitioned in case of emergency, passed 7th August, 1914; cap. 51, enabling the Board of Trade during the period of the present war to take possession of food-stuffs unreasonably withheld; and cap. 75, authorising the regulation and restriction by order of the Board of Agriculture of the slaughter of animals used for food, passed 31st August, 1914.

The last-mentioned Act was drafted to meet a need

which became more and more insistent as the demands of the new armies upon our food supplies increased and forced up market prices; farmers, influenced partly by the high prices obtainable, and partly by the fact that the greatly enhanced cost of feeding stuffs made stock-keeping a very speculative occupation, being tempted to send immature and breeding stock into the meat markets.

In July of the present year it was found necessary to amend this measure by "An Act to make provision "for securing the maintenance of a sufficient stock of "cattle, sheep, and swine, and for purposes connected "therewith" (5 & 6 Geo. V.), cap. 65. This Act extended and defined more accurately the power of the Board of Agriculture to prohibit or restrict the sale of animals, except male calves, and the sale, or exposure for sale, of the meat of immature animals.

Those of our Members who are concerned more particularly with the management of agricultural estates and home farms have doubtless studied with interest the Board's order of 18th August last, which prohibits the slaughter of animals visibly in calf or in pig, and, except in the case of certain breeds of cattle unsuitable for feeding, makes it an offence to kill calves until the first permanent molar tooth has been cut, *i.e.*, practically until they are six months old.

Such an order on the face of it appears drastic, but the necessity for conserving the national wealth represented by our flocks and herds will cause every thinking man to support the Government in the measures to further that object.

More important perhaps from the surveyor's point of view, however, are the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act passed on the 27th November,

1914, and the Regulations thereunder. To these provisions as affecting real property generally and its owners I propose first to refer, and then to state shortly the main kindred provisions made in earlier times. In this way I hope to trace to some extent the development and the exercise of this particular function of the State. Let me say, however, at the outset that the subject, like so many of the matters surveyors have to deal with, is largely one of law, and I have, therefore, discussed the question with some of my lawyer friends, who have been good enough to assist me with their advice and criticism; and to them I desire to express my indebtedness and my gratitude for their suggestions and help.

It may be said, I think, generally speaking, that in their far-reaching operation the recent provisions exceed anything that has gone before, as indeed from the extreme gravity of the times and the modern conditions was to be expected. We shall, however, also see that they are not so drastic in their effect upon the individual owners affected as were the provisions of the first enactment of the kind.

The Act gives to His Majesty in Council powers, during the continuance of the present war, to issue regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, and by such regulations to provide for the suspension of any restrictions on the acquisition or user of land under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1875, and the Military Lands Acts, 1891 to 1903, to which reference will be made later. Such regulations were subsequently made, and in the opening paragraph it is declared that "The ordinary avocations of life and the "enjoyment of property will be interfered with as little "as may be permitted by the exigencies of the measures "required to be taken for securing the public safety and

" the defence of the realm "; and it is directed that those carrying the regulations into effect are to observe this general principle. But, subject only to this declaration of general principle, the competent naval or military authority, and any person duly authorised by him, is authorised, where for the purpose of securing public safety in the defence of the realm it is necessary so to do, to take possession of land, to construct military works (including roads) thereon, to remove trees and fences, to take possession of buildings or other property, to place buildings in a state of defence, to cause buildings to be destroyed, or property to be removed or destroyed, and to do any act involving interference with private rights of property necessary for the defence of the realm. Power is also given to the like authorities to use land for the training of His Majesty's Forces, and to stop up roads. And so far no provision is made for compensation, as to which therefore no claim as of right would presumably lie against the Crown. But this matter has not been overlooked, and a Royal Commission of Inquiry, dated the 31st March, 1915, has been issued appointing Mr. Henry Edward Duke, K.C., and Sir James Thomas Woodhouse, and Sir Matthew Yemmill Wallace to inquire and determine and to report what sums in cases not otherwise provided for ought in reason and fairness to be paid out of the public funds to applicants (not being subjects of any enemy State) who are resident or carrying on business in the United Kingdom, in respect of direct and substantial loss incurred and damage sustained by them by reason of interference with their property or business in the United Kingdom through the exercise by the Crown of its rights and duties in the defence of the realm. Thus it is to be noted compensation is not of right but

of grace, but I am sure we may all feel that individual property owners who may be affected will be fairly treated by this tribunal and the Crown.

These provisions are, as I have said, both drastic and far-reaching, but I think we shall all agree that they are quite necessary and proper and may be said to have their foundation in the ancient common law prerogative of temporarily occupying and using the property of a subject, a right that has been emphasised by the Master of the Rolls in a recent case, in which he accepted as authoritative, its expression in an old statement of the law to the effect that "When enemies come against the "realm to the sea coast it is lawful to come upon any land "adjoining the sea coast to make trenches or bulwarks "for the defence of the realm for every subject hath "benefit by it."

This after all, when one comes to think about it, is but a declaration to which surely all will subscribe, that the needs of the realm are to be and must be the paramount consideration, else our rights and our privileges cannot be maintained or be of value.

In this respect it is especially interesting to turn to the first statute bearing on the question passed in the year 1512, 4 Hen. VIII., cap. 1, in circumstances and for reasons in striking contrast to the present, yet in words which with little alteration and extension would be quite appropriate to-day. I venture to quote them. They are as follows:—

> "For as much as the Land of Bretayne (Brittany) and also the haven of Brest lyeth streight against the South Seecostes of the Countie of Cornwall, and that the French our anncient enemyes and Bretaynes enemyes by reason of their fysshing upon the see costes knowe as well every haven and creke within the

said Countie as every landyng place in as large maner as any subgiett of our Sovereign Lors the King dooth and that the said Countie is threescore and ten myle in lenght and the substaunce thereof right little more than six myle in brede from the Southsee to the Northsee by reason whereof they also knowe that grete multitude of people can not shortly resort to put theym of at theire landyng: and in divers and many of the seyd landyng places nother pile blokhouse ne Bulwork is made to greve or annoye theym at their landyng; which considerations unto our sayd enemyes grete audacite comfort and corage gyveth to arrive and land in the same parties to the grete annoyance of our said Sovereign Lordis subgiett there and to the utterly undoyng of divers and many of theym oonles a remedie be the sooner provided."

This statute, which was to endure to the following Parliament, went on to enact that the justices of the peace and sheriffs should survey the county from Plymouth to Land's End, and appoint towns and parishes to make bulwarks, braies, walls, ditches, and all other fortifications for the same, and that every mayor and constable appointed by the justices and sheriff was to command all the inhabitants within the precincts of their office to be at the seaside with such instruments as they had or could get for making such works, under penalty of not exceeding ten days' imprisonment, without bail; and there were similar provisions as to landing places in other parts of the realm. This, it may be said, was a kind of "national service" with a vengeance, as by it personal service was commandeered, subject to penalty and without reward, and it went on further, you will be interested to hear, to provide a power "to enter upon every man's ground, of what "estate or degree he be of, and also to dig for and take "materials for the said works, and this expressly with-

" out any manner of payment to be demanded, or any " manner of action to be attempted in respect thereof."

After this, I understand, there were a number of statutes passed, as in fact there have constantly been right up to recent times, with the object of enabling the State to acquire specific lands for special purposes.

The earliest statute of the kind was passed in 1708 in the reign of Queen Anne, and between that time and the year 1803, to which I shall next refer, twenty-eight of such statutes were passed.

The chief point of interest for us in these statutes is that generally speaking in those up to 1845, when the Lands Clauses Act with which you are all familiar was passed, the lands in question " to the end that the true " and real value of the estates may be ascertained and " the owners and proprietors thereof may have just and " reasonable satisfaction " were vested in trustees in trust for the owners until compensation should be paid and thenceforth in trust for the Crown, and commissioners were appointed to decide claims. Owners, if they wished, could have compensation settled by a jury to be summoned by the sheriff upon warrant from the commissioners, a provision which may be said to be the forerunner, as it were, of the procedure under the Lands Clauses Act, and which since it was passed has usually been incorporated with the Acts in question.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, as you will remember, there was the great impetus due to the apprehension of invasion by Napoleon, and we come to what may be said to be the first of the statutes of general application which later came to be called Defence Acts. It is the statute of 43 Geo. III., cap. 55, passed in the year 1803, and contains words which on the authority of the present Master of the Rolls contain a plain

assertion of the prerogative right in its recital that "It "is expedient that His Majesty should be enabled to "exercise in the most effectual manner the powers by "law vested in him for preventing and repelling an "invasion of the United Kingdom by His Majesty's "enemies and that for such purposes provision should "be made . . . . to enable His Majesty to provide "grounds which may be wanting for encamping His "Majesty's armies and for erecting batteries beacons "and other works which may be necessary for the "public service; and also to provide for the indemnity "(in certain cases) of persons who may suffer in their "property by measures which may be taken for the "defence and security of the country and annoyance of "the enemy."

It then (among other matters), in case of actual or apprehended invasion, empowers the Crown to authorise county lieutenants, upon request from the military authorities, to order the removal or appropriation of anything which might be useful to the enemy or applicable to the public service, and in case of necessity to remove, destroy, or render useless any house, mill, bridge, or other building, or any matter or thing whatsoever and generally to do and act in the premises as the public service and the exigencies of particular cases should require. General officers were also authorised to survey and mark out any land required for the public service and to treat and agree with the owners for the possession or use thereof during such time as the exigencies of the service should require. No lands, however, were to be taken without the consent of the owners unless "the necessity" were certified by the lord-lieutenant or two deputy-lieutenants, or unless an enemy had actually invaded the kingdom. If no

agreement were arrived at two justices . . . . might be required to give immediate possession by means of a warrant addressed to the sheriff. As to compensation in the case of houses, &c., destroyed, the Treasury were to appoint persons to assess compensation, and if their figure was not accepted, two justices might be called upon to settle an amount; while in the case of lands taken, two justices or two deputy-lieutenants were to issue a warrant to the sheriff to summon before them a jury to decide claims and settle compensation. It is to be noted that this statute appears only to have contemplated temporary use of land during an emergency.

In the next year a further statute was passed providing for absolute purchase of lands, but with substantially the same restriction on compulsion, substituting, however, "expediency" for "necessity," and in case of no agreement possession of lands could only be obtained if owners failed for fourteen days to accept what was offered to them, while in the matter of compensation an appeal from the decision of the jury was given to either side to bring the verdict before the Court of Exchequer for consideration, which Court might direct a common or special jury to be summoned for the next assizes to re-try the matter before a judge, this second verdict being final.

There was a further amending Act in 1809 of no great importance. Then, after a period in which a number of minor Acts, which are mainly special Acts for particular purposes of the kind to which I have already referred, or "vesting" statutes, we come to the Defence Act of 1842. This was chiefly a Consolidating Act, and, so far as I can ascertain, established no fresh precedent of interest to surveyors, its provisions in this regard being those of the Acts of 1803 and 1804, with which I have just been dealing, including the provisions

for the protection of the owner to which I have already called attention, viz., consent save in exceptional cases, and a period of fourteen days for consideration as to whether the owner would accept the quantum of compensation after the same had been offered on behalf of the Crown.

This Act, and other Acts amending it, or passed with like objects, and which raise no points of interest to us Surveyors that have not already been covered, are known as the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1875. But it should be mentioned that in an Act passed in 1891 (the Ranges Act, 1891) it was provided that when any land was acquired under the Defence Acts the person, or authority acquiring it, may require the amount of compensation to be settled by arbitration instead of by jury.

In one of the Defence Acts (passed in 1860) it may be of interest to you to know that I found what in a sense may be called a provision for betterment in the case of prohibition against building upon a man's land, the tribunal being required to consider whether the agricultural value of the land affected was increased by drainage works carried out by the Secretary of State, or whether its available area was increased by the removal of hedges or ditches, and to take the same into account.

There were also in force in August, 1914, four measures known as the Military Land Acts, 1891 to 1903, for facilitating the acquisition or control of lands for various military or naval purposes, and the Military Manœuvres Acts, 1897 and 1911, but these, generally speaking, seem to have followed the lines of the Lands Clauses Acts as to acquisition of lands and compensation, and it does not seem to me necessary to do more than just refer to them.

Summarising these provisions as a whole we see that

in the earliest days there was no provision whatever for compensation; that later came a period during which the Crown was subject to definite provisions and restrictions for the protection of owners as to compensation, similar to, or the same as, those in the case of the compulsory acquisition of lands by subjects entrusted by Parliament with such powers. And lastly the matter is now dealt with under Statutory Regulations in which, save so far as may be contained in a general declaration of principle that interference should be limited to necessity, there is no provision or restriction in favour of owners, nor for payment of compensation as of right. Provision, however, has been made for such payment as of grace, the amount to be determined by a Royal Commission specially appointed to deal fairly and reasonably with the matter.

These are the principal Acts affecting land interests which have been brought into active operation in consequence of the war, and the exercise of the powers conferred by them have necessitated the calling in of surveyors throughout the country, and thus provided work at a time when it has been most opportune and acceptable to the profession.

And now, gentlemen, the concluding thought which I wish to emphasise is that the most important national problem and duty of to-day is for each and all of us to put aside every personal consideration and to devote our untiring energies in whatever way may be nearest to our hand towards helping to bring this war to a successful and speedy end with the full and deliberate determination that its conclusion must rest upon terms that will secure to our children a reasonable prospect of lasting peace, so that they may devote their thoughts and energies to the development of the many social

problems, and the improvement of the condition of life for the community generally, which this war has interrupted.

Although these great questions are suspended for the time being, it is necessary that members of our profession should prepare for the day when the nation has sheathed the sword, and is again able to devote her attention to a domestic policy of moral and intellectual progress, and to a forward movement towards the essentials of a happy, healthy, and useful life.

Table C.

List of Members of The Institution who have died in the service of their country in the Great European War, up to 8th November, 1915.

Name.	Rank and Regiment.	Previous Position.
W. B. Barling (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., 6th Bn. Worcester Regt.	Valuation Department.
Eric Butler (P.A.)	Pte., London Rifle Brigade	Messrs. W. Brown & Co., Tring.
C. J. T. Carew (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., 2nd Bn. E. Yorks. Regt.	Messrs. Carew & Finn, London.
James Carey (P.A.)	L.-Cpl. Piper, London Scottish	London County Council.
H. R. Cholmeley (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., Royal Field Artillery	Colonial Survey, Federated Malay States.
B. C. Cumberland (P.A) ...	Capt., 5th Bn. Bedford Regt.	Messrs. Cumberland & Son, Luton.
L. A. Dashwood (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., Oxon. & Bucks L.I.	Agent to Sir G. Faudel Phillips, Bart., Montgomery.
E. H. Fisher (P.A.)	2nd Lieut., 2nd Bn. Yorks. Regt.	Messrs. Fisher, Bolam & Co., Market Harborough.
E. G. D. Fromant (Student) ...	Pte., 1st City of London Sanitary Co.	Mr. J. W. Start, Colchester.
L. F. Gale (P.A.)	Corpl., Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars.	Messrs. Franklin & Gale, Wallingford.
A. E. P. Grant (Student) ...	2nd Lieut., 1/7th Bn. Royal Welsh Fus.	Mr. Jocelyn Bray, Ockham.
H. R. Townsend Green (P.A.)	Capt., Queen's Westminster Rifles	Messrs. Weatherall & Green, London.

TABLE C—(*continued*).

Name.	Rank and Regiment.	Previous Position.
J. F. S. HARDS (P.A.) ...	L.-Corpl., 25th Bn. the London Regt.	Messrs. Glenn & Hards, London.
J. T. C. HAZLEDINE (F.) ...	2nd Lieut., 4th Bn. Royal Welsh Fus.	On his own account.
T. A. HEYWOOD (Student) ...	2nd Lieut., 4th Bn. East Lancs. Regt.	Mr. Thos. Bibbey, Cheadle, Staffs.
H. E. HIPPISLEY (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., 1st Bn. Gloucester Regt.	Messrs. Hippisley & Son, Wells.
J. O. HOLROYD (P.A.)	Sergt., 7th Bn. Norfolk Regt.	Messrs. Thomas Howell & Co., Birmingham.
J. N. HORSFIELD (F.)... ...	Lieut., Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve	On his own account.
JOHN JENKINSON (F.)... ...	Capt., 6th Bn. North Staffs Regt.	On his own account.
W. I. JOHNSON (P.A.) ...	Capt., 4th Bn. Linc. Regt.	On his own account.
S. C. A. LATHBRIDGE (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., 4th London Field Co. R.E.	Mr. Frederic Hammond, F.R.I.B.A., London.
A. C. LEECH (P.A.)	Capt., 5th Bn. Manchester Regt.	Messrs. A. H. Leech & Son, Wigan.
F. W. LOXTON (F.)	Corpl., 6th Bn. Somerset L.I.	Messrs. Wilson & Gray, London and Yeovil.
T. H. MOORE (P.A.)	Lieut., 5th Bn. Glo'ster Regt.	Messrs. Moore & Son, Tewkesbury.
HUGH MORTON (P.A.) ...	Pte., London Scottish	Messrs. Cuthbert Lake & Co., London.
E. R. MUNDLE (P.A.)... ...	Bn. Scout, 5th Bn. 2nd Infantry Brigade, Canadian Cont'gent.	City Surveyors' Office, Newcastle, and afterwards Canada.
WILFORD OLDHAM (P.A.) ...	Pte., Hon. Artillery Company	Valuation Department.
W. L. PALMER (P.A.)... ...	2nd Lieut, 3rd Bn. Monmou'shire Regt.	Messrs. Hall, Wateridge & Owen, Shrewsbury.
WILFRED H. PARKER (P.A.)...	2nd Lieut., 2nd Bn. Royal Munster Fus.	Messrs. Smith, Gore & Co., London, and afterwards Canada.
LESLIE A. PATERSON (P.A.)...	2nd Lieut., 3rd Bn. Essex Regt.	Messrs. Roddick, Colvin & Clark, London.
A. D. PAULL (Student) ...	Pte., Hon. Artillery Company	Mr. Alan Paull, London.
J. O. PAYNE (F.)	Lieut., 4th Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.	Messrs. Baxter, Payne & Lepper, Bromley.
A. R. PETRIE (P.A.)	L.-Corpl., London Scottish.	Messrs. Daniel Watney & Sons, London.
H. O. POWELL (P.A.)	4th Dragoon Guards...	Messrs. Powell & Co., Lewes.
R. J. POYNTON (P.A.)... ...	Lieut., 2nd London Divisional Engineers R.E.	Messrs. Selby & Sanders, London.
G. D. P. ROBINSON (Student)	23rd Bn. County of London Regt.	Messrs. Allan Booth & Dampney, London.

TABLE C—(*continued*).

Name.	Rank and Regiment.	Previous Position.
ANDREW RODDICK (F.) ...	Major, Essex Yeom'ry	Senior partner, Messrs. Roddick, Colvin & Clark.
P. E. M. SIMMONS (Student)	Capt., 1/4th Bn. Hants. Regt. (T.)	Messrs. Simmons & Sons, Basingstoke & Henley-on-Thames.
T. E. SWIFT (Student)... ...	Pte., 23rd Bn. County of London Regt.	Messrs. Vernon & Son, High Wycombe.
H. C. TURNER (P.A.)	Pte., 23rd Bn. County of London	London County Council.
S. P. VANSTONE (P.A.) ...	Lieut., 10th Bn. Rifle Brigade	Mr. F. W. C. Vanstone, Paignton.
C. A. WALLACE (P.A.) ...	Pte., London Scottish	Messrs. Chesterton & Sons, London.
H. H. WALTON (Student) ...	Capt., 7th Bn. Sherwood Foresters	Messrs. Walker, Walton & Hanson, Nottingham.
C. R. A. WARTNABY (P.A.) ...	Lieut., Northamp'shire Imperial Yeomanry	Messrs. Fisher, Bolam & Co., Market Harborough.
J. G. WOOD (F.)	Pte., 23rd Bn. County of London Regt.	Messrs. J. D. Wood & Co., London.
H. I. WYKES (P.A.)	Capt., 6th Bn. Wiltshire Regt.	Gt. Northern Rly.

Mr. J. H. OAKLEY (Vice-President), in proposing a vote of thanks to the President, said he would follow the immemorial custom of The Institution, namely, to eschew all criticism of, or discussion upon, a Presidential Address. When a Member of The Institution rose to the proud position of occupying that Chair he held a most important post, and it was his duty and privilege to give them an open and an unbiassed view of affairs in his inaugural Address. That being so, it would obviously be disadvantageous to The Institution if the freedom of the President's remarks were fettered by the knowledge that they would be open to criticism. In the present case, however, even if they had the wish, no opening for criticism was given in the admirable Address to which they had just listened.

Before making any remarks upon the Address itself, he wished to take the opportunity of welcoming the President on the occasion of his occupying for the first time the Chair at a general meeting of Members, the great majority of whom knew Mr. Hanson very well. They knew the great position he held, and were glad to have him at their head as representing the largest English county, Yorkshire. He would like to add, too, an expression of agreement with the remarks of Mr. Hanson concerning Mr. Farrer. Although they were more than pleased to see Mr. Hanson occupying the proud position of their President, they naturally regretted the reason which had caused Mr. Farrer to forego that honour; he personally did so the more because Mr. Farrer had been a great friend of his father, and had been very kind to him in his young days.

He had not had the pleasure of reading an early proof of the Address, and he had wondered what subject the President could choose at such a time which would help and interest them. But Mr. Hanson, with his great ability, had chosen a topic which, in his opinion, could not possibly have been more appropriate. It would be read with a deep interest, and would help them to remember those Members of The Institution who were suffering from adverse circumstances, military or professional, in consequence of the war; while the President's well-chosen words on page 12 would remind them that the end was not yet in sight, and that it was the duty and privilege of those more favourably situated to help their less fortunate brother surveyors.

In connection with that point he thought perhaps they would allow him to say a few words about a very important movement in connection with the professional classes, of which they had doubtless heard. Without

hesitation he could say that the professional classes had been more adversely affected by the war than any other portion of the population of the country, and nobody unless brought closely in touch with them really knew the losses which many Members had sustained. Some of those present might have heard that a Professional Classes War Relief Fund had been organised, and The Institution itself, and some of the Members of the Council appointed upon the Special Committee, were interesting themselves very largely in that relief fund. There was to be a Christmas in War-time Sale, to be held at the Albert Hall on the 8th, 9th, and 10th December next, and it was hoped that, with the support of all professional classes, a great success would be recorded, and that the sale would be the means of providing substantial funds to assist them in achieving their object of relief.

The only other point he wished to touch upon was somewhat akin to the first. He had been very glad indeed to hear the President speak so plainly and strongly in reference to those who were losing their positions in the Land Valuation Department. Being, in years, one of the younger Members of the Council, he had perhaps been brought into closer touch with those officials than many of the older Members of the Council. The Council had, during the last month or two, done everything in their power to set right a very grievous wrong, and he trusted sincerely that what the President had said that evening would go forth and make some impression on the Government. He really believed, from what he had heard lately, that the Government were beginning to take into consideration the arguments brought before them by the Council, and to realise that they were just and worthy of recognition.

Touching on the question of compensation under the Defence of the Realm Act, that part of the President's Address was most interesting, and at any rate it showed those of them who thought that their clients had been badly used that evidently in the past, matters were far worse, and that they had got to take the rough with the smooth. But there was one point—the compensation question having been honourably recognised by the Government—which had led to a great deal of hardship, and which was capable of being put right, and that was the point of actual payment. He knew of many cases where the Government had gone into possession, three, six, or nine months ago, where they had turned established businesses out of their premises and entered themselves under the Defence of the Realm Act. They had said, "We do not buy you out, we are going to give "you an occupying rent, and an allowance for disturb- "ance, and you can lay a claim for reinstatement at the "end." Many of those men had never received a penny-piece. He thought it was hard that they should be kept so long out of the money which might be essential to their business. He knew several cases where men had had to spend hundreds of pounds to go elsewhere to maintain themselves and preserve their businesses. Yet they were kept out of their money for those long periods.

With those few remarks he desired to move a hearty vote of thanks to the President for his excellent Address, and to wish him the best of health to enable him to discharge the duties of his office during the coming year, as they all knew his abilities would enable him to do.

Mr. E. S. Cox (Member of Council) said that as a Yorkshireman it gave him especial pleasure to second

the vote of thanks to Mr. Hanson for his excellent Address. The Yorkshire Members were very proud indeed to have the President selected from their Committee, and they knew that The Institution could not have a better man. They all knew in Yorkshire that Mr. Hanson would fill his important office to the satisfaction of every Member of The Institution.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting, and carried with acclamation,

Mr. DRYLAND HASLAM, Junr. (Fellow), asked if it would be in order for him to move a resolution to be forwarded to the Government on the question raised on page 12 of the Presidential Address, and to which Mr. Oakley had also referred, with reference to the wholesale retrenchments which had taken place in respect of many members of the land valuation staff.

The PRESIDENT said that, although it was not usual to propose resolutions at their meetings, he did not think such a motion would be out of order.

Mr. DRYLAND HASLAM, Junr. (Fellow) then moved :—

"That the Fellows and Professional Associates of "The Surveyors' Institution present at the Opening Meet- "ing of the Session on 8th November, 1915, Mr. John "Henry Hanson, President, being in the Chair, desire to "call the attention of the Government to the great "hardship entailed upon the technical staff of the "Valuation Department of the Inland Revenue who "have been dismissed at a time when it is practically "impossible for them to obtain employment with "surveyors in private practice, and who are prevented

"from joining His Majesty's forces either through age, "or medical unfitness, or through having dependent "upon them persons whom their Army pay would not "suffice to keep; this Meeting expresses the urgent "hope that the retrenched officials may be looked upon "as having a prior claim upon any Government "appointments, technical or otherwise, which they may "be qualified to fill."

He pointed out that the resolution did not in any way allude to the question of abolition, nor to the question of the promise to the men made at the time of their appointment. But it practically followed the very excellent and careful phrases used in the Presidential Address in regard to that matter. That being so, he was sure that no words of his were needed to commend it to his fellow-Members.

Mr. J. H. Blizard (Fellow) said he had great pleasure is seconding the motion. It was a matter which he certainly thought should go forward, and he hoped that the pressure which the Council of The Institution might be able to bring to bear upon the Government would bear good fruit in due course.

The President then put the resolution to the Meeting, and declared it to be carried unanimously.

The President, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said he desired to thank Mr. Oakley, Mr. Cox, and the Members generally, for their very kind reception of his Presidential Address. The position of President of that Institution was one that provincial men knew could not fall to their particular district very often, as it must of necessity largely be held

by men in London, so that the election of a provincial President was exceedingly gratifying to that part of the country from which he was selected.

He quite agreed with Mr. Oakley that it was a somewhat difficult matter to decide what subject would be interesting to the Members on that occasion, but he certainly felt that no subject which required serious academic consideration would be one that would have commended itself to them. And it had seemed to him that as they were all thinking of the war, having to live and move in it, the points which affected them in connection with properties in which they were interested, and which were largely brought about by the state of war, would be an appropriate and proper subject. Hence his selection, and he thanked the Members very much for so carefully listening to his Address, and hoped some of the points raised by it would be of interest and help to the Members generally.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Paper 424. {
No. 621. }

CASE LAW UNDER THE FINANCE ACT.

By E. M. KONSTAM (Visitor),
Barrister-at-Law.

Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of The Surveyors' Institution, *held on Monday, 22nd November*, 1915.

John H. Oakley (Vice-President) in the Chair.

The Chairman said, before the proceedings commenced, he should like to explain how it came that he was occupying the Chair on the present occasion. They would all be sorry to hear that the President, Mr. Hanson, was indisposed. They would remember that a fortnight ago, on the occasion of the reading of his Presidential Address, he had been obliged to ask their indulgence, as his strength did not permit him to stand for the time required to read the Address, and he thought that they had all admired the courage he exhibited in carrying through his arduous duties that day, after practically rising from a sick bed to do so. His son had now written to say the President would be unable to be with them as his health had again given way and might necessitate his absence for some weeks. He (Mr. Oakley) was sure that they would wish him to express their regret on hearing of his renewed illness, and their earnest hope that his recovery might be a speedy and permanent one. In the absence of the senior Vice-Presidents, the duty of taking the Chair had developed on him that evening.

Election of Three Honorary Members.

The CHAIRMAN said it gave him great pleasure to propose the Election as Hon. Members of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G., President of the Board of Agriculture, and the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. The Institution was proud of the distinguished men who formed that class, and the addition of those proposed for election that evening would add to their lustre.

The motion having been seconded by Sir ALEXANDER STENNING, was put to the Meeting, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. E. M. KONSTAM then read his Paper as follows:—

Before attempting to summarise the cases decided under the Finance Act of 1910, it may be as well to enquire for a moment what principles our Courts apply in interpreting statutes. In the first place, it is not too much to say that most statutes are obscure. But the Courts, unless absolutely driven to it, are loth to think that they are meaningless, that they are passed in ignorance of previously existing law, that they are intended to disregard the practical realities of life, or that they are enacted for the purpose of committing injustice. Further, there is a rule that a statute must be construed according to what it says itself, and not by what was said about it in Parliament. Anybody who has ever had to wade through *Hansard*, and read the Debates on a Bill, will at once appreciate the necessity for this rule. For all these reasons there has been invented an imaginary

person called the "draftsman," who takes the blame of all the defects of the Act, but who is by courtesy supposed to know the facts concerning the subject in hand, to have just intentions, to be aware of the law as it stood before the Act was passed, and even (though this is a large assumption) to remember what was enacted in the last section but one, and in the definition clause.

When in the face of the language of the Act these flattering suppositions can no longer be made, when it becomes quite clear that the section is hopelessly unpractical or has been passed in order to work injustice, the "draftsman" is dropped out, and judge and counsel prefer to speak of "the Legislature in its wisdom"—a phrase which, I fear, is sometimes not meant to be taken literally. We shall find instances of all kinds in the cases decided under the Finance Act; some sections drawn with knowledge of practical realities, others in complete ignorance of facts, some drawn with a just intention, some clearly intended to be unjust, others "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike," in which the desire to commit injustice has not been expressed with precision.

Let us now examine the decided cases.

It will be convenient to take the principal decisions under Part I. of the Act in the order of the Act itself; and in this way we may begin with the name of *Lumsden*, so inseparably connected with the increment value duty. I am quite ignorant of the motives which induced Mr. Lumsden to fight his case up to the highest Court in the country, but if his object was to show the inherent injustice of this duty, that object has certainly been attained, and radical alterations in its nature have been promised in consequence of the decision in this

case. Perhaps if it had not been for the war, those promises might even have been fulfilled! But let us leave the region of speculation and come to facts. The case, which is reported (1913) 1 K. B., 346 ; 3 K. B., 809 ; (1914) A. C., 877, arose upon Section 2 (2) of the Act. Land with a building upon it was given in the provisional valuation an original site value, as on 30th April, 1909, of £105. The property was sold in August, 1910, for £750, subject to a tithe of £33 capital value. It was found in the case stated by the Referee that if a fresh valuation of gross value was to be made as at the time of the sale that gross value would be £658. The full site value on the earlier date was £228.

The appellant contended that, for the purpose of calculating the deductions to be made from the consideration or purchase price, which is set up by Section 2 (2) (*a*) as the standard from which the site value on the occasion of sale is to be ascertained, the price realised *plus* the capital value of the tithe must be taken to be the gross value as at the time of the sale. The Revenue contended that for this purpose the true gross value must be ascertained by valuation. If Mr. Lumsden was right, there would be no increment value ; if the Revenue were right, the duty was leviable on an increment value of £125.

Taking all the Courts together, four of the judges were in favour of the Crown's contention, and three in favour of Mr. Lumsden's. The result was that increment value duty is leviable upon the increase in value of a composite property consisting of land and buildings, instead of on the increase in the value of the site alone; and as it has been agreed that this is a bad result from the point of view of public policy, there is little now to be gained by a

discussion of the judgments delivered. But if those of the dissentient judges are read, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that they were actuated by a desire to believe that the Legislature had not intended to enact the injustice of taxing a man on the increase in value of property due to his own exertions, and that its sole intention was to tax — justly, as some think — the unearned increment in the value of bare land. The majority of the judges, on the other hand, thought— (1914) A. C., 895—"that Parliament must, on the literal "construction of its language, be taken to have contem- "plated the possible taxation of either something more "or something less than site value, strictly so called."

The House of Lords in *Inland Revenue* v. *Walker* (1915) A. C., 509, followed their former decision, although the special case as stated by the Referee was perhaps rather more favourable to the appellant than that in *Lumsden's* case. The purchase here was made by a sitting tenant, and their Lordships held further that an additional sum of £180 included in the purchase money could not be excepted in arriving at the consideration for the purposes of the calculation under Section 2 (2) (*a*). The Referee inferred that this extra sum had been paid by the purchaser to avoid being disturbed in his occupation of the premises; and although it is true that the House thought there was not sufficient evidence to support this inference, only one of the Lords appears to have decided against the deduction of this sum of £180 on the ground that even if the reason of its being paid had been established in fact, it was inadmissible in law. Unless therefore this point is concluded by *Clay's* case, with which I shall deal later, it appears to be still open.

In the case of *Hayllar* v. *Inland Revenue* (1914)

1 K. B., 528, Parliament was held, in Section 2 (3), though it had purported to provide for a substituted site value in the case of a decline in value after a mortgage, to have enacted what was "almost illusory as a benefit to the "owner." "It seems to me irrational and absurd, but "the language is too strong," said the Master of the Rolls, and proceeded to hold that the amount of the actual mortgage debt must be taken as the gross value for the purpose of calculating the site value as at the time of the mortgage, and of substituting that site value for the site value ascertained as on 30th April, 1909. The true gross value at the date of the mortgage was, as everybody with experience of the management of land knows, probably about half as much again as the amount advanced on mortgage; and if a site value based on the true gross value could have been substituted, the owner of the land might derive some real benefit from the provisions of Section 2 (3), which are supposed to protect him from paying an excessive increment value duty in addition to suffering a depreciation of his property. As it is, the benefit enacted is "merely illusory." Did the "draftsman" intend that; or had he so little experience of transactions in land as to imagine that "the amount secured by the mortgage" generally represents the full market value? Neither alternative is creditable to "the Legislature in its "wisdom."

The next duty in the order of the Act is the Reversion Duty, and the leading case upon it is that of *Inland Revenue* v. *Marquess Camden* (1914) 1 K. B., 641; (1915) A. C., 241. In this case the Courts strained the presumption of good intention almost to breaking point in favour of the "draftsman." They held, in short, that Parliament, if it was ignorant of the practice in connec-

tion with leases of land, or if knowing that practice it desired to enact a grave injustice, had not expressed that ignorance or that intention in sufficiently clear words to be effective. The material passage from Section 13 is as follows: "The total value of the land at the time of the "original grant of the lease, to be ascertained on the "basis of the rent reserved and payments made in "consideration of the lease (including, in cases where "a nominal rent only has been reserved, the value of "any covenant or undertaking to erect buildings or to "expend any sums upon the property)." Applying to these words a very usual canon of interpretation, that the specific mention of one alternative implies the definite exclusion of the other, it might be thought that the value of such a covenant or undertaking was intended to be excluded in every case where the rent reserved was more than nominal. And if any one were to infer, say, from the curious drafting of Section 2 (3), remarked upon by the Court of Appeal in *Hayllar's* case, that the hand that drafted Section 13 was the hand of one who was not perfectly familiar with the course of transactions in land, such a captious critic might suppose that the draftsman when he was penning this section had recalled some vague reminiscence of a thing called "a peppercorn," sometimes paid by people who built buildings, and had proudly put his dangerous little piece of knowledge into a parenthesis.

But the Courts have fortunately taken a more serious, and no doubt a juster, view. They have held that the draftsman could not have been ignorant of the fact that in countless cases building agreements are entered into in the first instance, sums large or small are then expended on construction, and leases at rents by no means nominal are granted after the buildings have been erected;

and they have held that the Legislature could not intentionally have committed such an ineptitude as to inflict a heavy penalty of additional reversion duty in such cases. Accordingly they have held that sums expended under a building agreement are "payments made in "consideration of a lease" subsequently granted, even though the rent reserved in that lease is not nominal. When it is remembered that a building agreement is usually an agreement for a lease, and that by the definition in Section 41 "lease" includes an agreement for a lease, this result becomes somewhat remarkable.

Seven judges were unanimous in arriving at the conclusion just summarised; four out of the seven deemed it safer to ignore altogether the existence of the parenthesis; while those who assigned a meaning to it at all, said that it applies only where there is an agreement to spend money after the granting of the lease itself, and not where money has been spent beforehand. But this interpretation still leaves the parenthesis undisturbed where it does apply; thus where there is no building agreement, but only a lease with a covenant to erect buildings or incur expenditure in the future, that covenant will not be taken into account except where the rent reserved is a nominal rent. Certain *dicta* of their Lordships, however, leave it open to be contended that almost any rent below a rack-rent is a "nominal rent"; and more may be heard of that point in times to come.

One practical result of this case will be that it will in future be to the interest of the lessor, where the lessee contemplates erecting buildings or incurring expenditure, to grant an agreement for a lease in the first instance; and this not only in the case of ordinary house-building operations, but in the case of companies

or firms about to erect large works, in fact in the case of all new or expanding undertakings which are not upon freehold sites. Where there is likely to be further expansion, or a subsequent renewal of the lease, this course will be to the lessee's interest also. Industry will thus be penalised by being compelled (often quite unnecessarily except for the reversion duty) to go through the cumbrous and expensive process of negotiating an agreement with the landowner twice instead of once. But perhaps I ought not to complain, for the profit will be to the lawyers.

Other points decided in connection with reversion duty are as follows: The "value of the benefit" is to be ascertained only as laid down in Section 13(2) (*Ramsden* v. *Inland Revenue* [1913] 3 K. B., 580 (n)); in ascertaining that value no deduction is to be made because the lease is surrendered (*Inland Revenue* v. *Marquess of Anglesey* [1913] 3 K. B., 62); nor because it was granted upon the surrender of a previous lease (*Inland Revenue* v. *St. John's College, Oxford* [1915] 2 K. B., 621); the total value on the determination of a lease includes the licence value of a public-house (*Earl Fitzwilliam* v. *Inland Revenue* [1914] A. C., 753); a marriage settlement does not exempt from the payment of reversion duty under Section 14 (1) (*Inland Revenue* v. *Gribble* [1913] 1 K. B., 220).

The decision in *Inland Revenue* v. *St. John's College, Oxford,* just referred to, is important with regard to the assessment of reversion duty where the lease is one of those periodically granted, according to the practice of many corporate bodies, upon surrender and the payment of a fine. In that case, when the previous lease was surrendered in 1896, it had 26 years unexpired. The lease surrendered in 1910 had been granted in 1896, at

the rent reserved in the previous lease for a term of 40 years on payment of a fine of £95 8*s*. What was in effect granted was an additional 14 years lease at the expiry of the original term. The fine had been calculated, putting the 2 guineas rent on one side, at 2 years' purchase of the annual value of the property; and 2 years is practically (according to Willich's Tables) the present value of a lease for 14 years deferred 26 years. The Crown contended that the sum of £95 8*s*. was to be taken as a premium for a 40 years lease (as it nominally was) and reduced to an annual sum as if the property had been in hand when the lease was granted, which was not the case. Mr. Justice Rowlatt held that that contention was wrong, and that the College was right in saying that the total value at the grant of the lease in 1896 was to be calculated on a basis of adding to the rent reserved of £2 2*s*. the additional annual value of £47 14*s*. (half the fine which represented 2 years' purchase), these being in truth the payments made in consideration of the lease. The learned judge said that he had to apply the words of the statute "perfectly strictly, but so as to make them "operate in a sensible way by reading 'payment' with "regard to that for which the payment was made, and "not by taking the payment as being made for the "same thing in the case of an immediate term granted, "and in the case of a deferred term granted upon the "surrender of an existing lease." No one who understands these matters will be inclined to differ from that conclusion.

The cases as yet decided by the Courts in regard to the undeveloped land duty have been comparatively few. Among these, that of *Southend-on-Sea Estates Company, Limited* (1915) A. C., 429, is, I think, the most recent,

and probably the most far-reaching. Section 17 (5) prevents the duty from being levied where agricultural land is held under a tenancy originally created before 30th April, 1909; but if the landlord has power to determine, the duty becomes leviable as soon as he can exercise the power, whether he in fact does so or not. In numerous cases the Inland Revenue attempted to levy the duty where there was power to determine in case the land should be required for purposes of building and so on, and sought to say that it was immaterial whether the land was really required for those purposes: if the power exists, they said in effect, and the landlord is the sole person to decide whether he shall exercise it, then he can at any time determine the tenancy, and he is liable for the duty. The Court of Appeal and the House of Lords have rejected that contention, and have held, where the right reserved was "at any time to "resume possession for building or other purposes," that "other purposes" meant purposes of the same kind as building, and that if the landlord had no such purpose he had no power to determine, even though he might have power to form the purpose. Technically, no doubt, this was merely a decision upon the particular form of words used in one agreement; but those words were wide, and I doubt if there are many agreements of this class which would not come within the principle laid down. I do not know if the Inland Revenue have sought to enforce their contention in other cases since the decision; but they would probably have difficulty in doing so.

The provisions with regard to minerals are some of the most difficult in the Act. It is not easy in the first place to say what are "minerals," for there is no definition to guide us. However, the Land Valuation Appeal Court in

Scotland has not shrunk from the problem, and has held that "minerals" means all substances in the earth, apart from the surface soil, that can be worked, except those specially exempted; and does not exclude "those ordinary "substances composing the crust of the earth which "are of the nature of the common rock of the district" (*Anstruther* v. *Inland Revenue* [1912] S. S. C., 1165). They held that felsite was a mineral; and that the Inland Revenue Commissioners had no power to treat (as they had purported to do) certain minerals, not mentioned in the statute, as excepted from the scope of the mineral rights duty. These minerals included Bath stone, Portland stone, hearthstone, and freestone; and I am at a loss to suggest upon what grounds the Inland Revenue Commissioners based this assumption of the dispensing power. The remarkable thing is that it should have been seriously defended in a Court of Law, and that not by the Commissioners, but by the taxpayer.

The mineral rights duty is assessed on the rental value, and where the right to work the minerals is let, the income tax under Schedule A, deducted by the lessee, is not to be included in the rental value; but the super tax payable by the lessor is to be included (*Duke of Beaufort* v. *Inland Revenue* [1913] 3 K. B., 48). Payment for wayleaves is included, even though those wayleaves are for the transit of minerals got from the land of third parties (*Shawe Storey* v. *Inland Revenue* [1914] 1 K. B., 87).

The increment value duty charged upon minerals as an annual duty under Section 22 has been held to be leviable whether there has been an "occasion" under Section 1 or not (*Inland Revenue* v. *Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation Company* [1915] 1 K. B., 725).

An appeal against this decision is now pending; but it may be pointed out that in view of the way in which Section 22 (3) is framed, it is at least a moot point whether it can be intended to operate of itself without reference to Section 1. The effect of this decision, if it stands, will be to penalise minerals to the advantage of land, for increment value duty will be charged in respect of all minerals the working of which has commenced after 30th April, 1909, or which have been leased since then, while no increment value duty is charged on surface land unless on the occasion of sale, or a lease for 14 years, or a death, or on the statutory occasions applying to a body of persons which does not die.

Probably the most important case yet decided with regard to minerals is that of *Foran* v. *Attorney-General* (1915) 1 Ch., 703, dealing with the effect of Section 23 (2) of the Act. That subsection provides that minerals are to be treated in the general valuation as having no value unless the proprietor in making his return to the Commissioners states the nature of the minerals and puts a value upon them. It does not follow of course that the figure of value put forward by the proprietor in his return must be accepted by the Inland Revenue, but merely that if he puts no value on them they need not do so. The Inland Revenue contended that they had given the proprietor his opportunity in the questions relating to minerals at the end of Form 4; and that where Question (w) was not answered the value of the minerals must be taken at *nil*, with the consequence that when an occasion should arise for the payment of increment value duty on minerals otherwise than as an annual duty, *e.g.*, on the sale or passing on death of minerals not worked or leased, the duty would be payable on the whole value of the minerals.

The Court refused the contention of the Crown, and held that Form 4 was not the return referred to in Section 23 (2) because it "was not a proper or intelli-"gible mode of requiring a return of particulars "respecting the minerals, and certainly did not treat "them, as the Commissioners were bound to do, as a "separate parcel of land." Mr. Justice Joyce, in delivering the judgment of the Court, referred to Form 6 as being possibly, with some slight modifications, the form applicable; so that if there is any case in which a proprietor, having a return called for from him in Form 6, has assigned no value to the minerals, it is possible that the consequences aimed at by the Inland Revenue may ensue, but such cases must be very rare. The Commissioners have certainly been unfortunate in their drafting of Form 4, both in regard to that ill-starred question in which they asked for the owner-occupier's estimate of the annual value of his land, and in regard to the questions concerning minerals. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that they were trying to trap the taxpayer into unconsciously making admissions damaging to himself, and difficult to sympathise with them now that they have been hoist with their own petard.

Reference to the case of Form 4 (*Dyson* v. *Attorney-General* [1911] 1 K. B., 410) brings us to other cases decided with regard to the general valuation. That case itself is now, perhaps, ancient history, and need not be dwelt on. But there have been several cases of great importance decided upon the portentous Section 25. Everybody in this room is no doubt familiar with that section—if it is not presumptuous to speak of familiarity in relation to such a Frankenstein's monster—and I do not propose to add to the length of this Paper by reading it; but it is

comforting that even so perspicuous a judge as Lord Moulton was puzzled to know, as he said in *Inland Revenue* v. *Herbert* (1913), A. C., 326, at page 358, "for "what reason the draftsman chose to express the defini- "tion (of full site value) in so peculiar a fashion." It is not too much to say that Clause 14, as it was when originally drafted, was a monument of illiteracy; and the draftsman who was brought in on the Report stage, like the second collaborator who is sometimes called in in the theatre to "pull the play together," seems to have re-written the section with some desire to give it a logical appearance; but the effect of his doing so has been, as decided by the House of Lords in the Scottish case just referred to, that in certain cases the assessable site value ascertained under Section 25 may be a *minus* quantity.

It was strenuously argued that the value of a bare site could never be less than nothing; and that Parliament must have legislated in view of that obvious fact. The effect of the decision is that Section 25, in its main lines, has little to do with real life, and merely prescribes the solution of an academic problem.

The success of the Crown in this case is thus a much greater condemnation of the Act than its failure would have been. No doubt the object of its contending for *minus* site values was to increase the amount leviable as increment value duty in the cases concerned. But it has gained that tactical victory at the cost of a strategical defeat.

Incidentally, two of the learned Lords (pp. 355, 362) expressed views which are, at first sight, somewhat surprising as to the meaning of site value in Section 3 (5), which provides for a 10 per cent. reduction upon the collection of increment value duty. These views, which

were not a part of the decision of the House, and are not in complete agreement with each other, have not, as I gather, been acted upon by the Inland Revenue, and I have not heard that any taxpayer has claimed the benefit of them; they were negatived in the Revenue Bill of 1914, which did not pass into law; but they show how difficult it is to interpret this Act so as to arrive at a practical result.

The basis of the calculation directed by Section 25 is the value of land "sold in the open market by a willing "seller," and has been discussed in the cases of *Inland Revenue* v. *Clay and Buchanan* (1914) 3 K. B., 466, and of *Glass* v. *Inland Revenue* (1915) S. S. C., 449. In the English case Lord Justice Pickford said, at pp. 478-9: "'Sold in the open market' means sold in such "a way that any one wishing to purchase was able to "do so, *e.g.*, by auction or by putting the house into the "hands of an agent to sell, and I think a willing seller "means one who is prepared to sell, provided a fair "price is obtained under all the circumstances of the "case. I do not think it means only a seller who is pre- "pared to sell at any price and on any terms, and who is "actually at the time wishing to sell. In other words, "I do not think it means an anxious seller . . . . The "gross value is not to be measured necessarily by the "price given by a buyer who is peculiarly in need of the "particular piece of property, but it seems to me clear "that the fact of there being such a person in the market "must have an influence on the value in the open "market." Upon these principles, which must commend themselves to all who bring any experience of sales or valuations of land to bear upon the question, the Courts have held that where the trustees of a nursing home desired to extend the home by acquiring the house next

door, and where a water board desired to acquire lands within their catchment area, the value to the trustees and the board was the market value of the house or land, and that it was not true to say that the market value was the value to outside purchasers with a mere pound or two added to represent the extra bid of the nursing home trustees or the water board.

Tenant-right, *i.e.*, the value of unexhausted manure or tillages, is included in gross value and total value, and is not to be deducted as a matter personal to the occupier (*Inland Revenue* v. *Smyth* [1914] 3 K. B., 406); neither is the value of land laid down in grass. The same decision, however, directed the value attributable to grass to be included in gross value, but to be deducted in "divesting" or arriving at full site value. The meaning of "structure" in the divesting clause was considered, and the road in that case was held, from its construction, to be a "structure." Sea walls and drainage dykes are not "buildings" or structures connected with buildings (*Waite's Executors* v. *Inland Revenue* [1914], 3 K. B., 196); nor are the dry stone-walls which so familiarly replace hedges in many parts of the west and north of England (*Morrison* v. *Inland Revenue* [1915], 1 K. B., 716). The value of agricultural land for agricultural purposes does not include its value for sporting purposes (*Inland Revenue* v. *Hunter* [1914], 3 K. B., 423). The cases of *Smyth*, *Hunter* and *Morrison* are still under appeal to the Court of Appeal, and the effect of the various decisions just summarised appears to have been to delay indefinitely the valuation of agricultural land.

A very similar effect has been produced upon the valuation of land developed by buildings by the decision in *Inland Revenue* v. *Whidborne's Executors* (1915)

2 K. B., 350, where deductions were allowed in respect of the appropriation of land for roads, and of the construction of roads in an ordinary building estate; and the deductions took the form of a single sum applying to each building plot, being the percentage of its total value attributable on 30th April, 1909, to the dedication and construction of the roads. In face of the language of Subsection (4) it is difficult to see what legal contention the Crown could put forward against the allowance on principle of the deduction; and a perusal of the reported arguments of the Law Officers does not solve the doubt. That they felt the difficulty themselves is shown by the fact that their chief attack was directed against the form of the deduction. They failed both on the question of principle and on the question of form.

From this, I fear, somewhat dreary review of the cases decided under the Finance Act of 1910 a few salient points emerge: the increment value duty is, by the victory of the Crown in the Lumsden case, shown to the convincing of most parties to work injustice in the case of the building industry, and thus to impose an additional fetter on the housing movement; the reversion duty is, by the refusal of the House of Lords in Lord Camden's case to believe in the unjust intention which the language of Section 13 goes far to substantiate, much reduced in its possibility of yield; the increment value duty as regards minerals is in a state of flux; last and by no means least, the national valuation—the new Domesday Book—the inaugurator of the millennium—remains suspended because the Courts have held that certain subsections of Section 25 are capable of a practical application to agricultural land and to land covered with houses. The valuation machinery cannot

proceed because it has been held that the valuation must, in part at any rate, be made in the light of actual fact.—But a political truce now prevails in the country, and there will be no peroration to this Paper.

Mr. Edwin Savill (Member of Council) said he had very great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Konstam for his excellent Paper. It came at an opportune moment, as it showed in a complete manner that the statements which were being persistently made that the valuation was finished were entirely wrong. The cases which Mr. Konstam had quoted, however, showed more than that. They showed that far from the valuation being finished it would be truer to say that as regards the greater area of the country it had not even started.

He was one of those who had always taken the valuation most seriously. It was the result of very severe fighting throughout the country during which the power of the House of Lords was abolished. The Act which instituted the valuation was introduced for the purpose of making a complete record of every separate piece of land in the country, and the entering in a book the value of that piece of land in its various stages from being completely clothed to complete divestment, and to his mind that was a grave undertaking. It was so even if the valuation were to be taken merely as a record and for no other purpose; but when it was to be taken as the basis for taxation for years and perhaps for ever, and was to stand as the value of every property in this country, its seriousness became far more intensified, and for that reason he, with a great many others, had persistently objected to agreeing to any valuation unless they were convinced, as they

should be, that that valuation was being made in strict accordance with the Act.

He did not think any of them had been unnecessarily obstinate or obstructive, but they felt that if the valuation had to be made, it ought, at any rate, to be made properly. His firm had agreed valuations where it was possible to agree them. The number, he admitted, was not very great, but only because the cases where no point of law arose were small. They had many thousand valuations which were not settled, and were awaiting such time as the Commissioners were in a position to make them in accordance with the Act which gave them their instructions.

The first case he proposed to touch upon was that affecting tenant-right. Some of them might remember a very interesting correspondence which was published in full in the *Land Agents' Record*, some years ago, between his firm and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue which raised the point whether, in arriving at the total value of agricultural and cultivated land, the tenant's manure, crops, &c., should not be included in the total value, and registered as the value of the property. It became apparent, almost directly the Act started working, that it was not at all clear how the valuation should be made. Many of them who were greatly interested drew attention to various questions on several of the sections and subsections, but were unable to obtain any definite reply to the questions they raised, and, regardless of consequence, the valuation proceeded with all possible speed. He suggested to the then chief valuer that it would probably save much time and expense if some short Act could be introduced setting up a court for the purpose of interpreting doubtful sections, but his suggestion was not followed.

The tenant-right question came before the Courts, and it was held that in making the valuation of agricultural land what had to be valued was the owner's interest in the land added to the tenant's interest in his manure, crops, &c. Such a combined value was not of much service to anybody, as it covered two interests entirely separate, and in the result the valuation of agricultural land had to be stopped.

Many surveyors failed to realise that the judgments did not only affect agricultural land. What had to be valued was the interest which would pass on the sale of the freehold in possession if it were sold without any reservation, and therefore all machinery and nearly all fixtures had to be valued with the owner's freehold in exactly the same way as the tenant's property in agricultural land. He believed that in many cases that point had been overlooked, and surveyors had agreed valuations of factories, shops, and similar properties without seeing that the tenant's fixtures and trade fixtures were included, as they should be, according to the judgment of the Court.

Another point which arose on the tenant-right question was interesting as it showed what was being done at the present time in regard to agricultural valuations. He believed instructions were given to the valuers to enter people's property to get such particulars as they could, and a client of theirs sent them up an application from a district valuer asking if he could go over his property, and he (Mr. Savill) thought it worth while to try to find out whether he really had a legal right to do so. He therefore wrote to the Valuation Office on the 1st June last: "Your letter of the 29th May "has been forwarded to us. We notice you wish to in- "spect the property for the purpose of ascertaining the

" value thereof. Before giving permission, we shall be " glad if you will kindly inform us whether you have " now instructions to include the tenant-right in the " total value, and to deduct the value attributable " to the grass, as without these instructions we fail " to see how you can make the valuation." The assistant secretary replied on the 12th June to the effect that, although the service of provisional valuations under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, was at present suspended, the collection of the information necessary for the purpose of the valuations was being proceeded with, and the inspection of property was accordingly asked for as a necessary preliminary to the subsequent valuation of the premises. He replied to that on June 19th: " We beg to thank you for " your letter of the 12th inst., but before making the " necessary arrangements for the inspection of this " property, we should be glad if you would kindly " endeavour to make clear to us the meaning of " Section 31 (2). The wording of this section is ' Com- " ' missioners may give any general or special authority " ' to any person to inspect any land and report to them " ' the value thereof.' The value mentioned is the value " defined by the Act, and it seems to us quite clear, " from our knowledge of the matter, also from your " letter, that it is impossible for any person to report " to the Commissioners upon the value of this property, " and it would therefore seem that the Commissioners' " right to give authority lapses until such time as it is " possible to make a valuation. If you will be kind " enough to consider the question and let us hear from " you, we shall be greatly obliged."

The reply did not come for some months, when it was stated that, while the Commissioners were unaware

on what ground his (Mr. Savill's) firm based their opinion that the Commissioners' right to give an authority to a valuer to inspect the property in question lapsed, yet it was unnecessary to pursue the matter, as the service of any valuation of the property would be postponed, and a further communication addressed later as to any inspection which might become necessary prior to such service.

The reason why his firm had taken up that line was that the owners of property, farmers particularly, had no objection to a valuer going over an estate if it were for any particular purpose, but they very frequently objected to any one wandering over their property merely to ask them all sorts of questions, it being a great nuisance unless it were for some definite purpose.

The other case he was interested in was that of the *Commissioners of Inland Revenue* v. *Whidborne,* where the difficulty arose as to the method of deciding what sum should be deducted from the total value in respect of the appropriation of land for roads and capital expenditure to arrive at assessable value. The Commissioners in that case had accepted the judgment of the Court, and he therefore thought that at last they could really go ahead and finish some of those valuations, but he was wrong. He was afraid it would be necessary to read one or two more letters in order fully to explain the point. The first was a letter of February 8th, 1915, to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue: "As we have several thousand valuations "awaiting settlement upon this point, we shall be "glad to be informed whether you intend to accept "Mr. Justice Rowlatt's decision given on the 5th inst. "as final, and whether these cases may now proceed to a "settlement. We also wish to know how you propose "to interpret the words 'proved to the Commissioners,'

"that is, whether you intend to endeavour to take "advantage of their possible meaning, and demand "'proof' in the fullest sense, or whether you will now "accept their meaning, as was no doubt the intention "of the framers of the Act, as a safeguard to prevent "owners of property taking an unfair advantage in "formulating claims for deductions. In many cases "the fact that land has been appropriated for roads by "persons interested and money expended on roads by "them, is perfectly well known to the present owners of "the property, and also to the Government valuers, but "the details of such appropriation and expenditure may "be very difficult of 'proof' by persons who are now "the owners, and who did not themselves appropriate "or expend."

The Inland Revenue replied that the decision referred to was under consideration, and they were not yet in a position to reply further to his letter. His firm then sent the following: "Referring to your letter "of the 17th February last, in which you state that "the Commissioners of Inland Revenue still have the "decision of Mr. Justice Rowlatt under consideration, "and that they are not yet in a position to tell us "whether they intend to accept that judgment, or "whether cases may now proceed to a settlement, we "are surprised to find that the valuations of the class of "property affected by this judgment are still being "served, and it seems to us extraordinary, if the Com-"missioners still have the matter under consideration, "how district valuers are able to make valuations."

The Commissioners wrote on March 26th, referring to the answer given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons on the 10th March, in which it was explained that in

the case of provisional valuations then being served, the owner, in view of the extension of time for objecting to valuations, had very full opportunity of submitting or substantiating to the Commissioners any proof upon which the site value deduction dealt with in the judgment referred to depended. They still left the matter dark as to what proof they required; his firm therefore wrote on March 30th: "We are obliged by your letter of "the 26th inst., replying to ours of the 1st March; but "may we remind you that we have not yet received "a reply to our letter of the 8th February. It appears "from your letter of the 26th inst. that the Commis- "sioners have decided to accept the judgment in the "Whidborne case, and in order to comply with Section 25, "Subsection 4 (*b*) and (*c*), we propose to give evidence "as to the appropriation of the land and the making "of the road by the then owner by means of an "affidavit, either by ourselves, where we were and are "the agents of the estate, or by the surveyor of the "council in whose district the streets have been made. "We shall be glad if you will let us know if this will "be sufficient for your purpose as regards the question "of proving value attributable; it seems to us difficult "to do this in writing; but if you can suggest any way "of proving value attributable, by means of corres- "pondence, we shall be pleased to consider it."

At last an appointment was arranged with the district valuer, but unfortunately he was not a free agent, but was tied down by rules made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. In the judgment of the Commissioners, as voiced by him, what had to be allowed for was not the difference between the value of the land before the roads were made and the value of the land after the roads were made, but a sum of money worked out on the

expenditure and value of the land appropriated. In the speaker's view that was not the law at all. It was not what the judgment gave owners, nor was it the correct way to value property under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. The rest of the correspondence was too long to read, but in effect the Commissioners would neither say what proof they required nor would they give their valuer a free hand to deal with the matter in accordance with the judgment, and he had told them that so long as they took up that attitude he must decline to discuss any valuation of property so affected.

He thought that every Member of The Institution who valued his professional reputation ought to see that the properties belonging to his clients were not valued in a haphazard way, especially when the Act of Parliament and the judgment of the Court implied exactly how those valuations were to be made.

He desired to thank Mr. Konstam for his most useful and excellent Paper, and to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to him for reading it.

Mr. Theodore G. Chambers (Fellow) observed that, in following Mr. Savill, in seconding the vote of thanks possibly it might be thought that he was entirely in agreement with him; but there was one great difference between them. Members had probably grasped from Mr. Savill's remarks that he thoroughly disliked the Act which they were discussing. Now he (the speaker) had received so much enjoyment from it that he could not say that he had quite the sense of enmity towards it that Mr. Savill had. He thought, however, that all would agree with him that Mr. Konstam was certainly to be congratulated on his very able Paper, which showed so clearly how the decided cases had under-

mined the Act, which might now be described legitimately as a great ruin. Mr. Konstam had, that evening, skilfully conducted them through some of the *débris*, with much refreshing humour not usually associated with case law.

He could not help being reminded of what Mr. Balfour had said in 1910 when he was discussing this statute. In his prophetic way he had then foretold that it would tumble to pieces of its own weight amidst general derision. He certainly thought they could see from the account which had been given them that night that this monument of fiscal eccentricity had collapsed, and that the fall had been complete. In fact, one might say that no part of the superstructure was intact, and the very foundations had to a great extent been undermined and rendered unsafe. He did not think that all the King's land-taxers and all the King's draftsmen could ever put Humpty-Dumpty up again.

At the same time there was a great deal of interest to be derived from wandering about amongst the ruins, and examining the effect of the decided cases. He himself was inclined to divide the principal cases into three compartments, or groups: (1) Those which affected fundamental economic principles; (2) those which affected the machinery of the taxation under the statute itself; and (3) those which affected administration only. In the first group he put Clay and Buchanan (with the case of Glass, which followed the decision of Clay and Buchanan), Whidborne, Fitzwilliam, and the agricultural group, Smyth, Hunter, Morrison, and Waite. In the second group—those affecting the machinery of taxation—he put the increment duty cases, Lumsden and Walker, the minus site value case, Herbert's Trustees, the substituted site value case, Hayllar, the undeveloped land duty cases, Southend-

on-Sea and Allen (which latter case he thought was of equal importance to the Southend-on-Sea case), and the two reversion duty cases, Camden and St. John's College. These cases practically covered the whole machinery of the statute. Then in the third group he would put Dyson, Foran, and he thought they ought to add Burghes, cases affecting the forms which had been issued. These he classed as the administrative cases.

Now, he was inclined to think that the cases in the first group were those which were likely to have the most permanent interest, those which he called the economic cases. Personally he could hardly believe that they would ever see any attempt to resuscitate after the war the full operation of the statute upon its old lines; and if that should be so, the majority of cases touching machinery and administration would cease to have anything more than an academic interest. But amongst those cases there was one which he should like to deal with, as it had a very special interest, *i.e.*, the Lumsden case.

It was the most vital of all the cases relating to the machinery of the taxation in that it went to the root of the whole scheme of the increment value duty. It really decided what was the subject-matter of the increment duty. Now, it was not necessary for him to remind members of The Institution that the Lumsden case was taken with a view of testing the well-known White Paper instructions. Those instructions, it would be remembered, laid down the proposition that if a composite property (that was to say, a house and land) was sold for more than it was worth, the excess of worth above value was liable to be taxed as increase of site value, whether the bare land had in fact risen in value or not. Now there was certainly an almost unanimous

opinion when the statute was originally under discussion as a Bill, that neither the House of Commons nor the country understood the intention of the statute to do other than place increment duty upon the actual rise in the value of the bare land.

Although the point might have been so understood by the country as a whole, and also probably by the House of Commons, yet he thought it was very doubtful whether it was the intention of those who drafted the statute. He believed he was right in saying, however, that Mr. Napier in his book indicated that he thought the view expressed in the White Paper instructions was the proper rendering of the statute, namely, that in making the valuation on the "occasion," after one had made all the calculations, and after one had made all the deductions which one could make, there would be a certain residuum which would not be part of the value of the bare land. In other words the "site value on the "occasion," arrived at by the process laid down in the statute, would contain something that was not purely land value; and that when the original site value was deducted, there would be a taxable subject which would be something other than land value. Now all of them would realise quite clearly that this would be the result —and it was pointed out that it was the result in Lumsden—provided that gross value as defined in the statute might be something less than the actual price paid. It was very important to keep that in mind, because in dealing with the Lumsden case the most important element was involved in the question of the definition of gross value, and whether the price paid on the occasion was equivalent to gross value. They would see presently that the decision in Clay and Buchanan had to be read into the Lumsden case in order fully

to interpret the Act on this point. Now, the decision in the House of Lords in the Lumsden case confirmed the view laid down in the White Paper instructions, and he thought that it was important to notice that the remedial legislation, to which Mr. Konstam had referred, did not in fact propose to alter the law. All that the remedial legislation proposed to do was to make an exception to the law in the case of land which had been built upon, and to give the owner of that land on the occasion of a sale the option to have his land valued by the same method that it had been valued by on the original occasion. In other words, it set up an exception to the law, but did not propose to alter the law altogether. Therefore the law would stand good that in certain circumstances it would be possible for increment value duty to fall upon something which was not a rise in land value, but which was in the nature of an occasional profit.

Turning now to the first case of those he had mentioned as of fundamental economic importance, and which had a direct bearing on the Lumsden case, namely, Clay and Buchanan, that was a case which touched the most vital principle of valuation. It was a case which had attracted a very great deal of interest in the profession. There would always be a certain amount of difference of opinion in regard to the case, varying according to the way in which the matter was looked at by the individual. Personally he preferred the judgment of the Master of the Rolls to that of Lord Justice Pickford; he thought that the judgment of the Master of the Rolls carried value a little nearer to the price paid by a unique purchaser, provided the purchaser was in fact buying for value, and that there was no fraud on the one side or folly on the other. The words which he

thought were so important in the judgment of the Master of the Rolls read as follows: "I can see no "reason for excluding from consideration the fact that "the property is so situated that to one or more persons "it presents greater attractions than to anybody else." If Mr. Konstam would allow him to say so, he thought that did carry one a little further than the judgment of Lord Justice Pickford. He had found in discussing the case a great variety of opinion between those on the one side who took what he called the extreme professional valuation view, that price and value had very little relationship, and those on the other side who held what he called the extreme economic view, that price was the only criterion of exchange value, or, as it might be said in common parlance, "that "a thing was worth what it would fetch." There were probably few if any practical surveyors who would go quite so far as the latter view, although they would probably admit that price and value approximated very closely in normal circumstances. They would generally agree that there would always exist a certain number of cases where it would be impossible to say that the actual price obtained was the value within the meaning of gross value as defined in the statute—they would remember the definition—"the amount which the land "might be expected to realise if sold at the time in the "open market by a willing seller." He attached great weight to the words "expected to realise," and he thought it was according to the weight attached to those words that individual bias would lean as regards the question discussed in the Clay and Buchanan case. Now, accepting that as a fair statement of the position, and returning to the Lumsden judgment and the White Paper instructions, he thought they would see that it

followed, as the law stood, and would probably continue to stand after the remedial legislation had been passed, that there would in a certain number of cases inevitably be increment value duty chargeable upon something which was not an actual increase in the value of the bare land, but would rather be something in the nature of an "occasional profit."

The next case he desired to refer to as being one of economic importance was the Whidborne case, which Mr. Savill had already dealt with to some extent. He thought that among all the difficult problems of the statute the ascertainment of the value attributable to a number of diverse extrinsic causes involved in the Section 25 (4) (*b*) and (*c*) was one of the most perplexing. The result of the Whidborne judgment, he thought, was satisfactory, in that Mr. Justice Rowlatt held that the methods and principles adopted by the Referee were in accordance with the Act. It was, however, to be regretted from a surveyor's point of view that that did not give them much practical assistance on the question. Mr. Cobb, he believed, had never told a single person how he arrived at his figures. Broadly the judgment decided (1) that the permissible claims under Section 25 (4) (*b*) and (*c*) might be grouped together, and (2) that the value attributable was certainly not limited to the amount of the expenditure ; but practically left to the Referee the determination of the amount to be assessed as the "value attributable." It might almost be said that after a study of the question the Courts had found the problem too difficult, and had handed it back to the surveyors to deal with. The acceptance by the Court of Mr. Cobb's figures of "value "attributable" did, however, indicate that the Court considered that a very substantial part of the present value

in a case such as the Whidborne case was in fact attributable to what the owner had done; and he thought that had the alternative view put forward by the Commissioners been adopted, they would agree with him that the position would have been a very unfortunate one. He was sure at that meeting they would cordially support Mr. Cobb's figures in the Whidborne case, and would be glad that the attempt which was made to belittle the value of the owner's labour and expenditure was defeated.

The Whidborne case might have a very important bearing upon the land legislation of the future. It seemed to him that it was exceedingly important for all of them to combat the theory on the part of a certain school of thought that the value attributable to an owner's expenditure upon his property was limited to the amount that he spent. They knew perfectly well as practical men that they had to add a great deal more to the actual expenditure to cover risks and the time element, and it was, he thought, very important indeed that they should meet views as to the limitation of the value attributable to owner's expenditure with convincing arguments.

Then a word or two about the Fitzwilliam case, if only to draw Mr. Motion, whom he was glad to see present. He was inclined to think that the profession generally sympathised with and agreed with the House of Lords' judgment. At the same time, before that judgment was pronounced, he knew a great many men who were on the side of the Referee. He did not think, however, that the House of Lords' decision in the Fitzwilliam case could be considered absolutely exhaustive and conclusive, and they would have to wait for a final solution of the very difficult question of the inclusion of various kinds of goodwill in land value.

He thought the truth would ultimately be found by making a complete analysis of goodwill, a part of which would attach itself to the value of the land while a part would be thrown off as a purely personal matter. There was one remark he should specially like to make about the case. For his own part he had never been able to understand how the judges managed to keep the goodwill in the total value and to get rid of it from the site value. He would like to be enlightened on that point: it was quite worthy of some debate. It had always appeared to him that the arguments which kept goodwill in the total value also kept it in the site value.

He would not say anything about the agricultural test cases. They had been dealt with very fully by Mr. Savill. It was only necessary to say that if one were to analyse the causes which had undermined the statute, and brought its administration to the present state of stagnation, it would probably be found that a large amount of responsibility rested upon the subtle mind which first discovered "tenant-right" as a spade with which to dig at the foundations of the statute.

It was with great pleasure that he seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Konstam for giving them an opportunity of forgetting the tragic events of the moment and returning to an old love. In conclusion, he would only say that two pleasant features stood out amidst all the controversies and litigation which had followed the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. That Institution had reason to be proud of the Referees, whose absolute impartiality and painstaking zeal had been so fully in accordance with the highest traditions of British professional life; while the resolution which was passed at the last Meeting bore witness to the extremely friendly spirit which had been maintained in spite of adverse circumstances between brother surveyors engaged upon

opposite sides of the litigation. He did not believe that a single friendship had been broken or a single enmity created through the five years of the struggle. That was a credit to The Institution and a strong testimony to the *esprit de corps* which The Institution had created in the profession. But for the existence of The Institution and its beneficial influence on professional life, he doubted whether it would have been possible to have avoided personal hostilities in what had probably been the most strenuous conflict in the history of their profession.

Mr. Harold Williams (Fellow) said he thought that a number of people regarded the Act with aversion. He did not share that view or go to the full lengths they did, but he felt very strongly about the way in which the Commissioners had tried to interpret the Act. They had endeavoured to put an interpretation on it to the unfair disadvantage of the landowner, whereas if they had tried to settle on reasonable lines, in a fair spirit, they would have got through much quicker. As an illustration of that, there was the question of substituted site values. They had had the settlement of the Lumsden case, and the method of ascertaining substituted site values should be perfectly clear, but in spite of that, in his experience at the present time, there were very great difficulties on the point, and the Commissioners were endeavouring to go back and prove what the value of the land was many years ago. The Lumsden case set up a certain line on which they were to value; it set up a purely fictitious value, and substituted site values, he thought, should be worked out in the same way.

Then as regards the question of the Whidborne case. He had an appeal to a Referee some time ago. The Commissioners, adopting an unusual way with them,

had agreed with him certain figures as to the value of the land in 1909, assuming certain works had been carried out, and assuming that they had not been carried out. The matter then went to appeal, and the allowance of value attributable was increased from £900 to £12,400. If the Commissioners in settling all building estate valuations had agreed with the surveyors as to what was the value of the properties in 1909 without such works, and also their value with them, they would not have had anything like the trouble they had experienced, and they would have been able to come to a settlement. The whole thing was playing with words over the question of value attributable.

Mr. Sidney H. Motion (Fellow) said Mr. Theodore Chambers had been good enough to mention his name, but he did not know if it was a kindness for a gentleman to come into the room with a pile of notes and then to put questions to a man who had not got a note of any kind about him.

As regards Mr. Theodore Chambers' reference to the Fitzwilliam case, to his mind it rather looked as if for once common-sense had been brought to bear, with the result that something which undoubtedly did appear in the total value for the goodwill of the licensed property was eliminated in the Government valuation of the property when they came down to site value. That rather tended to show that the Legislature, in dealing with site value, intended to arrive at the value of the land, and that alone. However, so far as he was aware, there was nothing in the Act that would justify putting the licence among any of the deductions.

Mr. Savill referred to the importance of the agricultural cases over all other cases. Well, it seemed, perhaps, a far jump from an agricultural field either to

a brewery or a public-house, but, as a matter of fact, the moment that the case to which Mr. Savill referred was decided, it had enabled him to put pressure on the persons dealing with brewery and licensed property valuations on behalf of the Inland Revenue, and to prove to them that in such valuations there was something to be included, on the ground either of machinery or fixtures, which they had up till then certainly contested should not be included.

The time was late, so he would only add his quota of thanks to Mr. Konstam for his most excellent Paper.

Mr. Sydney A. Smith (Fellow) remarked that when they had a master like Mr. Motion talking about licensed property nobody else ought to speak. At the same time he (the speaker) found in practice that the method by which the total value of licensed properties was arrived at brought about the result that on a reversion duty case the lessor had to pay duty upon a "benefit" which he himself, unless he happened to be a brewer, could not possibly realise. (Mr. Motion: I agree.) That, he thought, was a very important point indeed.

There was another point to which he wished to draw attention. If one read the decision which was given by the Official Referee in the Lumsden case, and then read the judgment of the Court in the Clay and Buchanan case, he would form the conclusion that the Official Referee in the first case had nothing in his mind at all about what might be called the value to a special buyer or to a particular purchaser. He was wondering whether Mr. Konstam would be so kind as to tell them whether in his opinion the decision of the Official Referee would now seem correct, or whether it would be likely to be altered if he were asked to reconsider it after a perusal of the decision in *Clay* v. *Buchanan*

It seemed to him (the speaker) that the latter case might have a great effect upon the earlier case. Certainly it might have the effect of increasing the gross value on occasion to perhaps the same figure as the price at which the property was sold. Then the problem arose whether the site value on the occasion should also have attached to it some part of the extra value which was due to the special buyer, or whether, as in the case of the goodwill of licensed property, it got lost before one came to ascertain the site value. If Mr. Konstam could answer that question, he would be very much obliged.

He wished to join in the vote of thanks to Mr. Konstam for his most excellent Paper.

The CHAIRMAN, before putting the vote of thanks, said that as time was getting on he did not propose to make any remarks on the Paper, but he desired to associate himself with the proposition to thank Mr. Konstam for the opportunity he had given them of having a very interesting discussion. It might seem to some present whose mouths were shut that the discussion had been a little one-sided. They had hoped it would have been possible for Mr. Harper, either as proposer or seconder of the vote of thanks, to have taken part in the discussion. Mr. Harper, however, had felt that his official position debarred him from doing so, and doubtless other members of the Department were affected by the same rule.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. E. M. KONSTAM, replying to the discussion, said he was much obliged to the Meeting for the vote

of thanks which they had been good enough to pass to him, and also for the many kind things which had been said about the Paper. He took it as a great compliment that he had been asked to read it before that Institution, and it had been a great satisfaction to put his views and the facts of those cases before them. Indeed, it was gratifying to find that even in that time of war there had been so many Members who had been kind enough to attend, and who had listened more than kindly to what he had to say in what was a rather dry digest of the subject.

In writing the Paper he had been afraid there was so little that was controversial in the subject that it would not provide very much material for discussion. He was glad to find that that fear was removed by the interesting speeches to which they had listened that evening. On the other hand, he was so much in agreement with what had been said that there was very little left for him to reply to. There were only one or two points on which he was not quite in agreement with the speakers.

He must decline to deal with Mr. Smith's question, which was a most difficult one. He did not feel at that hour of the evening able to deal impromptu with it or do justice to what was obviously a very complicated matter. As far as he could remember, in the special case of Lumsden there was no actual finding that more had been given by the particular buyer than would have been given by an ordinary buyer in the ordinary market.

Might he say that he was in the fullest agreement with Mr. Motion on the subject of licensed property? Anybody who differed from Mr. Motion on the subject of licensed property would be one of those fools who rush in where angels fear to tread. In this case he had the greatest pleasure in being on the side of the angels.

Mr. Savill in his remarks on the decision as to tenant-right said that that would necessarily affect machinery. He might be right—far be it from him (the speaker) to say he was not—but it was a very complicated question. The kindred question with regard to the inclusion of machinery in rateable value was one that had been fought for 70 or 80 years, and was suspended by a very remarkable judgment of the House of Lords. That was the case of the Hunslet Union; it could not be said to have settled the very much vexed question as to whether machinery, if by custom of trade or by custom of conveyancing it passed with a demise of the freehold, was therefore necessarily to be taken into account in the rateable value. He thought the question whether machinery was to be included or excluded from gross value to be a question almost equally complicated, though it was to be hoped that it would not remain unsettled for another eighty years.

Mr. Savill had told them about the difficulties of obtaining a settlement of valuations with respect to the Whidborne case. He should have thought that the decision in that case was so clear upon principle, and the possibility of making the deductions in a concrete way so easy, that upon that decision, if there had been a will to settle on both sides, a settlement could have been arrived at. But, of course, it would have been too much, as Mr. Theodore Chambers pointed out, to ask the Referee to state how he arrived at the amount of his deductions: it would have been too much to ask the judge to lay down the principles for arriving at that amount, because, although it might or might not be a difficult thing to settle any particular case, yet it must be a matter of valuation in each particular case, and clearly it was impossible to lay down a general rule for arriving at the amounts of the deductions. What the

Whidborne case had said was that deductions were to be allowed, that they might allow an aggregate sum as a deduction for the dedication and the construction of the road, but it had not gone so far as to say how that sum should be calculated.

Mr. Theodore Chambers had stated an opinion he (the speaker) had always held, that the draftsmen of the Act were "out," to use a vulgar expression, to tax something more than site value; that they were "out" to catch windfalls, or what they thought were windfalls, at any rate. He had always very definitely held the view that a certain Minister, when he told the builders that no man was to be taxed upon the product of his own brain, was speaking with a very imperfect knowledge of the Act of which he was the proud father. He (the speaker) had always strongly held the view that there was nothing in the Act which was intended to except the product of a man's own brain. What the intention of Parliament—speaking of Parliament not as an abstraction but as a collection of 600 or 700 members—or of the party which supported the majority in Parliament, or the country which supported the majority in Parliament on that occasion, was, he did not know. He thought that most people in that room would say it did not matter then and it did not matter now.

Obviously the Bill, as drawn up by a certain number of people, was not either understood or very much believed in by the party that passed it. He did not know what the party majority which passed it was; he doubted whether many of that party majority wished to tax anything but site value. For a long time they had thought it would be a nice thing to tax; they had heard the value of land had increased, and that was "unearned "increment." He thought that that was as far as their

drastic intention went, but he was always of the opinion that the actual framers of the Act meant to tax as much of the profits of the people who speculated in land as they could catch in their net. Therefore he was in agreement with Mr. Chambers as to the intentions of the draftsmen, which were really carried out in the White Paper instructions and in the decision in the Lumsden case.

Whether Mr. Chambers was right in saying that those cases affected fundamental economic principles he (the speaker) did not know; but, after all, that was a matter of nomenclature, and no doubt Mr. Chambers was right in classing Clay and Buchanan, Glass, Whidborne, and Fitzwilliam, as cases which turn upon substantive questions relating to the value of land, while the other cases turn upon machinery and administrative questions only.

Now, there was one point on which he wished to differ from Mr. Chambers, and that was with respect to calling the Act as expounded by the case law "a great ruin." In his opinion, if one used the expression a great ruin, it meant the ruin of something great. He could imagine anybody speaking of the ruin of Rheims Cathedral as a great ruin, but if anybody were to build a mound of earth for no very practical purpose and that mound were to be destroyed by a shell, who would call that a great ruin? They might call it a large one or a ruin which covered a great deal of ground, but he thought the epithet "great" even in ruins should be reserved for that which had some element of greatness about it when it was flourishing.

He thanked them very much for having given him the opportunity of enjoying the pleasant evening which he had spent among them and for the very kind way in which they had listened to what he had had to say.

The proceedings then terminated.

PAPER 425.
No. 622.

ENGLISH TIMBER:

BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE WAR.

BY MARTIN COLLIER DUCHESNE (FELLOW).

Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, *held on Monday*, 13*th December*, 1915.

JOHN H. OAKLEY (Vice-President) in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he felt sure that all Members present would be glad to hear that the President had now passed the crisis of his illness, and there was every hope that it would not be long before he was with them again and able to preside over their Meetings.

Mr. M. C. DUCHESNE then read his Paper as follows:—

In normal times a Paper on English timber and its associated interests and industries would need no introductory apology. In time of war, in view of the importance of timber as raw material for military requirements as well as for the many staple industries of the country, the subject compels special attention.

Although, as before in history, this country may enter a great war intending to play a subordinate part, the main task again will fall on us.

It becomes increasingly evident that in modern wars the struggle, in place of being limited to the armies in the field as of old, is now a struggle between nations and their entire resources. The organisation of finance, commerce, manufacture, and notably of the supply of raw material, has assumed an importance secondary only to that of the actual fighting forces. Those of us who, unhappily, are prevented by one cause or another from taking a more active part in the war, can nevertheless render invaluable aid in developing the nation's resources, especially by restricting or stopping imports and encouraging and using native supplies.

Without wishing in any way to discount its awfulness, we may urge that the war has furnished some very valuable lessons. The very least we can do is to take these lessons to heart and to keep them well before the public. I think everyone will admit that the greatest lesson it has taught us is the importance of *organisation* in military, commercial, and national affairs.

In this Paper I wish to emphasise once more the importance of the organisation of our native timber supplies. I hardly need remind you of the strangely anomalous position of our native timber. Although we have one of the largest markets in the world in our midst, in some cases with tempting prices ruling, the demand and prices offered for our native Oak—admittedly the best in the world—are extremely poor. It is a ridiculous fact that there are instances of English Oak being sold as "Austrian Oak," and our best Scots Pine as "best foreign Reds." Another curious anomaly is that, though architects and others in London wish to specify English Oak for panelling and other work in building, scarcely a merchant in London is interested in pushing the sale of English Oak for these purposes, so

well organised and far-reaching is the marketing of foreign Oak. Stranger still, although every one admits the unsatisfactory nature of the position, no one suggests any remedy, and whoever makes an effort to improve matters experiences in many quarters not merely apathy but even hostility. Much of the apathy and opposition to new proposals, however, is due to a failure to grasp exactly what the proposals are, and also a failure to appreciate fully the position into which we have drifted.

Changes in Markets for Timber.

It is difficult to make people realise how greatly our markets for timber have changed during the past forty years. Before this period, with almost the sole exception of Oak for the Navy—which was *then* one of the only "wide" markets, but of which exact requirements were known to all—our timber was sold to the local timber merchant mainly for his local trade, and was converted for the requirements of the local builder, wheelwright, and other local tradesmen.

It is common knowledge that foreign timber has displaced native for nearly all local purposes. Timber used for building is now almost all foreign, and American spokes are purchased even by local wheelwrights, much of whose trade, however, has passed to the large firms of agricultural implement makers. It naturally follows that the proper markets *now* for our timber are with these large firms and in the large industrial centres.

It follows also that with new markets we must adopt new methods of marketing. The old methods, which might have been quite satisfactory formerly and under old conditions, may be quite unsuited to present-day requirements. Methods and practices suitable for

marketing Oak for the Navy, for local tradesmen, or for small consumers, require considerable alteration when one has to deal with the different classes of purchasers who now consume the timber. We now have large consuming firms who are fully informed as to the foreign supplies and are able to take full advantage of these in competition with the native timber. In the rush of modern business they are not prepared to take the same trouble in securing distributed supplies as were the old local consumers.

The existence of much-advertised and easily obtainable foreign timber makes it to-day more important than ever to cultivate the customer, and to market the timber in the form and character that he requires, so as to save him trouble. Modern machinery and modern methods of conversion necessitate methods of marketing quite different from those prevailing in the days of the old hand-sawyer.

It must follow also that with wider markets we must have wider knowledge of these markets and their requirements, and how to supply them. We must also grasp the commercial uses of timber, and know the special properties, advantages or weaknesses of the different classes, and how far our native supplies can compete with foreign. Foreign timber has the great advantage of organised marketing on a large and up-to-date scale, and the backing of concessionaires and even governments, who spend large sums in advertising and pushing sales by every means possible. In many cases cheap transport and other facilities or properties possessed by a particular class of foreign timber render it impossible to compete with such timber for various purposes. Moreover, many of the foreign timbers, such as Mahogany or Teak, are eminently suitable for special trades, so that it would be obviously absurd to compete

with them. But in the case of Oak, Ash, Beech, Elm, Larch, &c., there are unlimited markets for which our native trees are even more suitable than imported trees of the same species. To improve the demand and prices for these native timbers it is therefore necessary to organise the marketing so as to reduce expenses, and especially to render the timber readily obtainable by the consumer in the quantity, size, and nature required. Native timber must be as easily procurable as are the well-organised foreign supplies. We must also copy the foreigner, and advertise and push the sale of our timber, using every influence to ensure that, where it is suitable and available for a purpose, it shall be specified; and we must educate the consumer as to its valuable properties. I do not say we need emulate the American who, by inference, often suggests qualities which his goods cannot possibly possess. But we can quite honestly emphasise those valuable properties of our native Oak and other timbers so universally recognised before the invasion of the foreign, and still admitted by experts. Unlike many untried or newly introduced foreign timbers, our native woods have stood the test of centuries.

Imports and Prices of Foreign Timber.

In support of my contention that there are larger openings than ever for all the native timbers that we can offer, I give figures of the imports and prices of foreign timber.

Few people appreciate the promising factors of the present time, notably the increase that has taken place in the price of foreign timber and imported wooden articles during the past thirty years concurrently with a decrease in quality. Experienced men admit that what was once "third quality" is now at least "second" if not "first quality" in many varieties of foreign timber.

Imports of Foreign Timber.

——	1871	1885	1900*	1913
Wood and Timber: Hewn.	£	£	£	
Fir, other than Pitwood	—	—	—	1,398,585
Pitwood ... ... (not separated till after 1900)	—	—	—	4,445,066
Fir and Pitwood Totals ...	—	—	4,299,518	5,843,651
Oak	—	—	1,018,829	1,736,061
Teak	—	—	786,066	879,254
Unenumerated	—	—	358,312	384,578
Totals ...	£4,682,165	£4,632,175	£6,462,725	£8,843,544
Wood and Timber: Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed.				
Sawn Fir	—	—	17,856,360	20,181,033
Sawn Unenumerated	—	—	829,999	853,602
Totals ...	£6,512,226	£9,587,601	£18,686,359	£21,034,635
Staves of all dimensions	606,854	588,971	721,850	1,000,048
Furniture Woods, Hardwoods, and Veneers.				
Mahogany	280,134	486,193	827,520	1,225,879
Unenumerated	—	—	1,177,459	1,684,778
Total of Wood and Timber, all Sources	£12,081,379	£15,294,940	£27,875,913	£33,788,884
Total from Foreign Countries	—	—	20,939,328	28,298,622
Total from British Possessions... ...	—	—	6,936,585	5,490,262
	£12,081,379	£15,294,940	£27,875,913	£33,788,884

PRICES PAID FOR IMPORTED TIMBER, in Docks or at Wharf, reduced to cubic foot basis (sawn square).

—	1885.	1900.	1913.	1915 (War Prices).
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* .	*s.* *d.*
3″ × 9″ 1st Archangel Yellow or Red Deal (Scotch)...	2 1½	2 6½	2 10	3 10
„ 2nd „ „ ...	1 8	2 2½	2 4½	3 5
3rd „ „ ...	1 3	1 8½	1 9½	3 0
„ 4th „ „ ...	0 11½	1 5½	1 6½	2 6
3″ × 9″ 1st Petersburg White Deal (Norway Spruce) ...	1 2½	1 8	1 10	2 11
2″ × 4″ unsorted Swedish Yellow Deal (Scotch)	1 0	1 2½	1 4½	2 7
¾″ × 2″ Slating and Tiling Battens (Scotch or Norway Spruce)	—	1 1½	1 3	2 5
¾″ × 1″ „ „				
Rough hewn (square) Fir Balk 5″ to 8″ square (do.)	1 0	1 3	1 6	2 3
Christiana & Petersburg Poles (do.)	—	1/4 to 2/- each.	3-/ to 4/6 each.	—
Planed Flooring Boards— 1″ × 6″ 2nd Yellow (Scotch) ...	1 1½	1 4½	1 7	2 7
„ White (Norway Spruce)	1 0	1 3	1 5½	2 6
3″ × 9″ 1st Canadian Yellow Pine (Weymouth Pine)	2 9	3 3	4 4½	5 6
„ 4th do. do.	1 4	1 4	1 9	2 4
„ 2nd Canadian Red Pine (*Pinus Resinosa*) ...	1 2½	1 11	2 0	2 8
„ 2nd Canadian Spruce (*Picea Alba*)	1 0	1 4¾	1 7	2 8
Oregon Pine Planks (Douglas Fir)	—	1 10	2 4	3 6
Pitch Pine Planks and Boards (*Pinus Palustris*)	2 0	2 3	3 0	3 9
Pitch Pine Floated Logs (*Pinus Palustris*)	1 0	1 6	2 6	3 4
American Canary Whitewood Boards (Tulip Tree)	—	3 6	4 9	6 0

These prices refer to timber stacked in London docks, they include importers' profits but not delivery to consumers' premises.

These figures are furnished by a recognised authority on imported timber, who has exceptional facilities at his disposal. I believe them to be an honest statement of the position, and they are an *average* of a number of actual transactions. The year 1913 is taken as the last complete year before the war.

It should be noted that common qualities have all advanced in much higher ratio than better grades, and that small sizes have advanced more than large sizes. Both these facts should be important and favourable to existing native timber supplies.

In view of the misleading use which is made of the word "deal," it may be of interest if I explain what is signified by the terms Planks, Deals, Battens, and Boards :—

A plank is a piece of timber larger than 3″ × 9″.

A deal is a piece of timber 3″ × 9″.

A batten is a piece of timber 2″ to 3″ thick, and up to 8″ in width.

A board is a piece of timber up to $1\frac{1}{2}$″ thick, and of any width.

(A deal is really a size and not a variety of timber, but it is a common term used for Scotch and Spruce imported from the Baltic.)

Handicaps of Native Timber.

With the large markets available—which the table of imports demonstrates—the problem is how best to take

full advantage of them. The most essential condition is organised marketing.

Before entering into detailed suggestions, however, we must deal with some special handicaps from which we suffer:—

(1) The small and distributed nature of our supplies and the mixed character of our forest produce.

(2) High railway rates and cost of hauling, aggravated by the wide distribution of our supplies.

(3) The entire want of enterprise and lack of capital in the English timber trade, many of the best and largest merchants being now interested solely in the foreign trade.

(4) A lack of organised effort on our part to overcome difficulties.

(5) A failure to appreciate that the position is capable of improvement.

I do not wish to exaggerate these handicaps, but it is important to take them into consideration, and I refer to them later. I will first make a few detailed suggestions, especially to explain what I mean by "organised "marketing."

Time does not allow of my giving details of the marketing of each variety, and, since the most urgent question is the satisfactory disposal of *Oak*, I will treat this timber fully and the others more generally. Please note, however, that I am dealing with the matter broadly, and it will depend upon the quantity and character of timber in any locality how far my remarks will apply to any particular district. I deal with the war under a separate paragraph, and my arguments and prices apply to pre-war conditions.

Markets for English Oak.

We may divide the markets for Oak into three classes, according to the size and quality of the trees:—

1. The first class covers the largest and best trees, suitable for quartering, for which purpose diameter is important, but length of butt is not necessarily required. Omitting artillery spokes and other special war requirements, the best market for these trees in normal times is for panelling and for the numerous requirements of the building trade. The Oak most generally used for these purposes is Austrian Oak; but it is admitted on every hand that, although Austrian is softer and easier to work than English, and therefore preferred by joiners, yet, as regards colour, figure, and other important features in panelling, English Oak is unequalled. The price of Austrian charged *to* the builder for 1-inch seasoned boards before the war was at the rate of 10*s.* per cubic foot. Panelling made of English Oak is usually priced higher than Austrian.

In spite of the cheapness of the timber in the log, the native panelling is looked upon as a luxury, and surely this fact alone proves its superiority. A large contractor once told me that English Oak in 1-inch seasoned boards usually cost *him* as much as the best Spanish Mahogany. Only the best butts of Oak of good diameter are suitable for quartering; after conversion the timber must be properly seasoned. Winter-felled Oak is preferable. Artificial seasoning is now becoming more general, many of the old objections and difficulties having been removed by increased knowledge and experience. The urgent demand in this war for seasoned Oak, Ash, &c., has led to many additional timber-drying plants being laid down

in the provinces. Even with natural seasoning it does not take long to season a 1-inch Oak board after it has been converted from the log, which should have been felled twelve months before conversion. On the usual assumption of one year's seasoning to 1 inch of thickness, this would mean for the 1-inch board a minimum of two years from the felling. Some might think a little longer seasoning advisable if artificial methods are not resorted to, but a very short time is necessary with the best modern artificial drying plants. The results are quite satisfactory, and I would point out that nearly all the much-advertised foreign timber is seasoned by these modern methods. The old prejudices against artificial seasoning of Oak were due to the inferior results given in the experimental stages. Again, objections that might be raised against seasoning Oak artificially for shipbuilding or similar special purposes need not apply to timber required for panelling or interior work, or used under conditions which entail neither strain nor exposure to the weather.

Turning to the price, I think you will agree that, after allowing liberally for waste, cost of felling, hauling, transport, conversion and seasoning, the price which the producer receives for the standing Oak tree differs ridiculously from that paid by the contractor for the same timber in 1-inch boards.

Much Austrian Oak has been used for panelling and similar purposes, and there should be in the future a sufficient demand for all the English Oak we can offer, provided the demand is cultivated and the market properly organised. Unfortunately this class of Oak is now converted for inferior purposes.

2. The second class of Oak is the coppice-grown Oak averaging 25 to 50 cubic feet per tree, for which the

present largest outlet is the carriage and wagon departments of our railways. This is cultivated by English timber merchants, who have to compete principally with the white American Oak, or, in some cases, with Russian Oak or even Australian woods. The Oak is converted into wagon scantling, and the price varies according to size, quality and specification; but we may assume an average figure for the converted timber of, say, 3*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot. Thanks to the great superiority of English Oak for this purpose a far wider demand should be possible at considerably enhanced prices, if united action were taken to encourage it and improved methods of marketing were organised. Owing to the ease with which the foreign Oak can be obtained and the greater trouble caused to the railway officials in procuring the native timber, there is a prejudice against the latter, but it is absurd that native Oak, much more valuable for this purpose, should invariably be priced at the same figure as the foreign.

3. The third class of Oak comprises the small trees of under 20 cubic feet, which, on account of small size, large proportion of sapwood and the high railway rates, should be converted as a rule locally. There should be ample room for increasing the demand for this converted Oak in the great wood-consuming centres, where enormous quantities of Oak are used. Many local markets also could be cultivated to a far greater extent than they are, such as gates, fencing, building fittings, repairs, and local requirements generally. Native timber could be used to a far greater extent in the district in which it is grown.

There are other outlets and uses for Oak of various sizes and quality in London and other centres at

correspondingly diverse prices, ranging from the high-priced Austrian of best quality to the various classes of American and also Japanese Oak at prices ranging from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per cubic foot for converted sizes. The lowest is probably American window-sill Oak at about 3*s.* per cubic foot, in which a proportion of sap is allowable. There has been an increase in price of nearly 50 per cent. since 1885 in lower classes of imported Oak and also a decline in quality. Much of our English Oak might be suitable to replace these foreign grades, but the cost of marketing must determine what can be done in each instance, and competition might not be practicable in all cases. As I have shown, the present consumption of Oak of all sorts is enormous. The imports of Oak—exclusive of staves and parts—in 1913 exceeded 12½ million cubic feet. As the demand improved and the market became better organised, we might expect to find plenty of scope for all the native Oak we could offer.

One of the staple objections taken to English Oak is that it is harder than foreign. This should make English Oak the timber *par excellence* for wood-block flooring—to name but one use in which such a characteristic is a recommendation. Yet, in spite of the large and increasing demand for wood-block flooring at good prices, there never has been any serious attempt to capture this and similar markets for English Oak, and the softer foreign Oak holds the field.

There are other native timbers also which are suitable for wood-block flooring. Americans consider *Beech* second only to Maple for wood-block flooring, and our native Beech is superior to any imported variety.

Again, take the question of *Oak spokes*, for which the native timber is absolutely unequalled. Although

the English market was flooded with cheap American spokes several years ago, and although the importation is still large, the price of these spokes has increased very considerably during the past ten years, and especially during the two years previous to the outbreak of war. Not only has there been this considerable increase in price, but, as in the case of foreign timber generally, there was a considerable falling off in quality. We have an exceptional market for spokes; we have the finest timber of its kind in English Oak for this purpose; we have large supplies of this timber obtainable at low prices; and yet there has been no serious attempt to retain or capture the spoke trade for this country.

I am quite aware that the recent introduction of motor vehicles has partially revolutionised the spoke trade, and that the introduction of iron or wire wheels would appear possibly to have restricted the market for wooden spokes. But here, as in other instances, restriction in some directions is accompanied by wider opportunities in others; and modern increased facilities for transport and travel greatly increase the number of vehicles required. The spokes used for high-class carriages for a long time past have been made principally from imported wood of special varieties. There has been, of course, a decrease in the quantity of spokes wanted, but the number of horse-drawn carts and other vehicles for agricultural purposes, local trades, and commercial industries generally, is still very large, and will not be greatly reduced by motor traffic in the near future. There are also great possibilities for English Oak in the motor spoke trade.

There are many other existing and suggested outlets for Oak, but the above must suffice as an illustration.

These are only a few out of many directions where the conditions, possibly unfavourable twenty years ago, are now propitious to successful competition by the native produce. We must, however, instil enterprise into the native trade and surmount the difficulty of capital. We must also assist by organised marketing and regular supplies of the necessary timber, and do everything possible to cultivate the demand for the native produce.

Methods of Marketing.

Having pointed out improved and proper openings for our timber, it is now important to consider what is the most practical method of catering for the markets which lie open before us, and how we can take due advantage of these wider opportunities.

I will again take Oak as an illustration, although similar arguments will apply to other timbers. The exact methods will depend on the locality and character of timber.

We must appreciate fully all the existing conditions relating to the marketing of timber, and must shape our policy accordingly. In some cases it will be practicable for large merchants to purchase the timber standing, and arrange all details as to marketing. Facilities are necessary for estates to get in touch with such firms, and also to enable a firm to purchase timber from several estates in a district. In other cases large merchants and firms in London and other centres might require selected parcels limited perhaps to one variety. It might be difficult also for them in some cases to send teams and tackle for hauling, or gangs for felling, or to inspect small and detached parcels.

We all wish to assist any honest and old-established local firms who have dealt with estates for a number of

years, and whose principal business fault, perhaps, is an old-fashioned conservatism, or a want of capital. The local firm has knowledge of local conditions and of felling and hauling, and can convert the smaller classes of trees, but it is want of capital that limits its trade.

I think it will often be best for the large firm at a distance to act in conjunction with the local firm, the latter felling, hauling and dealing with mixed parcels, and the former storing, marketing and cultivating the demand for the timber. For instance, the London or other large firm would purchase the first class of Oak to which I referred, delivered on rail. The same principle might apply to Ash, Beech, and other classes of our timber. The local firm also, to a far greater extent than at present, could convert to the requirements and specification of the large firm in the consuming centre. Markets should be organised between producing and consuming centres so as to reduce expenses, railway charges especially.

I am not wishing to prejudice the trade and output of the local firm. There are many directions in which this might be encouraged or developed. I appeal to landowners and land agents to specify native timber wherever possible. My object is to take advantage of those more lucrative markets to which I have made reference, but which at present are not developed for want of organised marketing; especially to encourage large firms who now deal so exclusively with imported timber to take up the marketing of the native timber and introduce capital, enterprise and knowledge into the native timber trade. My object is also to organise marketing so as to eliminate unnecessary profits caused by the timber passing through so many hands.

A small amount of English Oak is sold at present in

spasmodic quantities somewhat on the above lines to a few large firms who have occasional inquiries for the timber. These inquiries are due to a few architects and other consumers who absolutely insist on English Oak being supplied. No attempt, however, is made to deal with the problem on an organised and large scale, or to cultivate the demand for the native timber.

I have already detailed the handicaps with which the native timber has had to contend, and it is not necessary to explain the reasons why these better markets have not been cultivated. It is due principally to a succession of unfortunate conditions and influences. The architect and consumer complain of the difficulty or impossibility of getting the timber, and of there being no firm generally known to stock it. The contractor and builder inform them that supplies of English Oak are not available, and persuade them to accept the readily obtained foreign timber. The large merchant says he is not asked for it, and the local merchant complains that there is no demand for it. And so one works round and round in a vicious circle.

The only method of dealing successfully with this problem is for an influential independent body to take up the matter, and to organise supply and demand on proper lines and on an extensive scale. This is to be done by the English Forestry Association, who have formed a special committee to deal with the question, on which committee this Institution and other bodies are represented. It is to the interest of all sections that this work should succeed, and to the prejudice of none, and, in view of the importance of diminishing imports and encouraging native supplies, I trust that everyone will render all possible co-operation and help.

I have taken English Oak as an illustration, but I do not think there is any country whose native timbers and native industries experience so deplorable a lack of encouragement as our own. It is typical of the present position that our finest Brown Oak has to be exported to America to be appreciated, and that the high prices paid are due entirely to the foreign demand, to which the present consumption is almost wholly limited.

I believe that with organised marketing and proper encouragement there are outlets for English Oak and other native timbers abroad, particularly in America and some of our Colonies, and I hope, in the future, with our present Allies. Let us hope that in the rebuilding of public buildings, churches, and large residences in Belgium and France the world-famed English Oak shall find a place, if only as a memento of the war in which the nations have jointly shed their blood. What reminder could there be more typical of England and of the far-reaching influence of the British Navy, whose glorious history was founded on English Oak?

As regards timber other than Oak, I hope to publish information and suggestions elsewhere, since I cannot explain fully here. I will give, however, one illustration.

Take the present position of English Elm, which, although a valuable wood possessing many exceptional properties, at present realises prices far below its proper value. In fact, in some districts it is almost given away. Elm has been called the "English "Mahogany," and is a handsome wood as can be seen from the dark centre wedge of many tennis racquets. Consider the purposes for which Elm is used, and some of which are illustrated in the Government specifications for war requirements. From its toughness and non-

splitting properties, Elm is the most valuable wood for butchers' blocks, anvil bases, ammunition and horse-shoe boxes, Windsor chair seats, footboards for omnibuses, kicking boards in stables, and in fact for any use where timber has to experience constant smashing and the very roughest wear. This would point to its being absolutely unequalled for paving blocks in special situations where traffic is exceptionally severe and at crossings or between tram lines. This is confirmed by reports I have secured, backed by the best practical evidence, pointing to positions where Elm has stood the severest tests as a paving block, and this evidence is endorsed by the best scientific authorities.

We have, therefore, probably the finest timber in the world for the purpose; we have large supplies available at low prices; we have unlimited markets in provincial towns and industrial centres; we have a use which could be catered for by the smallest local merchant; and which would ensure far higher prices than the present. In face of these advantages we have allowed Australian Jarrah to be used for wood paving in enormous quantities, and at prices representing over 3*s.* per cubic foot for the timber exclusive of costs for inland transport. At the first opportune moment I hope to issue—in addition to others I have in contemplation—a leaflet on wood paving. This will give evidence which, in my opinion, is conclusive that the finest paving block for the most trying situations is one made from English Elm, and that probably English Beech and "prismatic" Oak blocks are the next in order of value in competition with all other timbers which could be named.

For the moment I must content myself by stating that after years of careful investigation it is my firm

conviction that—given organised marketing, proper co-operation and joint action—increased demand and improved prices are possible for nearly all kinds of native timber—hardwoods particularly.

Replacing Imports.

We all welcome suggestions for extending the use of native supplies and displacing some of the imported timber, but I think that undue importance is often given to coniferous timber (Larch excepted) to the exclusion of our relatively more important hardwoods. By providing native Scots Pine for the Forestry Building at the Shrewsbury Royal Show and otherwise advertising it, I have tried to encourage its extended use, and have organised supplies of it for creosoted boards and other estate purposes. I think, however, that as a general policy we shall have a far better hope of success if we concentrate most of our energy on extended uses of native hardwoods. There is ample room for these woods in place of imported varieties of similar timber, and as a substitute for such timbers as Hickory and some of the finer foreign timbers. I would go even further and advocate that, given enterprise and proper encouragement, we could with native goods displace some of the wood imports that arrive in a finished or partially manufactured state. I hope that far greater attention and encouragement, especially by consumers and the public, will henceforth be given in this direction.

Taking all the facts into consideration, I think it will be agreed that it should be easier for English Oak to compete with Austrian or American Oak for building or other trades than for much of our native Scots Pine, as at present grown in English woods, to compete with first,

second, or even third Archangel. I would point out that our hardwoods are more plentiful and important; they are generally of comparatively better quality and possess superior characteristics; being higher priced, they can bear more cost in transport, and for many purposes length or freedom from knots is not so vital. Moreover, imported hardwoods usually have higher freights to pay than the nominal return freights which the large Baltic supplies enjoy.

I think therefore that, speaking generally, most of our present supplies of native Scots Pine timber would be better used for sleepers, wagon battens, fencing, and many colliery requirements than if converted into scantling or building timber.

By encouraging our hardwoods we shall also encourage wood industries that can be carried on in the provinces and rural districts. To illustrate the great possibilities of these imports in industries, let me quote figures for

IMPORTS OF WOOD MANUFACTURES IN 1913.

	£
Chip Boxes	44,097
Furniture and Cabinet Ware	446,037
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiners' Work	155,881
Unenumerated—	
(Including Wood Ware and Wood Turnery)	2,937,172
TOTAL VALUE	£3,583,187
TOTAL FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES ...	3,505,881
TOTAL FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS ...	77,306
	£3,583,187

(In the Unenumerated Wood Manufactures, Imports

from the United States have increased from £560,398 in 1900 to £1,267,339 in 1913, and from Germany from £109,482 in 1900 to £274,641 in 1913.)

Other imports of interest in 1913 were:—

	£
Acetone	162,633
Bark for Tanning	348,082
Baskets and Basketware	230,087
Brooms and Brushes	456,141
Canes and Sticks, unmounted	113,612
Implements and Tools and parts (except Machine Tools)	509,121
Mouldings for Picture Frames and Gilt Mouldings	220,418
Pianos	756,890
Pulp of Wood, all classes	4,760,098
Toys and Games	1,452,723
Willows and Canes, for Basket Making	123,473
Wood Flour and Wood Wool	26,072

Germany sent us in 1913 £700,236 worth of Pianos, and £1,183,703 worth of Toys and Games.

Consumers of Native Timber.

The responsibilities and duties of the producer of timber in this country are constantly emphasised in the press, but never the obligations of consumers and manufacturers to use native supplies. Consumers and manufacturers have drawn their best labour from rural districts, and surely they have obligations in return to these districts. They have benefited far more than the much-abused landed interests from the resources of the country, to which they owe a correspondingly greater debt. I think that many consumers would have felt far more comfort-

able at various periods of this war had there been larger native supplies available, or had planting in the past not been so much discouraged by consumers. This is not the time for vain regrets or accusations: we have all made mistakes, and the best course is for all sections to unite in preventing their repetition.

Many industrial concerns, especially collieries, will acknowledge gratefully the manner in which native supplies came forward when war was declared and, at least for the moment, helped to relieve the pitwood scare. In any future war we shall again refuse to believe that our Navy can be beaten or an invasion be successful. But we cannot foresee aerial, submarine, and other developments, and we might not be successful in preventing at least a temporary blockade of our merchant shipping. For these, and for patriotic reasons, I trust that consumers will encourage in every way the proper production of native timber. They cannot help more effectively than by encouraging the use of and demand for our existing timber supplies. They often pay willingly high prices for imported timber but grudgingly quibble over a lower price for the native, even when superior both in character and quality to the foreign. There is an increasing desire on the part of many consumers to use and encourage native timber, but they often hesitate to move in the matter on account of small knowledge of these supplies, due to their past preference for foreign. Let consumers join us in a spirit of hearty co-operation, and we can then discuss fully all obstacles and the way to overcome them.

Surely consumers have an obligation to fulfil to public-spirited landowners who have planted in the past and created reserves of timber for this period of war.

The Timber Trade.

All members of the native timber trade complain of the present poor demand for English timber, and the generally unsatisfactory state of affairs. Wheat at 20*s.* per quarter was bad for the home merchant, for the producer, and for all interests. Good English Oak at 1*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot is almost equally bad for all. The native timber trade has been particularly short-sighted in thinking only of cheap buying instead of paying most attention to cultivating the consumer, encouraging the demand, and selling in the best market. I have no hesitation in saying that timber rings have been the curse of the native timber trade, and have largely contributed to the present position. They have inflicted great damage on the timber trade itself. They have brought discredit on what is an honest and honourable calling; they have prejudiced producers against improving their woods, and consumers against using native timber; they have diverted necessary capital from the industry, and have throttled the enterprise so needful for competing with imported timber.

I have no wish to dwell upon the unfortunate practice of timber rings. I appreciate fully the depressing and anxious period through which the native timber trade has passed during the last thirty years.

I now appeal to members of the timber trade to decline to support, and, in fact, to deal severely with, those who try to form rings and prevent legitimate competition.

Merchants often criticise—not always in the most complimentary terms—our ignorance of the requirements of their trade, and of the variety, size and character of the timber that should be grown, and of its marketing

They are often unduly suspicious, however, when we discuss trade requirements, imagining that we wish to enter the timber trade.

It is important that people interested in woods should be better informed as to the markets for timber and the requirements of merchants and consumers. The various timbers can then be placed on the market more in the form required by purchasers and particular trades, and so secure the best results. It is part of the English Forestry Association's work to give information on these points.

Since our main object is to encourage the demand for the timber, and to see that this demand shall be properly met, the Association should receive the hearty support of the timber trade.

I would appeal strongly to the timber trade to cease from so constantly decrying native timber. It is perfectly natural that a merchant should wish to buy as cheaply as possible, and with that view to enlarge on the inferiority of the timber he is good enough to purchase. I fear we take many of these bargaining criticisms far too seriously, and that they are advertised far too generously to consumers and others. For many of the best markets in Oak, diameter is much more important than length of butt; but, because want of length is a fault that can be raised, we are apt to think that length is all important.

The native timber trade is carried on under many difficulties; we can do much to help place it on a more satisfactory footing, to the advantage of all concerned. I would appeal for a better spirit of co-operation, and would ask the trade to institute enterprise in developing new markets. Merchants must see that we cannot allow the welfare of our woods to be prejudiced.

English Timber during the War.

A detailed report of the demand, sales, and prices of English timber since the outbreak of war would be interesting but very long, and I can here deal with the matter in general terms only. I have also a rooted objection to quoting prices—excepting to illustrate a point—if separated from details of locality, quantity, size and character of the trees, cost of transport, &c. It is common knowledge that good prices have ruled for Ash and other timbers in special demand, although I fear that in many cases the landowner did not receive his proper share of the increased price. Without wishing to labour a point unduly, I think all must admit that the war has illustrated strikingly the great importance of organisation in marketing timber, and the very great need of a central body to keep owners and agents informed as to what is or is not in demand, and keep them in touch with markets.

The great demand has been for *Ash* for all kinds of military requirements, for general service and limbered wagons, for felloes, for aeroplane parts, for tool handles, for picketing pegs, and, in fact, for any purpose where lightness elasticity, and strength combined are required. This demand shows no present sign of slackening, and landowners should market all the Ash possible, so as to help with war supplies while obtaining record prices. It also illustrates the great importance of placing on the market what is in special request, and, if practicable, of reserving Oak or other timbers for which the demand is not pressing.

Far more knowledge is wanted as to the causes which govern markets and prices and influence the demand

for the different timbers. Many people are surprised because Oak generally has not commanded a ready sale or an increased price during the war. The demand for Oak has been greatly handicapped by existing markets (such as railways) postponing purchases of Oak and the building of wagons, &c., and turning their activities to the production of munitions and war supplies. The urgent demand for Ash and other timbers required for war purposes, combined with the labour and hauling difficulties due to recruiting and the commandeering of horses, has resulted in merchants concentrating all their efforts on these timbers to the exclusion of Oak, &c.

The great dearth of sawyers and difficulties attending conversion have affected demand for various timbers. It has had also the curious result that, although small Larch, Scotch, &c., found a ready sale at good prices for pitwood, &c., the larger sizes were often difficult to dispose of, even at lower prices. Sleepers have commanded a record price, and it is regrettable that our Scotch could not be converted much more extensively for this and other purposes connected with camps.

Elm, owing to its freedom from splitting and its general toughness, has been in demand for various war purposes, and also in some districts for chair seats, boat building, &c.

Beech has been in demand for tent pegs, saddle trees, chairs, furniture, toys, and all descriptions of turned parts.

Very prime Oak has been in demand for artillery spokes and general service and limbered wagons, and for various purposes.

There has been a large demand in some districts for coppice poles and inferior timber and thinnings for

defence work, barbed wire entanglements, fuel for the camps, and numerous purposes.

The actual demand for any particular class of native timber depends on sizes and other points, but particularly the actual locality in which the timber stands, and whether a Government contractor or other special source of demand is within easy reach of the district.

Dealing with the native supplies is now almost entirely dependent on labour and hauliers, and on transport by rail. These difficulties are known to all and apply in every direction. It is needless for me to emphasise the very serious nature of the position, particularly when all the native supplies are so urgently required for military purposes or for national industries. I am convinced that a way out of the difficulty must and will be found, especially in view of the difficulty and cost of shipping; the importance of the foreign exchange and stoppage of imports; and the necessity for being more independent of the Baltic or other supplies.

Advice on the Sale of Timber.

It is deplorable that, in connection with timber and woods, large sums have been lost by landowners simply through lack of advice and information about the sale of timber. Large estates command the services of an experienced agent, and can afford to pay experienced foresters or advisers. There are many estates in this country, however, where the area of woods does not justify the employment of an experienced permanent man, or where predominating interests render the intermittent sale of timber of secondary importance. Unfortunately it is not unusual for a woodland owner to consult an estate hand, or a man who has little

knowledge of the value or the sale of timber, and consequently he falls an easy prey to the timber merchant or timber agent. This sad lack of knowledge on the part of producers has depressed prices, encouraged timber rings, and is particularly unfair to adjoining estates. It is therefore important that there should be facilities for obtaining experienced men to advise when advice is needed.

I should hesitate to bring up this question, important though I believe it to be, were it not sadly emphasised by the effect of the war on some estates. Landowners in some cases have been severely hit by the war, and, with the reduction of income from shooting, rents, &c., added to heavily increased taxation, are in urgent need of funds.

One of their few means of raising money is their reserves of timber. This timber may be Oak, or other timber difficult to deal with, and requires men specially experienced in markets for the timbers. There are cases of Oak and other good timber being pitifully sacrificed. It often happens that an owner wishes to raise a certain sum from his timber to meet a sudden liability. It is then important to have full knowledge of how this sum can be most readily obtained and with least damage to the estate or future of the woods. The timber most in demand, the sizes for special markets, the respective values, and how to lot or offer the timber to best advantage, are other points on which assistance is often needed. It would be in the true interests of native timber and our woods if the best advice were always obtained on these points.

To prevent any misapprehension, I should state that I am not myself in general business, and that I do not, unless in exceptional circumstances, act in a professional

capacity. I am delighted to give any information or help that I can in an honorary capacity. In cases where general information is desired I will give it willingly, and if required will suggest the best man to advise professionally on all details. I have no wish to interfere between owners and their present advisers, but rather to co-operate with the latter to ensure the best results. I am anxious to prevent the needless losses that often occur and to render assistance when such is desired.

English Forestry Association.

I referred to the above in a previous Paper, and I have further illustrated its work in this. The Association was formed, after thorough investigation of all aspects of the forestry problem, to find a solution which, I am convinced, is bound up with the extent of the support it receives.

We now have a golden opportunity to try to remedy matters by joint action, since the public is sympathetic in discouraging imports, and consumers wish to avail themselves of native supplies.

An independent and influential body can succeed where individual and unorganised efforts would fail. A central body in close touch with estates, merchants, and consumers, must possess special information and be in a far stronger position to ensure good results in the sale of timber than are individuals working separately.

Let me summarise some of the details of our work :—

1. We keep a register of firms who supply goods made from English timber, and we give their names to Government departments and to all other people open to contracts or sales. We encourage firms to take up all possible outputs for native timber such as spokes, wood-

block flooring, paving blocks, &c. We give every assistance as to the disposal of the goods or purchase of the necessary timber.

2. We keep a register of consumers who require English timber for their business, and we help them in every way possible to obtain, with the least trouble, the necessary supplies of the most suitable timber.

3. We keep a register of timber merchants, with details of the timber they consume or special trades for which they cater; we give their names where converted timber or such goods as they supply are required; and assist them in competing with imported timber. We also put them in touch with estates which have timber for disposal, and help them to secure the supplies of timber which they require.

4. We place estates who write to us as to timber for sale in touch with merchants requiring timber, selecting the best buyers in each case.

5. We collect and classify valuable information on practical points concerning timber and its markets, and we issue this information in leaflet form. We have experienced representatives in different districts, and give to members information relating to local and special demands. Only by means of a fuller knowledge of every section can proper use be made of our native supplies and their markets, and ensure each section receiving its due part of the price paid by the consumer.

These being some of our activities, what is, or should be, the attitude towards them of the various parties interested in the growth and disposal of timber? I will say a few words on this point, since—(although we do not allow conflicting interests in our membership)—we wish to co-operate with all sections.

1. *The Landowner.*—As he will benefit more than anyone else by increased prices of, and demand for, native timber, he should support the Association wholeheartedly, and be its chief financial backer. His subscription may be regarded as a good investment, since it gives a direct return, and would be recouped handsomely even by one small transaction. All estates must benefit by improved demand and prices for timber and fuller information.

2. *The Land Agent.*—He will be saved time and trouble by being put in direct touch with selected purchasers, and by assistance in the sale of timber. His interests are not prejudiced, since we do not conduct negotiations or charge commission. We prefer to act with agents rather than with owners; if an owner is not represented, we often suggest the names of experienced agents. We fix a nominal subscription for land agents, and if their owner subscribes a certain sum the agent is admitted free.

3. *The Auctioneer.*—We post catalogues of forthcoming auction sales to selected buyers. Since this encourages outside competition, it should be to the auctioneer's interest to give us his support. Much more knowledge and care is required in lotting, describing, and advertising the timber offered. It is in the auctioneer's interest to co-operate with the association and ensure successful sales.

4. *The Timber Merchant.*—When the Association was formed many merchants undoubtedly felt rather nervous, but the best of them now realise that our work benefits the trade. Merchants appreciate our recommending them for contracts, influencing orders, assisting them to compete with imported goods and timber,

and putting them in touch with estates able to supply timber which they require.

5. *The Consumer.*—Even before the war there was a healthily increasing desire on the part of consumers to encourage native supplies. This was partly due to the spade-work of the Association. The increasing number of inquiries proves that the consumer welcomes our work enthusiastically, especially where it helps him to find and organise supplies.

There is no short cut to the solution of so intricate a problem as ours, although a considerable advance has been made. Many will testify to the help and information received and improved results obtained. I am content to leave this matter and also our work during the war in their hands. When the Association was formed some people expected that immediate results would be forthcoming in every direction. They little realised how deep-rooted were the influences we had to attack. Considering the diverse nature of the conditions, supplies and markets in this country, and the enormous consumption of timber, much time was needed in the preliminary work of organisation. We had got through the necessary spade-work, and were arranging an exhibition on a large scale in London last year, when the war broke out and stopped us. This exhibition would have illustrated strikingly the uses of English timber, and in particular the directions in which better returns and increased demands could be obtained. It was also proposed to arrange conferences with consumers and manufacturers with a view to extending greatly the use of English timber, and discussing the obstacles to be surmounted.

The war has now made our work of urgent import-

ance, particularly in view of the issues at stake. Our native timber supplies must be organised and be ready to meet any sudden developments. I appeal to all to help and co-operate with us in this time of national emergency.

Rural Wood Industries.

In an earlier Paper I have dealt at length with the history of coppice, and its conversion. I laid stress on the possibilities of a revival of rural wood industries to ensure proper markets for our coppice and poles. Seeing the enormous demand there is for wood in our industrial centres, and the large markets for wooden articles we have in our midst, I am convinced that we can do much more to cater for this demand. Given extensive organisation, especially for the sale of goods manufactured in rural districts, we could use our coppice and inferior timber to a far greater extent than we do.

The war has made the revival and expansion of these industries specially important owing to the advantages they offer for the employment of disabled and discharged soldiers and sailors. In fact, it is doubtful whether any other scheme could be suggested that offers so many advantages, or which could employ so large a number of disabled heroes. It would work in, to a striking degree as I shall illustrate, with agriculture and land settlement, and I am sure everybody will sympathise with schemes for employing ex-service men.

Rural wood industries offer the following exceptional advantages :—

(1) The work is simple, and no lengthy training is necessary.

(2) The work is not done in factories costly to erect or to which the workers have to travel considerable distances.

(3) The work employs large numbers of men around their cottage homes or in the woods.

(4) The work does not require machinery or expensive plant or tools, and little capital is necessary.

(5) The goods made are not perishable, nor is delivery urgent.

(6) The markets for the goods are very large, and can hardly be glutted.

(7) The raw material is obtainable easily and cheaply in the country, where cost of living is low.

In the case of the wooden hoop and other industries, the great problem latterly has been to secure labour, owing to rural depopulation and the attraction of the towns; this in spite of better prices and fair wages ruling in the hoop industry. The ex-soldier would be in receipt of a pension which would help him along until he became thoroughly skilled, and he would be an acquisition to agriculture during busy seasons and in haytime and harvest.

I will illustrate my point from the wooden barrel hoop industry. Before the outbreak of war there were twenty million wooden barrel hoops required for the fishing trade on the East Coast alone, of which quantity probably 90 per cent. were imported from the Continent. The reason given by one of the largest coopers for the small proportion of native hoops was want of organisation in marketing. They were not necessarily either inferior in quality or dearer than the Continental

hoops. In the case of the home produce it was difficult to ensure proper supplies, and their distributed and disorganised nature greatly prejudiced their sale. Owing to better organisation, it was easy to arrange delivery of foreign hoops in large quantities at a given price, and whenever required. Coopers agreed that for a good, durable hoop there was nothing better than the English Hazel hoop, properly made and graded. I need not remind you of the large areas of Hazel underwood to be obtained at a nominal price. The competing foreign hoops come principally from France, and it was generally known that the cost of producing these was likely to increase. The cheaper Dutch Willow hoop is used, where a durable hoop is not required, or when the barrel is non-returnable.

The importance of a rural wood industry to the countryside is proved by the Dutch hoop industry. A large hoopmaker in Holland informed me that he found work during the five winter months at good wages for probably 6,000 people distributed in their village homes. They were engaged in agricultural and similar pursuits during the rest of the year. The failure of old rural industries in this country has been due principally to want of organisation, especially in marketing the goods. It should be easy to arrange for a central organisation to take up the marketing in these industries, and serve as a collecting centre of supplies. The goods would then be sold to the consuming centres, and every step taken to develop markets, and to persuade customers of the value of the goods. I would remind you of the vast quantities of pick, hammer, and all classes of handles required in collieries, engineering works, railways, and in other industrial centres. For these handles, English Ash, Chestnut, and in some cases

Oak, are suitable. There are large areas of Ash poles, Chestnut poles and Oak poles available at almost nominal cost. We ought also to be able to reduce the imports of wooden rakes, scythe handles, mop and broom handles, and many classes of turned goods. We have, therefore, large markets, in many cases fair prices and cheap raw material in abundance. With proper organisation the cost of production should be low enough to enable us to compete successfully with the foreigner to the great advantage of rural districts and the country.

Forestry Museum.

You will notice that the planks exhibited in this room are from The Institution's Forestry Museum. This Museum was founded by Mr. Daniel Watney during his Presidential year. I have been for some time reorganising this collection. Although it is slow and often discouraging work collecting good specimens of timber or other exhibits, I hope soon to make the collection a really interesting one. The upper floor has now been extended, so that we have more room for specimens.

I should like to state briefly the basis on which the exhibits will be arranged and the objects in view. We desire to interest three sections of Members particularly: (1) Students who wish to study the exhibits with reference to forestry or architecture; (2) land agents or others interested in the production and commercial utilisation of timber; (3) architects, building surveyors and others interested in specifications for building construction.

In the botanical cases each tree is described botanically and illustrated by photographs of the tree in

summer and in winter, with examples of the foliage, bud, twig, bark, timber, seed, and other features. There are many examples of the timbers of various trees, illustrated by cross and tangential sections. There are also photographs of fine specimens of trees growing in this country, taken principally from Messrs. Elwes and Henry's well-known book.

Planks are included of different timber as a basis for identification and comparison of structure, rate of growth, proportion of sapwood, and other points. Both knife and saw-cut veneers of English timber are shown; also exhibits illustrating important points in forestry, injurious insects, effects of bad pruning, examples of Oak panelling, the conversion of Oak, &c. I hope to include an exhibit illustrating the conversion of coppice for rural wood industries. The specimens are now being re-labelled, and as much information as possible included on each label.

An exhibit which I hope will be of special interest is that of building timbers, which is now being arranged. This covers the timbers used in the building trade, showing (1) the popular and botanical names of the tree from which the timber is sawn; (2) the various names by which the timber is known in the trade and the country from which it is imported. Our familiar "Scotch," for instance, appears as follows: "Scots Pine "(*Pinus sylvestris*), timber imported under the name of "'Baltic Fir,' 'Red Deal,' 'Red Fir,' 'Yellow Deal,' 'Arch-"angel,' &c." I hope also to illustrate trees whose planting in this country is advocated, such as Douglas Fir. I shall include instances of the timber imported under the names of "Oregon Pine," "Columbian Pine," &c., and examples of the timber of the same species grown in this country. This will enable architects and land

agents to appreciate the possibilities of our home-grown Douglas Fir.

Other countries and colonies have exhibits, in London and elsewhere, of their native timbers, and I should like to make this a fine permanent collection of English timber. The Museum might then become the recognised exhibition of English timber and forestry, and I hope would do justice to and be a worthy memorial of its founder, our senior Past-President.

I appeal to Members to take an interest in this Museum. We shall welcome exhibits of general interest, and, especially, good specimens of native forest produce. Our space being somewhat limited, I do not wish to include too many "monstrosities."

I hope to arrange an exhibit illustrating the timbers required for the war, so that Members will appreciate the timber in demand and its uses.

Forestry and Woods.

The history of our woods during the past thirty years has been as sad as that of English timber, and naturally the two have reacted on each other.

I have always advocated the policy of making the best of existing woodlands before planting up fresh areas. A natural sequence is to utilise existing timber supplies to their full extent, thereby encouraging planting. Landowners must look at the commercial side, and if we convince them by better prices that woods *can* be made to pay, planting and improvement of woods will follow.

Fearful outcries are raised in some quarters against maintaining woods for game. If all the wealth made by those in trade has created in the past a demand for

shootings, with attendant high rents of mansions, and even sales at good prices for estates, what economic argument can be urged against this income, particularly during the years of agricultural depression? We may reasonably ask what the public and the politicians have done for woods and English timber.

I have always argued that forestry and pheasants are not necessarily incompatible, but naturally I cannot sympathise with woods being given up entirely to game. I have appealed for more cordial co-operation among the various native timber interests, and I trust there will not be in the future the existing gulf between practice and science. We must all admit that our ignorance of the scientific side of forestry has been colossal, although I fear also that the ignorance of many scientists as to the practical side has been deplorable. We have been slow to acknowledge the debt we owe to gentlemen like Mr. H. J. Elwes for his services to English timber—particularly Oak—and to other gentlemen for their services to English forestry. Mr. Bathurst has suggested a decoration or the award of an order of merit to pioneers in agriculture. The Victoria Cross would be a more appropriate reward to some of our pioneers in forestry. Let us now all co-operate to develop our country, and, as in timber matters, discuss how difficulties can be removed.

I wish I could deal fully with the fascinating question of the possible influence of the war on the management of our woods. Undoubtedly it will affect our choice of trees for planting. I hope that it will teach landowners the importance of growing timber on short rotations for pitwood and colliery requirements generally. The experience of the past eighteen months should effectually kill the old fallacy that those who

plant do so only for their grandchildren. An annual consumption in this country of 4½ million tons of pitwood offers always unlimited markets for thinnings and small timber, given organised marketing and reasonable railway rates. I believe that pure crops of Douglas Fir and other quick-growing conifers grown on short rotations for pitwood, leaving a proportion of the crop for sleepers, &c., will be one of the most popular future crops on good soils in suitable conditions.

Spruce, &c., for our pulp mills, may be much more largely grown as a result of the war. Ash will surely now figure largely in future planting where the soil is suitable. I would commend a mixture of Ash, Larch, and Spanish Chestnut as being most likely to produce valuable Ash timber and as being one of the best economic estate mixtures on good soils. If the soil contains lime, Beech should be substituted for the Spanish Chestnut.

I cannot think that the excessive railway charges on home pitwood and timber will be allowed to remain and cripple the development of our native timber production. With the wider markets which will now be cultivated, I am certain that a reduction of rates will be arranged eventually. Our timber would then reach the markets that rightly it should enjoy and nothing could give a greater impetus to planting in this country.

Support of Organised Bodies.

Although economy in many directions may be a necessary result of the war, it would be a suicidal policy to cut down subscriptions to organisations and societies, especially those that exist for the benefit and protection of the landed interests. These subscriptions are far too

often looked upon as an extravagance, or even as a charity, rather than as an exceedingly good investment. Whatever difficulties we attack—land nationalisation, taxation, timber rings, &c.—our only chance of success lies in joint and united effort, and especially in providing facilities for full discussion and increased knowledge of the subject. Most of our present troubles are due directly to the absence in the past of organised bodies, or to the poor support given to existing ones.

"Guerilla" warfare is powerless against efficient and organised forces, and rural interests must combine against the powerful influence of the urban.

It is unfortunate that an owner has so many interests to protect and that the branches of rural life are so numerous and varied. It follows inevitably that those who deal professionally with such interests must subscribe to bodies that exist for their protection and advancement. I contend that it is a duty of those who belong to a profession to support generously such bodies by subscriptions, and to take an active interest in them for the common good.

I have no sympathy with men who keep all knowledge to themselves, but are often only too ready to take advantage of the work done by others. It is far better that our work should be done by societies than by Government departments. Even if 5 per cent. of one's income is allotted to subscriptions it is amply repaid by the pleasant character of much of our work.

The work of these bodies will be doubly important in the future, and we cannot assist our country better during and after the war than by giving increased and hearty support to the various bodies protecting and encouraging the numerous interests of ourselves and those who employ us.

Conclusion.

In this Paper I have tried to illustrate what has happened in the past, and to give the reasons for the present unsatisfactory condition of the markets for English timber. I have tried also to illustrate that those who own or dispose of the timber supplies have the remedy in their own hands.

We are not yet through the war, and it is impossible to foresee what the future has in store or what demands there will be on our native timber. We are dependent on other nations and on our shipping for the imported timber, and it would be serious for the country if the Baltic or other supplies were diverted or restricted from any cause.

When a struggle extends to the full resources of a nation it is a case of exhaustion in the final stage, and organisation is essential to victory and to limit injuries due to the war.

No one can foretell the after-war conditions. Germany, like the United States, is more powerful as a commercial than as a military nation, and better adapted to be one. We cannot estimate the intensity of the commercial war which may follow the declaration of peace. We were unprepared for this present war. Are we all doing our best to prepare for a commercial conflict?

It is a time of great national emergency and there are great issues at stake in every direction, and particularly in the case of the native supplies of timber. I do not envy those who from indifference or selfish motives now fail to render help in possibly one of the only directions that is open to them. Instead of being forced

into action let us show what we can do by voluntary effort to give a lead to the country. By joint action we can be prepared for any emergency, and in any case we shall then be able to place English Oak and our native timbers in the position which they ought to occupy.

Mr. H. M. Cobb (Member of Council) said it gave him much pleasure to propose the vote of thanks to Mr. Duchesne, who must have given a great deal of time and thought to his Paper. The Paper contained a mass of practical information which they could digest at leisure, but, so far as he was concerned, he had hardly yet had time to look into the various points to which attention had been called.

He was not quite certain as to the suggested advantage of very large areas in England being planted with timber, but he was certain that there were some areas which could be profitably so treated, and more than absolutely certain that up to the present time they had not made the most of the existing timber areas.

He shared with Mr. Duchesne his faith in the quality of English Oak; he had yet to learn that foreign timber could excel, or even equal, it for hardness, durability, or beauty. Probably the quality of hardness was the reason why not so much of it was used for panelling as the more easily worked "Austrian Oak." He could not help thinking that, because "Austrian Oak" was preferred for this reason, timber merchants had not for some years endeavoured to keep in stock sufficient quantity of seasoned English Oak timber, though the 10*s.* a foot mentioned by Mr. Duchesne ought to be a temptation to everybody. At the present time all interested in the question should resolve to obtain this trade and

turn attention to the best way of dealing with the native timber—it must be an advantage to the landowner, and he could not help thinking also to the timber merchant and the builder.

Mr. Duchesne alluded to the old-fashioned conservatism of local timber merchants; he was not quite certain that that remark might not in some measure also equally apply to some of the land agents. The grading of timber, as Mr. Duchesne indicated, seemed to him almost the most important matter. He did not see that it was any good selling to a timber merchant that which he did not want simply because in the lot which was offered him there happened to be a few trees which he did want.

The Exhibition they had had opened that afternoon could not fail to impress any one who was fortunate enough to see it and hear Mr. Duchesne's remarks upon it. The fact was that the timber in England at the present time was not dealt with on the best possible lines or on lines most profitable to all concerned. The English Forestry Association had done really good work, work for which they had earned the gratitude of all concerned in timber. Education in regard to forestry had done much, but without the final touch, if he might so call it, which the English Forestry Association had given to it, the work would be nugatory.

Formerly, when forestry made from time to time a sudden start, land most unsuitable for timber was planted, and its necessary failure discouraged many landowners continuing to plant. He knew himself of an instance in which Oak planted over sixty years ago in the minority of the landowner had recently been sold for a few pence per tree, scarcely an encouraging employment of capital. But looking on the other side,

he was happy to say that a short time ago he was with their worthy friend Mr. Watney, and saw a plantation of the most perfect regenerated Scotch Fir it had ever been his lot to see; it cost, he thought, about 20*s.* or 30*s.* to hoe, and now it would compare with anything in England, planted or otherwise. He was sorry to have kept them with those remarks, and would only add that he tendered his sincere thanks to Mr. Duchesne for the trouble he had taken in preparing his admirable Paper.

Professor SOMERVILLE (Associate) said it gave him real pleasure to be allowed to second the vote of thanks to his friend Mr. Duchesne, with whom he had worked in intimate relations now for some years upon the council and committees of another society which, like The Institution, was interested in the development of English timber. As a colleague, therefore, he felt he was one of those best able to appreciate his valuable services. In founding the English Forestry Association, which was, to a large extent, his creation, Mr. Duchesne had secured a great triumph, and had come to the assistance of the country in this hour of need.

He did not think that they all realised what a large part timber was playing in the present war, and the difficulties there were in the way of importing foreign timber; the latter, however, were many and great, and it was therefore most desirable that the importation should be restricted within the narrowest possible limits.

Architects, contractors, and others had failed to realise in the past the high qualities of the timber produced on English lands, but the war was teaching many lessons, and English landowners were at present

given the opportunity of coming to the assistance of the country. The benefit was mutual, for owners could now realise timber that was reasonably mature growing in their woodlands, and, with the better knowledge at present obtaining, could reconstitute their woodlands on what one might call sounder and more scientific and rational lines. He thought a good deal had been learned during the last twenty years about sylviculture, and that knowledge might now be put into practice in English estate forestry.

Now was the chance for English landowners to help themselves and the Government at the same time by coming forward with ample supplies of home timber. A time of war when timber was required was not perhaps the best time for replanting denuded areas. Labour was extraordinarily scarce, but that state of things would not prevail after the war, when they might be sure there would be more labour available. Much of that labour, broken in the war, would not be fit for strenuous exertion, but there would be many a man recovered from his wounds who could undertake the fairly easy and light work of sylviculture and the planting of woods on a more scientific basis.

He thanked them for the opportunity he had been accorded of seconding the vote of thanks.

Mr. Leslie S. Wood (Fellow) said it had been a great pleasure to listen to the Paper which had been so ably prepared by his friend Mr. Duchesne, with whom he had co-operated, agreed, and disagreed on various points for many years past.

On the subject of the Paper that night he cordially agreed, and if there was one point which appealed to him more than another it was the absolute necessity

for grading timber. He thought in the past a great mistake had been made, when a parcel of timber was to be sold, in always selling to the same man and asking him to buy the whole of the timber. A man in a particular class of trade buying Oak did not want to buy Sycamore, or while buying small Beech he did not want large, or *vice versa*.

For an example of the better method now gradually growing into favour, he would instance the case of an estate where he had sold Beech to three different buyers. One man wanting a particular class of wood was willing to give a better price than others though he came from a greater distance, another was willing to buy the smaller timber for boxes, while a third wanted big stuff; but they were all willing to give a substantial price for the wood that was characteristic of their trade. The great point they had to bear in mind was that they must choose their buyers for the particular class of timber they had to sell. That carried him to another point: they must go further afield in order to bring buyers and sellers together, and that timber merchants were going further afield now there was no question. Men in his district of Sussex, who ten years ago never went out of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, were now going into all parts of England, and even to Ireland, to buy their timber, and the same thing was going on in other districts. Men were beginning to realise that for their specific trade they must look for the special timber they wanted to buy instead of having forced upon them unsuitable timber.

If, however, they were going to sell their timber to men at a distance they must organise their arrangements to fit in with them. One could sell timber readily to local buyers because they had means of

traction for conveying it; but directly one began to sell at a distance there were difficulties, and labour could not be found so readily for felling and carting. It was necessary therefore for them gradually to educate themselves to new methods, and learn how best to grade and put timber on the railway. Many sales fell through from the fact that owners were often too conservative, and refused to put the timber on the rail, whilst buyers, although willing to go down and look at the timber, would not make a deal unless it were so put. They must conform to modern ideas.

As a matter of fact that was one of the troubles they as agents had to deal with. Landowners accustomed in the past to sell their timber to one man were slow to adopt new methods, and if, through lengthier negotiations, their timber was not sold, and had to be held over for another year, there was a sort of feeling in their mind that the agent was neglecting his work.

Then with regard to State organisation, he did not think they should separate without some question being raised as to what the Government was doing. He felt it was an essential part of such societies as The Surveyors' Institution to speak straight to the Government at the present moment. They had neglected to do so in the past, and they were all the worse for it. One thing was important. When the Government undertook a thing they should carry it through. When they started a scheme, and it got more or less known, there was a period of uncertainty, and if eventually they did not go through with it, it greatly hampered the achievement of the scheme by outside bodies.

A little time ago they heard that the Government were making inquiries in England as to the prices of timber in different parts, so that land agents could

apply to them to know the selling prices. A question was raised at a meeting of land agents as to whether they could not themselves do something to find out really what prices were being paid. One of those present said, "There is no need for us to take steps in the "matter because the Government are doing that and "supplying the information," and the matter dropped. What had the Government done? Nothing.

They had started it, thus precluding others from doing anything, and then dropped it. If the Government were going to do something, by all means let them do it; but shillyshallying was most harmful to all concerned.

One striking example had been mentioned that afternoon, namely, the question of the war profits on growing timber. They had the assurance of the Government authorities that they were going to charge excess profits on the sale of timber, but the President of the Board of Agriculture disclaimed any such knowledge. The munition authorities at the present time were sending out letters urging agents to arrange for the sale of timber, and land agents were saying they did not consider they could advise their clients to sell timber until the position was defined as they had no idea what it meant, and, so far as he could see, the Government had not either.

Another point he would emphasise was that it was most important that when the Government applied to land agents and others for information they should let them know the result achieved. Several months ago they were asked to send in details of the woodlands for the quinquennial return of annual output, but no results had been announced and no information could be obtained. They constantly sent in statistics and figures but they could get no results, and consequently

people got tired of sending them forward, and the work lost its effect.

Then, again, the Government themselves, when undertaking the organisation of the work, should be most careful only to employ men who were really competent to act. A good man educated in one particular branch of knowledge was not necessarily qualified to speak on the supply of timber for the Government, or to give an opinion on a commercial question. He thought the Government should see to it that when they sent out men to get information they should be such as understood the technicalities and difficulties of the business, and men who would be able to give an intelligent report prepared in an intelligible and practical form. Finally, he thought they, as a body, should strongly emphasise the great importance of the Government, when setting up committees on professional matters, making use of the professional societies. He was told that a committee had been formed to buy timber. Possibly very few had heard of that committee, and he would say for himself that he had never heard of it until recently. Why had it been kept quiet, and why had not the different institutions concerned been approached and asked to nominate members to sit on that committee?

Again, a circular letter had been sent out from the Munitions Department, addressed to land agents; but had the professional societies been approached? He thought not. He believed he was right when he said they did not know anything of it. They had had no communication, and thus those willing and able to advise the Government, and to give them the benefit of their technical knowledge, were absolutely neglected. It seemed to him necessary that those matters should be

brought before the Government, and that it was the duty of the professional societies to see that their knowledge should be at the command of the Government and be made use of.

He had perhaps spoken rather strongly, but he felt strongly in regard to the matter of the organisation of their work.

Mr. H. J. Elwes, F.R.S. (Visitor), said they were much indebted to Mr. Duchesne for what he had told them; but he was sure he would forgive him if he said they were almost as much indebted to Mr. Leslie Wood for the straightforward and eloquent way in which he had stated the great difficulties of the question.

He (the speaker) had personal knowledge of every word he had said as to the apparent unwillingness of the Government to accept the help offered them, and he could not conceive why it was, when there were so many gentlemen with the special knowledge, which from his own experience they did not seem to have in the Office of Works, anxious and willing to help them, they would not accept it. They would probably see that improved before long, as Lord Selborne had only been for a short time at the head of his department, and, as they knew, there was no subject more complicated and full of ramifications, or more difficult to follow up than the various branches and difficulties of the English timber trade.

He proposed, with their permission, to make a few remarks on the various points raised by Mr. Duchesne in his Paper with which he, generally, agreed. No doubt at present the great difficulty with the English timber trade and landowners in the way of selling timber at a reasonable price was the question of labour and transport. He knew that he was able to sell almost anything he had got on his estate at prices which, except

for Oak, were better than before the war, if he could only deliver it, but that was impossible. Neither men nor horses could be obtained at any price. He had seen timber, which could not be got away, lying deteriorating for the past sixteen months, and he would suggest that if Mr. Duchesne, and a few other gentleman, could arrange to start a really well-managed timber hauling and converting company as a joint stock concern, it would be of enormous benefit to landowners at large. In his district, and in the whole county of Gloucestershire, there were no men left for the work, nor could they find a competent engineer using modern methods such as he had seen in Japan, the United States of America, and many parts of Europe.

The methods adopted for moving and hauling timber from the woods, in many parts of England, were obsolete and costly, often entailing injury to valuable horses and unnecessary labour to both horses and men. Every penny of the cost came out of the landowner's pocket, because the buyer before offering a price had to consider the additional 20 per cent. he would have to pay to the fellers, because they were brought a long way from home to uncomfortable lodgings; the exorbitant charges of the timber hauler; and, finally, the heavy cost of railway carriage. Transit was certainly at the present time the great difficulty, and even timber bought for the Government might lie in the railway yard for weeks and could not be got away. If the Government wanted to get their supplies at a fair price they would have to organise some up-to-date system and employ capable men possessing the necessary knowledge, and superintended by proper people. If they did that, no doubt they would save the money spent on such a system over and over again.

He confirmed everything that Mr. Duchesne said about the price of timber.

He knew of a case in which timber was bought in England for docks in Ireland which cost about ten times as much as it might have been bought for close to the place where it was used.

When the consumer bought foreign timber the quality bought was known pretty well, and was nearly uniform, whereas if they bought English timber it was often difficult under the old methods to know what they were going to get. That, he thought, emphasised what had been said about the importance of grading.

In Scotland a very similar society to the English Forestry Association had been started, and was at first of very little use, because the man who ran it did not know much about the Scotch timber trade, but now that they had a capable man to manage it, it was proving of great use to the smaller landowners.

No one could charge Mr. Duchesne with not understanding the ins and outs of the subject, and if he could only get enough money behind him to organise the thing and get co-operation amongst landowners, it would be a great service to everybody. The great need was for co-operation. Members knew what conservative ideas many landowners had; some would not cut a tree if they were starving, but would let it rot standing.

Another great difficulty had been, and always would be, that directly anything new was started in England one ran up against vested interests. Measurement was a vested interest. They had a discussion on that at the Arboricultural Society the other day, when they were informed that in some districts the measurement of timber was so erratic that 18 and 20 inches were given to the foot! He had seen cases himself where the actual quantity taken to the foot was 20 inches, and some merchants would not buy standing timber if they could not get big measure. Such a state of things could not

happen in any other business, and as long as agents sold timber, at whatever price, they should see to it that the measurement was as accurate as possible.

All interested in the subject should impress on the Government that all over the country large quantities of timber were to be found which owners would be glad to part with at whatever price a competent man might put upon it, having regard to distance, railway stations, and the class of timber; and if the Government could help to put it on the railway or have it hauled by road by traction engines it would be desirable. He was not speaking of timber alone, but of hay, corn, and other commodities. The waste going on now was outrageous, because they had to arrange for an enormous supply of goods being used by the troops, and those supplies could often be got locally at a much lower price than they cost when brought from a distance.

Mr. F. R. S. Balfour (Visitor) explained that what they were doing in the Scottish Landowners' Co-operative Forestry Association was very much what Mr. Duchesne had been advocating in his Paper, and in spite of what Mr. Elwes had said as to former shortcomings, the really efficient work of the society was increasing by leaps and bounds. They were advising landowners as to the best use to make of their timber; they sent down expert foresters to value it; they had it graded, as Mr. Leslie Wood so strongly recommended, and in fact the work of the society had been valuable in the last degree. It was of course a society of landowners, and did not include timber merchants in its membership. Still they were on excellent terms with the Scottish timber merchants. The society now included the majority of the landowners in Scotland who were owners of woodlands. They got a far better price for

their timber than formerly, they found a readier market for it, and he might say that the society had been an unqualified success during the few years it had been at work.

Mr. E. Savill (Fellow) said the only reason for his rising was to thank Mr. Duchesne very much indeed for his excellent Paper, which he had read right through, and hoped every other Member of The Institution interested in the subject would do the same. But he not only wanted to thank Mr. Duchesne for writing the Paper, but also to express his appreciation of the excellent work he had done for English forestry, and for giving up nearly all his time in trying to get back a market which like so many other markets had been lost. Speaking from his own experience he could say that Mr. Duchesne, by means of the English Forestry Association, which he had founded, had done a great deal to help owners and agents in their sales of timber. In his own case that help had enabled him to get a better price, and had also empowered him to deal with timber with much more ease than he could otherwise have done.

But he was not only grateful for what Mr. Duchesne had done, but also for what he had been trying to do. If he had only been able to do all he had tried to do, he had put so much energy into his work that there would not have been anything left to be done. It was because of the slackness of landowners, as had been pointed out, that Mr. Duchesne had not succeeded in all that he wished. He had not received the support and appreciation which he deserved, but in spite of that Mr. Duchesne had stuck to his job and was going to stick to it until he saw it through. That required an enormous amount of pluck, and, as he said, really deserved the "Victoria Cross."

There was only one other point he wished to speak

upon, and that was the very interesting statement made by Lord Selborne that afternoon. It seemed to him that the success or failure of the experiment which the committee were about to make depended almost entirely upon the class of buyer whom they would have to send out all over the country to look at the woods and deal with the timber. If they would employ land agents—and there were plenty of sufficiently experienced men available, men whom they could all trust, and whom they knew—then the committee would succeed; but if they sent people such as Mr. Elwes mentioned, who did not know Scotch from Spruce, it would be no use. He agreed with Mr. Leslie Wood—who made a very strong speech, which he admired thoroughly—that the Government, instead of using such knowledge as they could command, would not look outside their own departments for the information they required. He did not know if there were any member of that Government committee present, but if so he would like to impress upon him the importance of selecting buyers with whom owners and agents could deal, knowing that they would be secure in the bargains which they made.

Mr. G. Lipscomb (Visitor) desired to add his tribute of appreciation of Mr. Duchesne's Paper, and also of the energy and organisation he had thrown into the whole of the day's proceedings. He also desired to thank the Council of The Institution for opening their doors to the English Forestry Association, a kindness which was very much appreciated. Those who had listened to Lord Selborne that day would be very glad indeed if landowners and their agents in England had an opportunity of dealing direct with the Government, and he thought that landowners generally could be relied upon thoroughly to act up to the traditions of English landowners and co-

operate in every possible way with the Government and deal with them on strictly business lines.

He would like to see, if possible, that the interest taken in the matter by the Government should not be limited to periods of crisis. As had been stated by Mr. Leslie Wood, there was a tendency to take up things in a hurry, to collect a certain number of statistics which took up a lot of the time of busy men, and then to let the whole matter drop. There was an opportunity, now that interest in forestry was reviving, to attempt to keep up the interest of the Government in the future of forestry; a very great deal could be done now, and in the future. There was a good deal of land that could and should be planted, but landowners could not be expected to deal with it entirely themselves. A solitary plantation of 30, 40, 50, or even 100 acres in districts that were likely to suffer from fire was out of the question, even if money could be found for doing it; but if the co-operation of the Government were secured, and the owners of a thousand acres or so could be dealt with, a great deal of land that was worth very little an acre could be planted and would yield a profitable crop in the future. If ever the British Islands were again to be the home for wood, something would have to be done on those lines. He therefore hoped that the interest of the Government in the question, instead of being spasmodic, as it was at present, might be kept up, so that they might see something definite and real eventually done for English forestry.

The CHAIRMAN, in formally closing the discussion by putting the vote of thanks, said as the hour was late he did not propose to add anything to the excellent Paper and the very useful discussion. He was sure that Mr. Duchesne must feel some satisfaction for reading the

Paper in hearing the response it had brought from the various speakers. As it was getting late he would ask Mr. Duchesne to reply to the discussion in writing.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously, the Meeting then adjourned.

Mr. DUCHESNE has sent the following reply:—

I wish to thank all the speakers for their cordial reception of my Paper, and for their very generous remarks. My reply will be brief, since there is very little for me to answer.

I am glad to see that all the speakers now agree with me as to the importance of grading timber as far as is practicable, and selling selected parcels to special buyers. I am fully aware that, in some cases, there may be difficulties, but the mixed character of our timber, though detrimental in many respects, facilitates this arrangement. It enables us to select also the timber in demand and the best to realise at that moment. The importance of this fact being so often overlooked is responsible for many of the unsatisfactory results. Mixed parcels may be advisable in some cases for local trades and local purchasers, but however satisfactory this method may have been in the past, it is not suitable generally for present-day conditions or for attracting the best buyers. As Mr. Cobb wisely said, it is useless selling to a merchant what he does not want.

Mr. Elwes' remarks as to hauling are to the point, and I hope to bring this matter up for discussion at a representative meeting shortly.

I am pleased to hear Mr. Balfour confirm the success of the Scotch Society, since, I believe, some original proposals of mine influenced its formation. We decided that a body on exactly the same lines and selling timber

on commission was not suitable for England and Wales. There is a great difference in conditions here in comparison with Scotland.

I need not refer to the exhibit of timber for war requirements, which I arranged in conjunction with my Paper or to my remarks thereon, further than to emphasise the importance of selling as much Ash as possible, and also other timber required for the naval and military authorities, or for national industries.

I hope I may be allowed to quote Lord Selborne's reference to our work which he made at the meeting of the English Forestry Association just previous to my Paper:—

"The English Forestry Association has, for several "years past, done a great deal of steady spade-work in "the way of preparing the ground for the better utilisa- "tion of the English native timber supply and for "organising in a way in which it has never yet been "organised the English timber industry. If I may say "so, as one of the Council, I do not think this vigorous "and enterprising Association has had nearly the sup- "port which it has deserved from English landowners "or English land agents. . . . Now what is required in "England more than anything else is the better organi- "sation of English woods and plantations—organisation, "I mean, in the sense in which that word has been "interpreted in Ireland by Sir Horace Plunkett in re- "spect of the produce of the dairy and other productions "of the farm. If only English landowners and land "agents would combine to show railway companies that "a reduction of rates would stimulate trade that would "pay them, and be willing to learn how to convert "their existing woods into a more profitable form, and "to conduct their planting on scientific lines, then I "believe a very great addition to the income of the soil "may be found in England."

Paper 426.
No. 623.

SOME NOTES ON REINFORCED CONCRETE.

By R. M. KEARNS (Fellow).

Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of The Surveyors' Institution, *held on Monday, 10th January*, 1916.

John H. Oakley (Vice-President) in the Chair.

Hundreds of books—many of them being veritable cyclopædias — and thousands of articles have been written on subjects relating to reinforced concrete. These literary efforts have emanated from all sorts and conditions of men—engineers, architects, surveyors, expositors of the theory of construction, specialists, journalists, and, among others, a panel doctor. The latter has contributed some information of vital importance. He has announced that reinforced concrete buildings are "inimical to the growth of spore-bearing "organisms," and has expressed the opinion that "with "healthier homes we shall become a healthier race and "a people no longer liable to rheumatism." We shall therefore do well to discuss the subject of reinforced concrete.

In view of the mass of literature describing the various "systems," and of the theories and bewildering formulæ connected with stresses and strains, the subject appears to be particularly dry; but a keen interest in it may be aroused if we exercise our reflective faculties in attempting to realise all that a reinforced

concrete structure represents. For instance, if we pause to inquire into the origin and supply of our building materials there is unfolded to us the enthralling epic of the soil; from which we learn that our ballast and sand (the water-worn fragments of pre-existing rocks), the mineral products from which the steel rods are made, the chalk and clay for our cement, all come to us from a far-distant past in obedience to the marvellous law of nature. We learn that the solar system itself is involved, and that from the earth's planetary relations and the concomitants of night and day, summer and winter, heat and cold, arise forces ranging from the terrible upheaval of the volcano, from earthquake and hurricane, to the soft zephyr and the gently-flowing stream; all of which unite in the ceaseless work of modifying the earth's crust—here disintegrating, and there reassembling, reconstructing. In this connection it may be noted that in assembling our materials and forming reinforced concrete we are working on nature's lines, evolving, what is very remarkable, a rock-like composition which is reputed to be proof against the primary disintegrating forces to which I have referred —reinforced concrete, when constructed properly, being able to withstand the shock of an earthquake and all attacks from fire, wind, and water.

But we must not imagine that reinforced concrete will for ever remain untouched by the limiting hand of Time; for, according to Cowper,

> "We build with what we deem eternal rock:
> A distant age asks where the fabric stood;
> And in the dust, sifted and searched in vain,
> The undiscoverable secret sleeps."

If we now turn our attention for a moment to the timber—in scaffolding, forms and centering—which is so much in evidence during the construction of a reinforced

concrete building, a mental flight is suggested to the spruce-fir forests of northern Russia, Norway and Sweden, or North America. From some far-off mountain slope, where the silence is broken by the swinging axe and the crash of falling trees, we may follow the course of the logs and spars as they travel on ice or snow, on logging railway, or, river-borne, through a panorama of pine-clad hills and rolling plains—

> "Where the sparkling sunbeams glance
> All across the wide expanse,
> And the ozone in the breezes
> Makes the pulses throb and dance."

We may follow still further to the swirling waters, and the hum and shrieking whirr of sawmills, and then across the sea to crowded dock and contractor's yard.

Passing to the scenes in which our steel reinforcements are manufactured, we enter the murky atmosphere of coalfields and foundries. We may now conjure up some lurid pictures of swarthy workers in iron engaged on their allotted tasks, and presenting a weird and uncanny appearance as, stripped to the waist in many cases, they move to and fro in the fierce glare of furnaces and among machinery which is awe-inspiring in its power and precision.

And what of the cement which, after all, is the most important factor in the construction of reinforced concrete? What is this wonderful material, inert in itself, but which, under the influence of water, exerts a silent and progessive force that binds ballast, sand, and steel with an interminable grip, thus forming a still more wonderful concretion? It is a fine powder known as Portland cement, so called on acount of its resemblance, when employed in forming a rendered surface, to Portland stone, and is made from a mixture of chalk (or lime-

stone), clay, and water by various processes of drying, burning, and grinding.

For a succinct and lucid definition we must, however, go to America. Mr. Jerome Cochran, in *A Treatise on Cement Specifications*, gives the following:—

"Portland cement shall be defined as the finely "pulverised product, resulting from the calcination to "incipient fusion, of an intimate mixture of properly "proportioned argillaceous and calcareous materials, and "to which no addition of other material greater than "3 per cent. has been made subsequently to calcination. "No slag, pozzolana, sand, nor mixed cements, will be "accepted under this classification. In other words, the "cement shall be manufactured of a mixture of argilla-"ceous and calcareous material in definite proportions, "and shall contain no furnace slag, gray limestone, "hydraulic lime, or trash."

Having, then, come to a clear understanding in regard to Portland cement, we may venture to recall the fact that, although it was invented in 1824, it is only after trials and experiments undergone during a period of about ninety years that it has reached its present perfect condition. It is significant that the advent of this cement, which was destined to have such a far-reaching effect on the building world, synchronises very closely with that of steam power as a means of locomotion. The evolution of Portland cement, and the displacement for building purposes of cast-iron, and then wrought-iron, in favour of steel, are, indeed, eminently associated with the phenomenal progress in applied science which took place during the Victorian era. A hundred years ago, had reinforced concrete been initiated in any reliable mode of construction, it could not have been adopted for building purposes

except in a few districts; for at that time, when railways and motor lorries were non-existent, and when a system of canals was advocated for the transit of merchandise, the cost of getting the proper materials together would have been prohibitive. Now, however, owing to the economy effected in the manufacture and delivery of cement and steel by the use of steam and electric power, the adoption of reinforced concrete should come within the range of practicability, not only in the United Kingdom, but in any habitable portion of the globe where there is road or rail.

I now submit some notes on reinforced concrete structures, hoping that they will serve as a basis for an edifying discussion.

Starting with H.M. New Stationery Office, a building which has attracted much attention, I quote, with the kind permission of the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works, the following extracts from the specification:—

> *River or Pit Ballast.**—To be free from sand and dust, must not contain any traces of calcareous, argillaceous, or other foreign matter, and to be broken into various sizes, so that all shall pass a $\frac{3}{4}$in. mesh, and be retained on a $\frac{1}{4}$in. mesh. The sand to be screened out of the ballast; all passing the $\frac{1}{4}$in. mesh to be reckoned as sand.
>
> *Sand.**—To be freshwater, river, or pit sand, absolutely clean and sharp, properly graded and varied in size; all passing a $\frac{1}{4}$in. mesh, and at least 75 per cent. passing an $\frac{1}{8}$in. mesh.

* The new Regulations (under date 28th December, 1915) of the London County Council in regard to reinforced concrete state that "the "coarse material shall be of such a size as will pass through a mesh "three-quarters of an inch square, measured in the clear, and be "retained on a mesh three-sixteenths of an inch square, measured in "the clear." Further, as to sand: "All sand shall pass through a mesh "three-sixteenths of an inch square, measured in the clear."

Cement.—The cement shall be Portland (slow setting) to comply with the British Standard Specification (1910) for Portland cement. The builder is to provide with each consignment the maker's certificate of quality, but such certificate is not to be taken as conclusive. Such tests as the architect may direct will be made from time to time, and no consignment is to be used until the architect has signified his approval. The builder is to deliver consignments in advance for use, so as to permit of 28-day tests being made without causing delay in the progress of the work.

Formwork.—The whole of the timber centering, &c., used for the formation of concrete work is to be constructed in a solid, rigid, and substantial manner. The centres to be so formed that they may be removed in portions without shaking or jarring the concrete. To be wrought thicknessed and close-jointed, except where walls and ceilings will be plastered, and also to all external work where boarding, rough from the saw, and close-jointed, is to be used. No part of the centering is to be removed until the concrete is thoroughly set, and until the consent of the architect has been obtained. The formwork is to be thoroughly cleared of shavings and rubbish, and must be hosed out before the concrete is deposited.

Concrete.—To be made up as follows :—

Cement	...	...	1 cwt.
Sand ...	...	...	2 cubic feet.
Ballast	...	...	4 „ „

To be sufficiently watered and mixed thoroughly, in an approved mechanical appliance, to the satisfaction of the architect. Test cubes, 6in. by 6in. by 6in., of the concrete are to be mixed by the builder from time to time as the architect may direct. These cubes are to have an ultimate crushing strength of 1,800lb. per square inch at 28 days. The concrete to be deposited in layers not exceeding three inches, unless otherwise permitted by the architect, and to be properly punned and consolidated. The reinforcement to be completely

surrounded and covered. No traffic on or over the concrete to be permitted until it is thoroughly set. It is to be protected from frost, inclement weather damage, or too rapid drying, and kept well wetted. No steel, except binding rods or stirrups, is to be nearer than $1\frac{1}{2}$in. to the external face of concrete, except in thin floor slabs, where the cover may be reduced to $\frac{3}{4}$in. No concrete to be used which has been left standing and begun to set. Floors and roof to be finished smooth with a rule. The roof slabs to be laid to fall.

Granolithic Finish.—The upper half-inch of floors (except where otherwise specified) to be formed of 1 of cement to 2 of approved granite chippings to pass a $\frac{1}{4}$in. mesh, and to be free from dust. To be laid while the reinforced concrete is green, and to be trowelled off within an hour of laying. This surface finish to be in addition to the structural part.

Steel.—To be obtained from firms approved by the architect, and to be of such quality as to withstand the following tests: The ultimate tensile strength lengthways with the fibre is not to be less than 27 tons, and no more than 32 tons to the square inch. Specimen pieces of steel are to be bent cold until the ends close over a bar, the diameter of which is the same as that of the piece to be tested. The steel rods throughout are to be of the exact lengths and diameters shown on drawings. No welding or piecing of rods will be permitted, and they are to be bent where required to templates and while cold. After such smiths' work as may be required on the rods has been completed, the steel of which they are formed must present a smooth surface free from seams, flaws, or cracks. Great care is to be exercised in the fixing and maintenance—during the placing of concrete —of the steel rods in the exact positions shown on the drawings, and in securing the links and stirrups by which the rods are to be connected together in the positions shown for them, so that the position of the reinforcement in the finished structure may exactly correspond with the position as designed.

External Finish.—Render the reinforced concrete work where exposed externally with Portland cement and sand in the proportion of 1 of cement to 3 of sand, ½in. thick, finished with an approved floated face. The finishing coat to be applied before the backing is thoroughly set. The concrete is to be hacked to form a sufficient key for the rendering, and is to be cleaned and thoroughly wetted before the rendering is commenced.

Boiler Chimney.—To be lined to a height of 50ft. with approved Staffordshire firebricks laid in fireclay, with all joints well flushed up. To have 1½in. air space between the firebrick and concrete, ventilated as directed. The chimney is to be built clear of the building, as shown on drawings.

Flues.—Smoke flues in chimney-breasts are to be formed of terra-cotta pipes 10in. in diameter and with butt joints.

Bills of quantities were prepared, from which a schedule of prices was made for the adjustment of variations. The most important items were, briefly, as follow:—

Excavation from general area over site	At different depths.	Per yard cube.
Ditto, in pier holes	„	„
Planking and strutting ...	—	Per foot super.
Ferro-concrete (steel taken separately):—		
In footings to columns		Per yard cube.
In columns to basement and sub-ground floors		„
In ditto to other floors (each floor kept separate)		„
In sub-ground and ground floor and in beams to same		„
In other floors and in roof (each kept separate)		„

In external walls at various levels (one item)	Per yard cube.
In internal ditto ditto (one item)	,,
In area walls	,,
In chimney and foundations to same (one item)	,,
In bridge (one item)	,,
Steel bars prepared and hoisted (one item)	Per ton.
Formwork :—	
To columns, internal or external (one item)	Per yard super.
To floors, including beams (sides of beams, &c., not measured but covered by price) (one item) ...	,,
To staircase (measured on girth of riser and soffite)	,,
To chimney	,,
To internal and external walls (one item)	,,
To bridge (one item)	,,
To retaining walls (measured both sides and on the flat)	,,
To mouldings (excepting to columns)	Per foot super.

I have omitted the prices advisedly. The schedule from which the foregoing items were taken does not coincide with the "Standard Method of Measurement" now recommended for general adoption, but it answered its purpose satisfactorily, and had the "Standard Method" been framed in 1911, when the erection of the New Stationery Office was begun, I doubt, in view of the large quantities of materials involved, whether the concrete required for this building would have been billed in "feet cube" or the steel in "pounds."

A short time ago I saw the bills of quantities for reinforced concrete in connection with a large industrial building, and found that the quantities had been pre-

pared somewhat on the lines of the "Standard Method" from complete drawings, showing reinforcements and other work. Bills of quantities such as these may be admirable so far as they enable contractors to prepare close estimates when tendering, and also in regard to the data they provide for the accurate—though, perhaps, unnecessarily elaborate—admeasurement of variations, but I think they are incomplete if they fail to give the contractors the total quantity of concrete in "cubic "yards," and that of steel in "tons." It may be argued that the contractors themselves are able to calculate these totals from the details given, but it is not fair that they should be called upon to do so, and it would be better for all parties if the calculations were made by the quantity surveyor. If such totals were furnished, in addition to the detailed quantities which only should be priced, the contractor whose tender is accepted could at once make arrangements for obtaining his materials. Further, it is held by estimators that these total quantities are essential and important factors in arriving at the detailed prices on which the tender is based. The contractors would also ascertain the quantity of cement from that given for the concrete. On the proportions of 1 + 2 + 4 they would probably calculate at the rate of 1 sack of cement to one-third of a cubic yard of concrete. Thus, the number of yards multiplied by 3 would give the required number of sacks of cement; dividing this number by 11 (where each sack weighs about 204lb.) the cement would be shown in tons.

The grand totals to which I have referred would also show the ratio of steel to concrete—generally about 2 cwts. of steel to 1 cubic yard of concrete—from which the average cost of the complete reinforced concrete, at per yard cube, could be ascertained and, on occasion, made

use of when measuring for certificates in respect of advances. In this connection the surveyor would allow about 60ft. super of formwork for every yard cube of the finished concrete.

It may be interesting to note that the proportions of the concrete for the industrial building to which I have alluded were 1 cwt. cement, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cubic ft. of sand and $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubic ft. of aggregate, as against 1 + 2 + 4, the slightly richer brand adopted by the Office of Works.

His Majesty's New Stationery Office occupies a site of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The building has a front in Waterloo Road faced with Portland stone, and other fronts in Stamford Street, Cornwall Road, and Doon Street, rendered with Portland cement. While the building operations were in the initial stages visitors were struck by the unusual spectacle of a number of yawning pits (about 10ft. square and 15ft. deep), from each of which arose a shuttered column of about 2ft. square. A still more striking feature was presented by the building plant, an interesting description of which, together with some photographs, reproduced drawings, and general information in respect of the building itself, may be found in the *Supplement to the Contract Journal*, dated 13th November, 1912. Three "Ransome" concrete mixers, worked by electricity, were in evidence, and three travelling cranes, also worked by electricity, ran aloft on rails supported by an imposing array of lattice steel girders and uprights. Quoting from the *Supplement*, to which I have just referred:—

"The gantries are modelled from those in shipyards, "and they are the result of a careful study of the "problem how best to erect this very special ferro-"concrete building in the most expeditious manner and "with due economy in plant and in labour."

These steel gantries enabled the contractors to place the building materials in position at any point from ground floor to roof at, practically, a uniform cost. So far as I can judge, the uniformity was only broken to any appreciable extent in connection with the work to the upper floors; which entailed, of course, the loss to the contractors of the time occupied by the workmen in getting from the entrance gate to their places on the job.

It may be remarked here that, theoretically, there should be no "knocking off" loss suffered by the contractors in regard to the time occupied in getting from working positions to the exit; but what occurs, in practice, depends on the contractor's foremen, the workmen, and special circumstances.

Some idea of the magnitude of the New Stationery Office may be gathered from the fact that 10,500 cubic yards of ferro-concrete and about 1,100 tons of steel were needed for its construction. These materials were put together on the Hennebique System throughout.

As might be expected in a building of this description, there was a large amount of repetition. Many beams and columns were of the same size, the result being that the contractors were able to use their formwork to great advantage. I believe that only about one-third of the formwork provided in the bill of quantities was actually required on the job.

The contractors also had the advantage of being able to make up on the ground-floor level practically the whole of the reinforcements for the beams. Hoisting into position with the aid of the travelling cranes was a simple matter.

A "Kennedy" bar-bending machine, and another of Chatelier's design, did what was required in shaping the rods.

This building has been converted for the time being into a hospital—known as the " King George Hospital." Some interesting details of the conversion may be found in the review entitled *Ferro-Concrete* of November last. With this successful adaptation before us there would appear to be no further ground for the objections which have been raised to erecting buildings in reinforced concrete owing to the difficulties and costs that might arise in making alterations in the event of changes taking place in ownership and business. A few years ago some hesitation existed with reference to cutting into reinforced concrete walls, apart from the question of cost, but we are now getting bolder. In the Appendix, Fig. 1, a common method is shown of forming an opening in a wall or floor slab. The ends of the new trimmer-rods might be bent thus: ⌐ ¬, instead of being fish-tailed. (See also No. 48 of the new Regulations of the London County Council.)

No doubt it is true that difficulties arise in obtaining satisfactory tenders for the demolition of reinforced concrete structures: a case is recorded in which the cost of demolition amounted to double the cost of erection.

There is no reason, however, why blasting operations should not be put into force in cases of extensive alterations, or where pulling down is required, provided that an experienced hand does the work, and that proper shields are used. A large amount of blasting has been done for the Office of Works in connection with the removal of old foundations and no accident has occurred. In the case of the old cement concrete foundations, 9ft. or 10ft. deep, which had to be removed on the other side of Great George Street, gelignite cartridges were employed, and the holes for receiving the charges were

formed by an electric drill. The operations were quite successful.

I may now submit some notes in connection with the New Science Museum, South Kensington. This important building, which is being erected on a site of about two acres, is of reinforced concrete with a Portland stone front to Exhibition Road, and other fronts faced with brickwork in conjunction with stone strings and cornices. As regards the interior, the whole of the exposed face of the concrete is to be rendered in Portland cement (1 of cement to 3 of sand) finished with $\frac{1}{8}$in. Keene's cement.

The building is designed on substantial lines; so much so that its appearance when complete will hardly suggest the presence of ferro-concrete.

The most interesting features are the two arched roofs and their continuous lantern lights. These roofs are of 34ft. and 42ft. span respectively. Some difficulties are presented by the formwork to the arched ribs, especially as the sides have to be panelled out. The reinforcements here also call for special treatment, but they are assembled before being hoisted into position in the rib boxes.

All the steel rods are being obtained from Earl Dudley's Steel Works, Brierley Hill. Some of the rods for the long beams have been supplied in lengths of 73ft. No extra charge is made for rolling, but there is one in respect of carriage. These rods are 1in. in diameter, and, for greater ease in handling and bending, are taking the place of $1\frac{3}{8}$in. rods, an additional number of rods being put in the beams.

The Coignet System is adopted in this contract, the rods and links being calculated and specified to the $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter—quite fine enough for all practical

purposes. I know, however, of a building for which some reinforcements were specified to the $\frac{1}{64}$th of an inch in diameter. The concatenated mass of rods in this museum makes one wonder how the aggregate (graded from $\frac{3}{4}$in. mesh downwards) is worked in, but some ingenious appliances are being used, known as "rammers" and "slicers," with which the punning and surrounding is done very satisfactorily. In order that the wire for binding purposes should not be wasted or misapplied it is cut to the required lengths in combined strands, leaving no ends to be dropped into the formwork or concrete.

No overhead machinery for placing materials in position is to be seen. Ordinary scaffolding is employed, but it is put together on the "Scaffixer" system. The lay-out of the plant has been well arranged, the cement stores, ballast, and sand, being close to the mixer. The latter—one of Ransome's—is worked by electricity, and mixes about one-third of a yard cube of concrete at one time. As at the New Stationery Office, the concrete is made in the proportions of 1 + 2 + 4. The process adopted is to fill the feeding hopper to the mixer with a gauged measure of ballast, another of sand, and a sack of Portland cement (about 204lb.). After tilting these materials into the mixer, water is added immediately from an adjustable gauge tank, when the whole is thoroughly churned—usually for about a minute and a half. The resulting mixture is then discharged into a tip-wagon and conveyed on a light railway through the building, or to the sides of the building, where electrically driven hoists raise it to the required levels. Boarded aprons protect the structure where the hoists operate. The quantity of water supplied to the mixer depends to some extent on the weather and the state of the ballast and sand. In wet weather, when the latter

materials are damp, the gauge is adjusted accordingly, but only an experienced man is allowed to decide as to the quantity of water proper to the varying conditions.

The formwork in this building is, in some parts, very intricate, and, except in regard to the floor-slabs, there is little that can be used more than once. It is put together with wire nails (3in. and 4in.), which may be clawed out readily as they are not driven right home. In the Appendix, Fig. 2, will be found an illustration of the method of constructing the formwork to the beams, the soffites of which are supported by 6in. by 6in. die square timber props, in some cases 23ft. long.

It may seem fitting to state here, after my early reference to railways, that the new museum will probably house George Stevenson's famous engine "The "Rocket," and other machinery now to be seen in the adjacent building.

Leaving the New Science Museum, I now turn to a few general notes which are somewhat disjointed.

Fig. 3 of the Appendix illustrates a mode of reinforcing a beam where it is pierced by a pipe. The same figure shows how a pipe may be suspended from a floor-slab. Where possible, however, it would be better to support pipes and shafting by means of brackets projecting from columns, piers, or counterforts.

Fig. 4 of the Appendix shows a method of keeping the rods to floor-slabs in position while the concrete is being laid.

During the erection of a reinforced concrete building care should be taken to prevent the concrete from adhering to any party-wall of adjoining property, otherwise damage might be caused to the latter in the event of a severe frost, owing to the contraction of the ferro-concrete. Sheets of felt placed to separate the new

concrete from the old structure have been found most effectual.

Pronouncements are invited on the following points about which there is diversity of opinion among experts :—

While some authorities allow the formwork to be covered with a wash of lime before the concrete is deposited, in order to ensure good surfaces when the centering is struck, others regard it as unnecessary, and are satisfied if the boards are kept well wetted. And while the formwork is treated with "concrete oil" in some cases, it is condemned in others. It is certain, however, that the formwork should not be oiled if the concrete is to be plastered.

Differences of opinion also exist as to the best means of making concrete waterproof. Experts agree, however, that the concrete should be moderately rich and that the aggregate and sand should be so well graded as to fill, if possible, all pore spaces. The concrete should be mixed and laid with the greatest care, and should be allowed to set and harden before its permeability is tested. Some authorities state that the mixture should be "fairly wet," and that "on no account should a dry mixture be "made if intended to be watertight." On the other hand, one authority states that the mixture should be "fairly dry" and "well rammed "in thin layers."

Coming to the concrete roof or flat, with its covering of asphalt, the question arises whether the concrete should be finished smooth with a rule, or receive, while it is green, a floating of cement.

Either course provides the necessary even surface for the asphalt, which should be applied in two coats, the first being more bituminous than the second. When this method is followed very little trouble arises from expansion and contraction, although, in the case of a very wide flat, unbroken by skylights, it would perhaps be advisable to form expansion rolls in the asphalt. One well-known firm of asphalters prefers to lay the asphalt (two thicknesses of $\frac{3}{8}$in.) on stout canvas nailed to a cement floated surface with zinc nails. It appears that asphalt will adhere very firmly to concrete walls or flats if the surface of the concrete is first painted with coal tar. The latter should be "heated in small quantities, "brought just to the boiling point, and then "applied immediately."

With regard to the various "systems" of reinforcing concrete, can it be declared whether there is cause or just impediment why the rods in beams should not be slightly larger in section and fewer in number? It certainly seems feasible that they should in no case be nearer to each other than two inches in order that it may be tolerably easy for the concrete—not thinned out, but containing its proper proportion of aggregate—to "surround" the reinforcements, and thus have a chance of doing its full work.

The new Regulations of the London County Council state that "there shall be a distance of at least one inch "horizontally and one half-inch vertically between the "bars in beams, except at joints or at points where the "bars are in direct contact and transverse to one another.

" The distance between the bars of the tensile reinforce-
" ment in a beam shall not be greater than six inches."

I now draw attention to an account given by Mr. Francis B. Shaw, in *The Electrical Review*, November, 1914, of " The Government Electric Power Station of " Bangkok." Reinforced concrete lattice poles and lamp-posts are described and illustrated. I quote two paragraphs :—

" For the past eight years the Siamese Government " have been using reinforced concrete poles of various " types both for street and park lighting, and also for " transmission lines. Previous to this teak poles and " certain other woods more or less unattacked by the " white ant were used."

" The wooden pole has usually a pointed or rounded " end, and requires elaborate cross-tree timbering to pre-" vent movement or sinkage. Another point not usually " taken into account is the elasticity of the reinforced " concrete pole. With a teak-wood pole line, if by " reason of a tree falling on the line, or a fire, all the " lines between two poles are broken, the wooden poles " usually give in the ground, and require very careful " straightening. With concrete poles this is not the " case, as they are sufficiently elastic for the strain to be " distributed along several poles on either side without " any movement of the pole bases."

This elasticity is one of the most remarkable characteristics of reinforced concrete.

A reference to a reinforced concrete cathedral may be of interest. *The Builder*, of 13th Nov., 1914, gives some illustrations of a new Roman Catholic cathedral, in Georgetown, Demerara, which is to take the place of the wooden structure destroyed by fire. Quoting from that journal : " The only building material in the neigh-

" bourhood is timber, and this is generally used in the " colony. The Dutch in olden times, however, made " bricks, and some are still imported at great cost; but " the ground is so treacherous that it will not carry the " weight of a building constructed in the ordinary way " of bricks and mortar, *i.e.*, with thick walls such as one " is accustomed to in this country. Plenty of gravel " and sand, however, can be had, and it has therefore " been decided to build a ferro-concrete cathedral, as " light as possible in construction, the weight of which " will be carried on a concrete raft covering the whole " area of the building, so as to distribute the weight " evenly over the entire area. By doing this a maximum " load of 10 cwts. per foot will not be exceeded, and the " ground will carry this without difficulty."

The value of the concrete raft cannot be over-rated. Without it the important monolithic character of a reinforced concrete building is, to some extent, in danger of being lost; but where it exists the building may assume one of the leaning attitudes peculiar to Swedish drill and yet be manœuvred back safely to the perpendicular. The raft also forms a secure foundation for beam-props, which should always have unyielding bases. A case is known in which the roof to a one-storey building entirely collapsed owing to the props sinking in soft ground.

Further information in respect of Georgetown Cathedral, with some illustrations of the reinforcements, may now be found in *The Builder* of 17th December, 1915. It appears that the raft, 5ft. in depth, was "designed " with a top and bottom slab, 4in. or 6in. thick, and " divided up into panels about 6ft. square, with longi- " tudinal and transverse beams. Owing to the import- " ance of getting as even a distribution as possible over

" the soil, the bottom panels were omitted in certain " cases under the lighter portions of the building, so as " to increase the unit load on the ground, and make it " correspond approximately with the unit load occurring " under heavier parts." The window tracery will be executed in concrete, and, as the journal states, " the " whole building is full of interest, and forms a good " subject for the study of advanced construction, from " the theoretical and practical points of view."

An example of the application of reinforced concrete on a gigantic scale is described and illustrated in *Kahncrete Engineering* of November last. It is claimed in that journal that the Hotel Traymore, erected recently in Atlantic City, N.J., is the largest building of its kind in the world. It has accommodation for 1,400 guests, a fact which offers little support to the doctrine of " back " to the land "; and as the building is of eighteen storeys and capped with domes, the guests would seem to be encouraged to devote more attention to sky than land. This hotel was built entirely on the Kahn system.

Quoting from the journal named: " The super- " structure rests on reinforced concrete footings carried " on piles, and in addition to being one of the tallest " reinforced concrete buildings, it is one of the most " complicated structures ever erected."

" Above the twelfth floor on the middle wing there " is an interesting feature of design where a 45ft. span " fulcrum girder of reinforced concrete supports, by " means of secondary cantilevers, a portion of the " twelfth and thirteenth floors in addition to the weight " of the roof immediately over this portion of the " building. The twelfth floor below is suspended, while " the thirteenth floor above is supported by columns " resting on the ends of the secondary cantilevers."

"Probably a more complex system of framework or "superstructure has never been attempted in reinforced "concrete. As an instance of the irregularity in the "run of the columns, it might be pointed out that of "the 179 columns, 9 run from the footings to the top "floor, all the others offset or stop before reaching the "upper storeys, and on several floors more columns are "introduced than occur in the storey before."

"The erection of the building was carried out with "great rapidity, having been completed in nine months."

It would appear that this enormous hotel, with its bold and complicated construction, expresses the last word in regard to the adaptability of reinforced concrete.

According to the title of a technical journal we are now living in the "Concrete-Cement Age." This is hardly the case, at any rate so far as this country is concerned, but it is very probable that reinforced concrete will be used increasingly for building purposes in the future: its many advantages—economical and hygienic—being already widely known and appreciated. It is possible that this material will develop the "Rectangular" style of architecture, in which the perpendicular lines of piers or counterforts are met by the horizontal lines of sill and string courses—but it seems to be specially adaptable for treatment in Eastern styles, with minarets, cupolas and domes, and with heavy cornices and projecting balconies to give shadows and artistic effect. Architects will have occasion to bear in mind the stereotyped phrases "simple massiveness" and "noble proportions" when dealing with this material. It is to be hoped that they will not be afraid of plain surfaces, as we have no wish to see the external faces of concrete buildings "embellished" with series of bull's-eyes, or set out in sunk or raised panels. Cottages

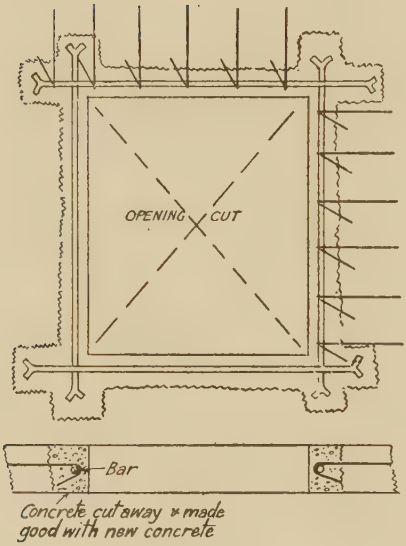
should be designed to harmonise with their surroundings, and might be tinted with pleasing effect, or partly enclosed by trellis-work for supporting the climbing rose or geranium. Factories present a more difficult problem, and they will always look aggressively ugly if erected in rural districts where any structure that is not time-worn appears incongruous. There is no reason, however, why they should be of the sky-scraper pattern —the huge perforated box placed on end— and neither is it necessary that the sky-line should be broken by a horrible display of saw-toothed roofs. A little ingenuity, stimulated by some consideration for the owners of adjoining property and the feelings of the passing stranger, should render it possible to build on utilitarian lines without creating monstrosities at sight of which a lover of rural scenes is brought to a standstill with an indescribable sense of pain.

Let us see to it that our reinforced-concrete buildings are as beautiful as art can devise and funds permit. Mistakes have been made in the past: they have taught us much, but there is still much to learn. We must, therefore, press on to a fuller knowledge of this wonderful building material—of the science that governs its construction and the art with which it should be applied. Difficulties will confront us, but they will not be so formidable that they cannot be overcome.

> " The distant mountains that uprear
> Their solid bastions to the skies,
> Are crossed by pathways that appear
> As we to higher levels rise."

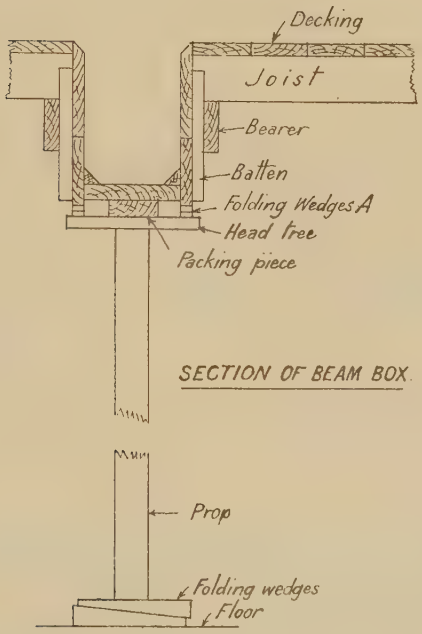
APPENDIX.

Fig. 1.



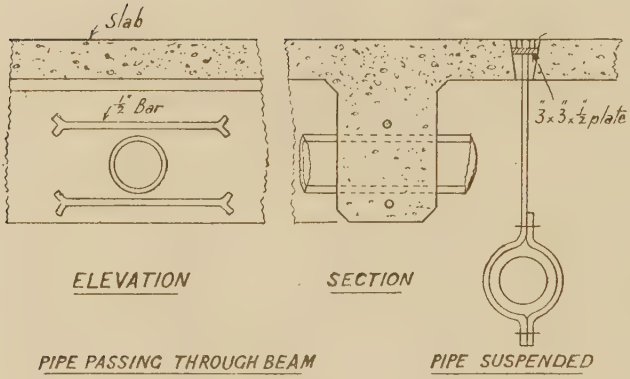
Method of forming an opening in an existing reinforced-concrete wall or floor-slab. The reinforcement is cut off and bent around the new trimmer bars, as shown.

Fig. 2.



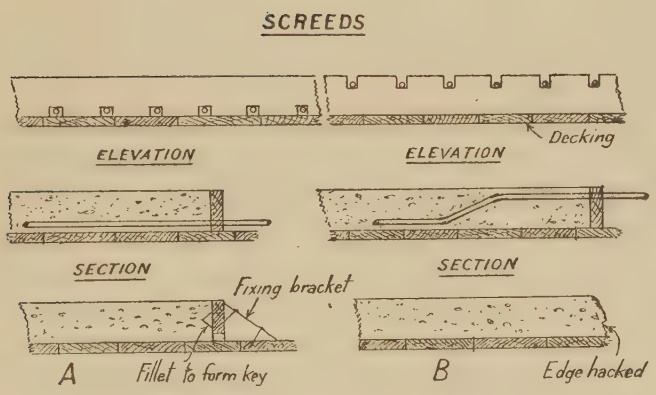
Section of beam box, with bearers, &c., for floor decking. The above arrangement permits the beam-sides to be removed without disturbing the soffite or the props under the beam. By removing the wedges at A the beam-sides and decking may be struck after about fourteen days, leaving the soffite and props, which should be undisturbed for at least six weeks. The battens are nailed to the beam-sides (with wire nails already described) and the bearers nailed to the battens. The joists and decking are not nailed. Screws dipped in oil could be used for this work, but, for many reasons, nails are found to be preferable.

Fig. 3.



Method of reinforcing a beam pierced by a pipe and adopted when the position of the pipe is known before the concrete is deposited. Where the pipe is suspended, a tapered hole is formed in the floor-slab, and a washer, say, 3in. by 3in. by ½in., is let in sufficiently low to allow the head of the bolt to be flush with the upper surface of the slab. After fixing the hanger, the bolt-head and plate should be well grouted in. To avoid confusion, the ordinary reinforcement is not shown.

Fig. 4.



Screeds, the same depth as the thickness of the floor-slab. They are fixed at convenient distances and are notched at top or bottom to keep the floor bars in position. They are also used as a gauge for ruling off the floor surfaces with a straight-edge, and are generally fixed with a small wood bracket nailed to the floor and the screed. If a groove is required in the concrete to form a key, a small angle fillet may be nailed to the screed as shown at A. When new concrete is laid to join up with the old, the edge of the old concrete may be hacked and the top edge broken away slightly as shown at B. The actual joining up should be done with cement grout. On no account should any of the screeds, fillets, or brackets, be left in the work.

DISCUSSION.

Sir HENRY TANNER, C.B., I.S.O. (Fellow), said he desired to propose a hearty vote of thanks to his friend Mr. Kearns for his able Paper. The subject was held by many to be an uninteresting one, but Mr. Kearns had invested it with a certain amount of picturesqueness, and his language and the extracts from the poets were most pleasing.

The verse from Cowper in the early part of the Paper might apply to all the building materials of his day, but if he had the good fortune to know of reinforced concrete he might have varied his lines. As an instance, he might mention that in the recent earthquake, thirty miles from Rome, he believed the only building left standing was a small reinforced concrete structure.

Mr. Kearns dealt with two buildings with which he (Sir Henry) had had something to do, namely, the New Stationery Office and the New Science Museum at Kensington. Both, as far as their initial stages were concerned, were begun before he ceased to have the direction of the architectural work of the Office of Works, and when the sketch plans were approved they were taken over by Mr. Allison, who carried on the works so far as they were to be seen now.

It might interest them to hear that the number of cube feet of the Stationery Office was 5,907,000, and of the Science Museum 5,200,000. The floor area of the former was 526,000 square feet, and of the latter 232,000. They would see, therefore, that those buildings were peculiarly adapted to the use of reinforced concrete. Both buildings cost practically the same amount of money, so far as the reinforced work was concerned, namely, 1·85*d.* per foot cube, and 1·83*d.* per foot cube.

When finished externally in Portland cement the last coat should be put on in one instead of in two coats. He had had a struggle with the plasterers in the case of the General Post Office over that point. They wanted to put on two coats, but he said, "No, let us have one coat, "as it is then much more likely to adhere." They put it on as quickly as they could after the scaffolding was down, and the result had been most successful, and there were no cracks or scaling.

The specification to which Mr. Kearns referred had of course been drawn up a long time before the London County Council Regulations appeared. Probably the Regulations were under consideration at the time, but they were not at a stage at which they could be enforced.

Mr. Kearns raised the question as to whether the quantities should be given in pounds and feet or tons and yards. That subject had been under the consideration of a Joint Committee, whose recommendation was, as stated, that they were to be given in pounds and cubic feet. Whether that was the builders' opinion he did not know, but if, as Mr. Kearns suggested, besides the detailed quantities in pounds and cubic feet, there were also given the total amount of the concrete in tons and yards, then the contractor would be satisfied.

Mr. Kearns' ratio of about 2 cwts. of steel to 1 cubic yard of concrete would appear to be correct; at any rate, it applied to the Stationery Office and the Science Museum. The steel lattice gantries used at the former were certainly of an elaborate and expensive character. He believed some £4,000 was spent on those steel gantries, and to repay the cost he should think they ought to be used more than once, but so far they did not seem to have been used again. He therefore thought they were too costly.

Much blasting had to be done at the General Post Office in digging up the concrete foundations under old Christ's Hospital, which were very thick and deep, and much larger than was necessary for the building they supported. There were only one or two cases where the blasting was not satisfactorily done, but he did not think any great harm was occasioned—only one or two windows being broken.

Mr. Kearns in his Paper said in one place: "I know, "however, of a building for which some reinforcements "were specified to the $\frac{1}{64}$th of an inch in diameter;" he did not know whether they had had cases of $\frac{1}{64}$th, but they had had $\frac{1}{32}$nd. The variations were too small. It was better to waste a little steel than have them too small, as it was cheaper in the long run. The smaller the variety, the larger the quantities, the better for the progress of the work, because work at the mills would be facilitated. That was his experience in more than one case.

In reference to water-proofing, the proportion stated of 1 + 2 + 4 would produce waterproof concrete. He had gone that morning to see some, and that proportion was all that was necessary, if it were properly done; but it wanted to be fairly moist. It was no use making a dry mixture for water-proofing. At the General Post Office he did not think they had water through the outside walls though they were only 7 inches thick. They went some 24 feet below the surface of the ground, and yet they were practically dry.

The idea of increasing the number of rods was chiefly to guard against flaws and divide the risk. It was more satisfactory to have two of equal area, but of smaller diameter.

He did not propose to go into the architectural

aspect of the matter or they might talk on for ever, but he could not see why they should not apply a stone or brick front to a concrete skeleton wall. No one made a complaint for doing the same thing to a steel structure, and they were precisely the same in effect.

It gave him great pleasure to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Kearns for his interesting and able Paper.

Mr. GEORGE CORDEROY (Member of Council) said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks proposed by Sir Henry Tanner to Mr. Kearns for his excellent Paper. He congratulated the author on bringing the subject-matter before them at that particular period of time coincidentally with the issue of the Regulations for Reinforced Concrete Construction by the London County Council, which were formally sanctioned for issue by the Local Government Board on January 1st, thus making it at last permissible to erect a building entirely of reinforced concrete within the London area; and it might also be presumed that similar regulations would soon come into force for other civic and county areas. The result could not fail to be that an impetus would be given to reinforced concrete construction. Whether they would find the Regulations as satisfactory in regard to cost as they would like them to be was, however, an open point.

They were much indebted to the author for his endeavour, in the opening paragraphs of his Paper, to invest with a lighter atmosphere the solid matter of which it treated, by dissecting it into its original elements. It was always possible in that way to invest any material subject with an aura of unexpected poetry.

It was very necessary to bear in mind the warning

given in the Paper that care should be taken, when cost was an element of consideration in building, to specify locally obtained rather than ideally perfect materials, and that applied to aggregates for concrete as well as other materials. If they had to be imported from a considerable distance the cost of building was greatly increased. That was a matter that was sometimes lost sight of in specifications.

He noticed that the composition of the reinforced concrete specified for use in the Stationery Office was rather richer than usual, and, in his judgment, than was necessary in actual practice. He was much interested to hear that it was erected for less than 2*d.* per foot cube.

With regard to the test cubes referred to in the specification, the author did not say whether they were hand-rammed in wooden moulds, so as to give a concrete of approximate similar density to that which would be set up in the actual work, or whether it was rammed with metal rammers into iron boxes, which would give an experimentally compressive value of about 50 per cent. in excess of what would be actually obtained in practice.

He noticed that Mr. Kearns, in his reference to the bills of quantities which were prepared for the purpose of obtaining tenders for that building, stated that, in view of the large quantities of material involved, he doubted whether it would have been advisable to bill the quantities of concrete in feet and the steelwork in pounds. That was a matter of opinion, but there were great advantages in the uniform use of one unit of measurement, which was unaffected by the quantities involved, and on that matter he cordially endorsed the suggestion made in the "Standard Method of Measure-

"ment," which was proposed for adoption by the Concrete Institute and the Quantity Surveyors' Association. The document referred to contained many useful hints upon the preparation of quantities for reinforced concrete-work, though it could not be regarded as either of universal application or exhaustive in its treatment, and every building or structural engineering work with which surveyors might have to do would still have to be treated on its merits in preparing particulars for the purpose of estimating.

The author's suggestion that the totalisation of the concrete and steelwork and formwork should be ascertained by the surveyor in the preparation of the quantities, and made use of when measuring for certificates, was a good one. The principle might with advantage be carried a step further and greater accuracy obtained by the calculation of the unit price per foot cube for each of the various classes of structures, *e.g.*, piles, floor-beams, and so on.

He did not think that the implication contained in Mr. Kearns' remarks on page 148 of his Paper was altogether justified, when he said that only one-third of the formwork provided in the bill of quantities was actually required on the job. The item for formwork was merely a statement of the total area in respect of which forms or centres were required, and the question of the extent of re-user was one for the estimator to exercise his judgment upon; and upon the skill of the agent or foreman in carrying out the work very largely depended the question of the greater or less cost of the construction of the building.

Then as to the author's remarks on blasting, there was no true comparison to be made between the old foundations under the New General Post Office or

Government Offices in Great George Street and reinforced concrete foundations. The reinforcing rods would give a great deal of trouble in blasting. They were not broken in the process, and presented great difficulties by holding the materials together and preventing its removal as compared with ordinary concrete or brick foundations.

He agreed with the difficulties which might arise by the concatenation of a mass of rods in one situation. The grouting up of rods should be avoided. It was most important that the concrete should be rammed around and thoroughly adhere to them, and much more care was being taken with that most essential point now that the material was better understood.

The author invited suggestions upon several subjects, one being the treatment of the formwork so as to insure a good face. A very satisfactory specification for that was one which directed that the centering was to be wetted and lime-washed, and that before any concreting was done all moulds and centering should be carefully examined and the inside of all moulds carefully cleaned out.

With regard to waterproof concrete, he was not prepared to admit that such a thing could be actually made. He had yet to see a concrete reservoir or pipe which did not "sweat." The best way to make it closely approximate to watertight was to take great care in the selection of the aggregate. The finer the aggregate the more watertight the concrete was likely to prove. He agreed with Sir Henry Tanner that it must be moist. The best process he knew of for the purpose was the Jagger process, which in his opinion was the very last word in the mixture of manufactured concrete.

With reference to the preparation of concrete roofs,

&c., for asphalt, it was not, in his experience or judgment, necessary to float them with cement in cases where the concrete was sufficiently fat to give the necessary even surface.

With regard to the question which had been raised by the author as to the employment of larger rods, the modern tendency was towards using a greater number of smaller rods, because the relative adhesion area was greater than with the larger ones, and in some cases it was absolutely necessary to use a large number of rods to obtain the necessary adhesion area.

The author had drawn attention to a most interesting structure in the case of the Georgetown Cathedral, the structural methods adopted in connection with which would, he should think, work out admirably in practice.

He sympathised with his hopes that they might see beautiful and dignified structures designed and erected in reinforced concrete. It was a material that would test the powers of architects and engineers as designers, but the more difficult the problem the greater would be the success for the man of genius, and it had been boldly and successfully handled by many men, both as a component part of and the sole element used in the construction of a building; but they should remember the hint given by the mover of the resolution that it was not the only material for building. It had its special adaptability and use, as in the case of all building materials, but while it would be very largely used for many purposes it would not be the universal material for building construction that some of those who had enthusiastically taken it up believed.

Professor HENRY ADAMS (Fellow) remarked that he

had read and heard many Papers on the subject of reinforced concrete, and he could congratulate Mr. Kearns upon having produced a more readable Paper than the majority, as usually such Papers were overloaded with mathematics.

He had jotted down a few points in the order of the references in the Paper. Although reinforced concrete might be "inimical to the growth of spore-bearing "organisms" when used for dwelling-houses, it was said by people living in such structures to be cold and cheerless. Possibly that was due to the dense character of the material restricting the passage of air through its substance and encouraging the deposition of moisture on its interior surface when a sudden rise of temperature took place.

The placing of the steelwork should be in exact accordance with the drawings, and that particularly applied to the shear members, which were often misplaced. In one building which he had examined on account of cracks showing in the beams, he discovered that the cracks were due to the shear members being placed at random, three or four close together, and then a space of 2 feet or more. But cracks were not always due to that cause, for in another building, which he had been called upon to examine, a beam was pointed out containing several cracks, from which failure was expected, but from their position and direction he was able to assure the owner that they were only surface cracks due to the shrinkage of the cement, and that no danger need be feared. In order, however, to make sure, the owner subsequently had the surface cut away when it was found his diagnosis was correct. Cracks might give rise to doubt, but frequently they were quite immaterial, and not at all serious.

In the specification for H.M. New Stationery Office there was one sentence to which he should like to call attention, because he thought it indicated a mistake. It was said that the space in the boiler chimney, between the fire-brick lining and the concrete, was to be ventilated. That was a point often disputed, but to his mind the effect of ventilating that space was to impair the draught of the chimney without any corresponding advantage.

With regard to the "Standard Method of Measure-" ment" for reinforced concrete, he could say that it was arrived at after several meetings in conference between the Concrete Institute and the Quantity Surveyors' Association, including also some representatives of The Surveyors' Institution. Their report was discussed on the occasion of an open meeting at the Concrete Institute, and the final draft was considered to be, under all the circumstances, the most appropriate method that could be devised for the purpose. Many arguments for and against different units of measurement were advanced, and it was only after very full discussion that the "Standard Method of Measurement" put forward was adopted.

Concerning the finish of the ends of the main reinforcing bars, to which reference was made in Mr. Kearns' Paper, the new London County Council Regulations, which came into force at the beginning of the month, required that they should be bent over into a complete hook, the mere turning up or fish-tailing of the ends being penalised but not forbidden.

The inner surface of the formwork required no other preparation than wetting with a hose to prevent the concrete adhering, but some engineers preferred giving it a coat of whitewash.

With regard to making concrete waterproof, he thought that it was generally admitted by experts that a 1 + 2 + 4 mixture, well graded and mixed fairly wet, required no adventitious aids.

In a concrete roof or flat he was in favour of finishing the surface with a rule without a floating of cement, painting with coal tar, and then applying the asphalt in two coats. The cement floating was only useful when it was desired to give a fall to the flat by that means.

In cases where there was any choice in the size of the reinforcing rods the larger should be preferred, owing to the greater space left for packing the concrete round them. But bearing in mind the greater difficulty in bending the larger rods and the greater difficulty in proportioning them to the reduction of bending moment towards the ends of the beams, the problem required nice solution.

The only other point he wished to refer to was whether the word "trash" on page 140 of the Paper was not a misprint for the word "trass."

Mr. Henry Lovegrove (Fellow) said that he had not come that evening with the intention of speaking but rather to learn, as that he had done from the remarks of Sir Henry Tanner and Professor Adams. Only a few words were required from him, as he had not had much experience in reinforced concrete, except as regards foundations and floors, but from his knowledge of the latter he had formed the opinion, which Sir Henry Tanner seemed to support, that fewer bars and supports would be better in floors.

He did not expect to hear a Paper on such a dry subject embellished with quotations from the poets, but

they certainly had enlivened the procedure. He agreed that the essential thing, after having secured excellent materials, was to obtain great care in mixing; therefore he endorsed thoroughly what Mr. Kearns had said, that experienced men only should be brought in for that purpose.

He quite agreed with Mr. Corderoy that they would not see reinforced concrete buildings stuck up in every street. If he understood Sir Henry Tanner aright—and it had long been his own opinion—steel buildings and reinforced concrete were methods applicable only to the larger buildings and works. Some people had been writing Papers about reinforced concrete for cottages; he would like to see them try such an absurdity.

He had certainly been astounded to hear from Sir Henry Tanner that the cost of the magnificent buildings described had been under 2*d.* a cubic foot—a remarkable price; but there again, of course, the question of size came in.

He was particularly glad that the requirements of the London County Council had at last been published, because now they would all be working on definite lines. Hitherto they had been doing their best in connection with various associations, like the Concrete Institute, to secure proper construction in the only things allowable in reinforced concrete, *i.e.*, foundations, floors, &c., and he rejoiced to think that the old piling had been done away with. He remembered the foundations of a large building in Holland put in with piles, and could imagine what a beautiful building could have been erected to-day with reinforced concrete foundations, and what a success could have been obtained. However, he had come to learn, and he could only say that, so far as his experience went, reinforced concrete

had come to stay, and it was well worth their special consideration, because all the buildings with which he had been concerned showed no sign of settlement or failure so far as the reinforced concrete went.

Mr. T. J. CARLESS (Visitor) thanked the Council of The Institution for the opportunity of hearing the interesting and valuable Paper of Mr. Kearns. He had been much struck by its eloquent and romantic introduction, emphasising the many branches of science connected with reinforced concrete. It reminded him of Browning's well-known words:—

> "Earth's crammed with heaven,
> And every common bush afire with God,
> But only he who sees takes off his shoes."

Mr. Kearns seemed to be a seer, and never did they want men of vision more than at the present time. There was one form of what might be termed reinforced concrete to which he had not referred, viz., the human body—dust it was and unto dust it would return, but how wonderfully and marvellously reinforced.

Incidentally he had noticed that the reason for the consideration of that evening's subject was the opinion of a panel doctor that reinforced concrete buildings would provide healthier homes for the race. That, of course, was a subject of vast importance, and it appealed very much to him as a member of a health committee. He was convinced that an immense amount of disease was due to damp buildings, not only rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and things of that sort, but also the terrible scourge of tuberculosis, and high infantile death-rate might often be traced to damp buildings, which still could be found in many localities.

As a quantity surveyor he desired to make a remark or two with reference to the methods of measurement. He had always considered that a too rigid standardisation of such measurements was inadvisable and impracticable. Mr. Kearns' arguments supported that contention, *i.e.*, that the foot cube of concrete and the pound of steel were not satisfactory units for all classes of reinforced concrete-work. Reinforced concrete-work varied so much, from work so small that tea-cups were used in its manufacture, to huge engineering works in which were tens of thousands of yards cube of concrete. It seemed to him, therefore, reasonable that the unit of measurement should vary in accordance with the particular class of work. He contended that it was the duty of the quantity surveyor to select the proper unit for the particular kind of work, whether it happened to be pounds or tons, or yards or feet. It was the work which surveyors had been doing under varying circumstances in the past, and he thought that any cast-iron system would be a hindrance to progress.

Mr. J. H. Blizard (Fellow) remarked that the Paper though poetical was decidedly interesting. He was, however, disappointed that no details were given in regard to the cost of ferro-concrete work. He had done ferro-concrete work under another name for a good many years; he had had specialists wait on him to advise on the various points; he had encouraged them to give him schemes and estimates, but in no case had they ever been able to say that they could do it cheaper than he could do it himself. And from his own point of view he could do it better himself, because he did not cut things so fine as some specialists did.

He had had a foundation to do for a large school. Ferro-concrete was not then understood as it was now, and consequently was not so much to the fore, and he did not, perhaps on that occasion, use the concrete as he would now. But the school was pitched on a site which was part of the foreshore of a tidal river—reclaimed land in fact; he had borings taken, and then decided to pile it from below the saturation level. He had to go from 20 to 35 feet down, and he decided to use elm piles, of which there were some 900, placed together in groups. From these groups of piles he constructed concrete arches, some with a 24-ft. span and without any reinforcement whatever, and then had the haunches and spandrils filled in with mass concrete, and the schools put on top, the floors being reinforced with small sections of steel girders. He had had other floors to do in the same way, but the present day they would adopt a different system and perhaps a more economical one; in fact they would use a good deal of expanded metal. Recently he had constructed a raft for a building on treacherous ground reinforced with expanded metal, which was a success.

What he feared in regard to ferro-concrete was that people would get into their minds that there was nothing like ferro-concrete; he hoped the idea would not be ingrained in their minds, or the minds of the public, that they could not do without ferro-concrete on the principle that the bootmaker thought there was nothing like leather. They did not want such a development as that, although, no doubt, ferro-concrete if properly worked out was most adaptable, and would succeed where other materials might fail. He remembered putting in some coal hoppers in Portsmouth Harbour, and when they were extended four years ago he was

very much struck with the condition of the hoppers put in originally. He had remarked at the time that ferro-concrete could be used to advantage for such purposes, and the merchant who had the work done had not had to spend a single penny-piece on the original hoppers, a fact which he thought spoke highly for the way the work was done. It also showed what ferro-concrete could do, and although it might be expensive at first cost, it was most economical so far as wear and tear was concerned for such a job.

With regard to the watertight question, he had never yet seen any concrete that was absolutely watertight—that was to say, making the walls "bone" dry. He could get a much drier house with two 4½-inch brick walls tied together than he thought he could get in ferro-concrete, but for all practical purposes he thought, as Mr. Corderoy did, they could get it watertight. Then came the question what was practicable, and what was really meant by it. He had put in some reinforced concrete tanks with a pressure of 10 feet of water on the bottoms; those bottoms were watertight from the practical point of view, *i.e.*, they could not get them absolutely dry. They could never get a concrete wall sufficiently dry for human habitation unless some other process was adopted, such as an inner or an outer lining.

He thanked the Meeting for allowing him to make those few observations, but in a sense he was disappointed that more information was not given in the Paper with regard to the practical results from a financial point of view. He hoped that perhaps the author, in his reply to the discussion, would in due course give them a little more detail in that direction, upon which they would be able to reflect later on.

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the vote of thanks to Mr. Kearns for his excellent Paper, which he was sure would be accorded with acclamation, said that he regretted that by a chapter of accidents he was in the chair that evening, and that they had not got some one more in touch with the branch of the profession more immediately under discussion. Speaking as a land agent and surveyor, he could say that he had listened to the Paper and the discussion on it with extraordinary interest. It had opened his eyes to the high state of perfection to which reinforced-concrete construction had been carried, and according to Mr. Kearns they had not yet got nearly to the end of their tether.

As a land agent he thought that in a sense some of the reflection of the greatness of buildings constructed in that way came back even to them, for although Mr. Lovegrove seemed to be amused at the idea of having small cottages built in the way suggested and thought that any form of construction of that kind was impossible in rural districts, yet he (the Chairman) could say that for some time past in agricultural buildings he had used that form of concrete construction with great success, and taking into consideration its durability, its cleanliness and sanitary advantage, he thought the work had been done with economy. This construction could be used in connection with stall divisions, and even for outside privies. That was only a small thing compared with the buildings they had been talking about that evening, but it did show advancement, and taught them user in small ways.

The other thing which had struck him that evening in connection with that form of construction was the extraordinary figures given by Sir Henry Tanner as to

the cost per cube foot for those buildings. The figures were astounding.

As the hour was late Mr. Kearns would reply in writing, which would be embodied in the *Transactions*.

The other announcement he had to make was that the Council that afternoon, in the interests of the attendance, to meet the unusual present difficulties of war conditions, and to secure that full justice should be done to the Papers read before The Institution, had decided to change the hour of meeting from 8 to 5 p.m., and also to reduce the number of Meetings to one a month instead of one a fortnight. The next Meeting would therefore be on 7th February, followed by Meetings on 6th March, 10th April, and 8th May, and not as on the fixture card.

The motion having been put to the Meeting and carried with acclamation,

Mr. R. M. KEARNS (Fellow) briefly returned his thanks for the compliment paid him and for the kind manner in which they had received his Paper, and said his remarks in reply to the points raised in the discussion would be embodied in the *Transactions* in due course.

In answer to Professor Adams as to "trash," the word was so spelt in the quoted definition of Portland cement. He himself thought it was a misprint for "trass," but although he had made one other correction, he thought the word under discussion might stand, as it appeared to lend some humour to the definition.

Mr. R. M. KEARNS has sent the following reply to the points raised in the discussion on his Paper:—

In reply to Mr. Corderoy's question as to test cubes,

I have ascertained that they were rammed with iron or wood rammers into wooden moulds. The concrete was taken from the mixers, and every effort was made to ensure consistency with the concrete placed in the form-work, in order to obtain tests of real value. The tests of the cubes made of the specified materials, and in the proportions 1 + 2 + 4, proved highly satisfactory, the average crushing stress having been well over 3,000lb. per square inch at 28 days.

Professor Adams drew attention to the ventilation of the air space between the fire-brick lining and the concrete of the boiler chimney at H.M. New Stationery Office. I may state that the draught of the chimney has not been impaired in this case, as it was decided to build the fire-brick lining to the full height of the chimney. The concrete has been gathered over the air space at the chimney cap in such a way as to prevent rain from entering without impeding the passage of air.

Mr. Blizard was disappointed on finding that I gave no details of the cost of reinforced concrete. I had intended, however, to deal with this part of the subject, but finally abandoned the idea as I thought it would be unwise to enter into the question of cost under the present abnormal conditions affecting materials, freight, and labour.

With reference to the various remarks in regard to making concrete waterproof, it is satisfactory to note that Professor Adams supports the 1 + 2 + 4 mixture; but to obtain the desired result it is essential that the ballast and sand should be well graded, and mixed "fairly wet," and that the concrete should be allowed to set and harden before its permeability is tested.

Paper 427.
No. 624.

DILAPIDATION PRACTICE:

SOME NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

By CHARLES F. SLATER (Fellow).

Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of The Surveyors' Institution, *held on Monday, 7th February*, 1916.

A. L. Ryde (Vice-President) in the Chair.

Twenty-nine years ago, in the Session of 1886-87, two Papers were read and discussed in this Institution on the subject of Dilapidations.

That on the legal side was read by Mr. T. W. Wheeler, K.C., now his Honour Judge Wheeler; that on the practical side by Mr. Philip E. Pilditch.

I wish to draw particular attention to the *Transactions* in which these Papers and the discussions upon them appeared, because taken collectively they form a most useful groundwork for the study of a somewhat involved subject. They occupy four parts of *Transactions*, Parts 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Vol. XIX. Soon after they were read, I had them bound up in one volume, together with a very useful and illuminating Paper on Ecclesiastical Dilapidations, read by Mr. G. R. Crickmay a few years earlier (Vol. XIII., Part 7).

To my mind great value attaches to these publications, firstly because both his Honour Judge Wheeler and Mr. Pilditch dealt exhaustively and explicitly with

their respective spheres, and secondly, because in the discussions that followed many eminent lawyers and surveyors took part and placed upon record experience and opinions of considerable interest and instruction.

A valuable addition to our *Transactions* was made by Mr. Graham Mould (Associate), Barrister-at-Law, when he read his Paper on the Law of Dilapidations in January, 1914.

Mr. Mould set out with great ability and conciseness the law of the subject, and declined the temptation of imposing upon a classic legal production any opinions of his own.

A lawyer once misquoted to me that "surveyors step "in where angels fear to tread," and perhaps in a sense he was right. Be that as it may, I have felt that the subject I have been requested to bring forward cannot be adequately discussed without excursions into some adjacent fields of work.

In the following notes I propose to comment upon—

(1) Instructions and survey;

(2) Special covenants;

(3) Dilapidation during war;

(4) Schedules of condition;

(5) The effect of dilapidations on the value and marketability of property;

(6) The Report of the Land Enquiry Committee on Dilapidations.

The strife between comprehensiveness and brevity has been acute, but I shall ask no excuse from the shortcomings arising from such a struggle if on the points raised we are able in the course of discussion to place on record the views of some eminent practitioners.

I am doubtful of the utility of giving instances by way of illustration except that in so far as being drawn from my own experience they point to actual facts rather than mental theories. Many present here could call to mind instances in their own practices to support my remarks, others might not remember them at the moment.

Dilapidations Defined.

In the year 1844 the R.I.B.A. formulated a definition of dilapidations which reads as follows:—

"For practical purposes dilapidations are in usual "practice understood to be those defects only which "have arisen from neglect or misuse, and not to extend "to such as only indicate age, so long as the efficiency "of the part remains. But if the effects of use or age "have proceeded so far as to destroy the part or its "efficiency in the structure, this argues neglect or "misuse, it being the presumption that at the com- "mencement of his term the tenant was satisfied that "every part was sufficiently strong to last to its close."

It is useful to record this definition here as it has formed a common basis of practice for seventy years.

Application of Principles.

I do not propose to particularise on the several definitions of "Waste." They are for the legal text-book, and their importance to us lies in the avoidance of such legal distinctions wherever possible. Our business arises when the waste assumes the form of dilapidation pure and simple.

When we surveyors take instructions to prepare a schedule of dilapidations we are generally supplied with

certain writings called covenants entered into by the parties.

These we are required to consider in conjunction with a code of legal principles laid down at various times. This may be a very simple proposition or one of great complexity.

Next we have to define in specific items what we take to be the dilapidations accrued, and generally we have also to price each one of those items. These operations make some call on the imagination, but the surveyor wishing to succeed must learn to control that imagination and keep it within the limits usually described as common-sense.

Occasionally during the process of this work we encounter what I will call the human element.

We have all many times met with that delicate blend of the human element and uncontrolled imagination such as is the cause of much of the prejudice which obtains against the subject of this Paper. But I admit that in no single instance can I remember its encouragement by a Member of this Institution. Unfortunately the dignity of the title "surveyor" (without the prefix "chartered") is permitted to all and sundry who choose to adopt it.

In this connection I hope to be pardoned for referring to a case of forfeiture which I was called upon to meet. The specification was a fairly long one, but as I found the premises in the pink of condition, I was puzzled to think how it had come to be served. At the trial a witness from one of the large furniture shops owned up to being the "surveyor" who had prepared it. By the time he left the witness-box the most serious item of dilapidation remaining in the schedule was the substitution by the lessee of a new and slightly larger greenhouse boiler for one that was defective at the

commencement of the lease. The lessor followed his surveyor into the box, and before very long laid bare to the Court his personal grievance against the lessee. Verdict for the defendant which followed did not prevent the plaintiff from expressing the hope of having another cut at his lessee before long.

On this occasion the combination of the human element with uninformed or misguided imagination had failed.

Both Bench and Bar know quite well how to estimate the evidence of an unqualified witness, but at present they have no power to say that they will not hear him. Were the public equally well informed, we should hear much less of that "chorus of complaints" I have to refer to elsewhere.

Survey.

Every surveyor will have his own notions of the order in which he takes his particulars for a specification of dilapidations. My own preference is for exterior of main building first, then the interior from top to bottom, room by room, and lastly, the appurtenant buildings and grounds.

In country work it is especially necessary to check off very carefully at the finish the description of the premises in the lease and plans with the buildings inspected, making quite sure nothing has been missed. It is annoying to find that a groom's cottage about a mile from the mansion has been overlooked.

The dimensions of each room including the height are well worth taking as a means of checking the measurement of work, but not in substitution thereof. The same applies to exterior measurements.

I am told it is quite an easy matter for a practised hand to run through a moderate-sized house and put his figures on a half-sheet of paper, but this method is not to be commended, however experienced the surveyor may be. I remember watching a bout between a cross-examining K.C. and a witness armed with one of those half-sheets. I am sure the witness in question actually knew this work much better than I do, but the half-sheet of paper produced on the face of the referee a look of holy horror which boded ill for the witness.

Needless to say floor plans are frequently useful as well as scale sketches of important parts. The camera is not to be despised.

In the preparation of a specification for the landlord, the qualified surveyor is naturally careful to include only such work as properly can be claimed. In settling with a qualified man there is generally little difficulty.

Sometimes claims are made on incomplete instructions or on imperfect knowledge of law and facts. In meeting such claims a general look round at the first evidence of excess may disclose the necessity for particular care in noting objections. Experience is the only guide of what to observe. If a fight should ensue, the value of sketches in illustration of an objection and made at the first survey are most valuable. They convey more to the mind of a judge or a referee than the best phrases ever turned.

To provide a comprehensive catalogue of items likely to arise is beyond the scope of my Paper, indeed I have only briefly referred to these elementary matters to ensure some completeness and to stimulate discussion. Differences in the covenants and in the age, character, and diversity of the subject-matter of such covenants can only be appreciated after the training which we call

experience. Careful personal observation in one's days of pupilage is the safe foundation on which, combined with common-sense, the surveyor may build his experience.

Measure of Damage.

In estimating dilapidations, regard must be had to the legal principle that the measure of damage is limited to the depreciation in value to the reversion.

At the end of the term, repair according to covenants or the cost thereof is generally all we have to trouble about, as that is fairly clearly the measure of damage to the reversion. The distinction between damage to reversion and cost of repairs would appear to be easy of application in a case where a lessee, say for 21 years, covenanted to paint in each seventh year, and had not kept strictly to the time-table. He could not be penalised in damages during the term unless damage could be shown to the reversion, but if, for instance, he painted in the twentieth year instead of the twenty-first the reversion would be depreciated, and he would be liable to paint again.

To draw a like distinction at the end of the term where premises are coming down is not by any means so simple a matter. Where a lessee holding under full repairing covenants allows the fabric to fall into such disrepair that at the end of the term the lessor has practically no alternative but to rebuild, the fullest compensation should be made to the lessor for the damage he has sustained.

But where a lessee holding under the like covenants has kept the fabric of his building in good repair and the lessor finds that owing to changes in the neighbourhood it will pay him to pull down and rebuild, he should not

be entitled to damage, which in fact his reversion has not sustained.

This is not universal practice, but it has always seemed to me to be the proper interpretation of the legal principle of damage to the reversion.

Special Covenants.

In the comments I have to make on special covenants it will be convenient to follow the order and references in Mr. Graham Mould's Paper on the law of the subject:—

(1) *Where there is no express contract to repair, Landlord's implied obligation.*

There is in the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, Sections 14 and 15, an implied obligation upon the landlord to keep reasonably fit for human habitation houses of the value of £40 a year in London, £26 a year in a borough or urban district of over 50,000 population, and £16 a year elsewhere. This would appear to allow of recovery of damages by a tenant against his landlord for injury where caused by disrepair.

This was a dangerous legal precedent, and though it may be provided against by insurance, or possibly be circumvented in other ways, I consider it is wrong to place the burden of damage from disrepair upon the landlord without a provision that before any liability arises he should be made aware of the defect. The principle which was laid down in *Hugall* v. *McLean* as far back as 1885 made it clear that a landlord covenanting to repair should have notice of disrepair before action arose against him. In the Housing Acts so important a factor should not have been overlooked.

I have in mind a case where the houses although old were always kept in good repair. A tenant was in the

habit of balancing himself on a window cill to clean the windows. The cill gave out, but he continued the practice without notice to his landlord or agent. One day he fell and broke his arm. The owner's solicitors advised and paid generous compensation to the tenant, whose injury and the landlord's loss could have been prevented by a timely notice that the cill was unsafe.

It is surely a sound principle that any person hiring a house should have the first responsibility of keeping it as though it were his own. If the landlord after notice fails to act up to any obligation to repair resting upon him, then by all means let him suffer for his neglect. Further, if the statutory obligation of the landlord were limited in the way I have suggested, the benefit of the tenant's protection should be extended to any member of the tenant's household. As the law now stands the tenant alone can recover under the covenant implied by the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

The tenant's implied obligation in the absence of express covenants to repair should amount to making good breakages besides giving notice of defects. Anything more than this can be provided for by the more satisfactory method of an agreement in writing.

(2) *Where there is an express contract to repair, Tenant's obligation.*

It is necessary to observe the distinction between a general covenant to repair which impliedly covers all buildings on the land demised, and a repairing covenant which is limited in terms to the buildings demised, for the latter will not be extended to newly erected and distinct buildings.

It has been contended in some quarters that it is a hardship that a lessee, who has erected buildings for

his own convenience, should be compelled under a general covenant to leave them in repair. It is surely hard on a lessor to have to put in repair or clear away buildings he does not want, yet a perfectly legitimate charge for clearing away is always met with disfavour.

It is not unreasonable to assume that on the grant of a lease a tenant is satisfied with the premises he is taking, and a landlord with the rent he is receiving. The need for future additions cannot always be foreseen, but where it arises and is acted upon it seems as unreasonable for a tenant to object to repair the additions as it is for a landlord to require additional rent for granting a licence to erect them.

Under the covenant "Substantially repair, uphold "and maintain," without any specific clauses as to painting and papering, the general practice seems to be to require some reasonable preservation of decorative items. However old, the decorations if in good condition should be accepted, and, on the contrary, however new, if damaged or badly done should be renewed in keeping with the character of the property.

Under a full covenant to repair drains it seems to me fair that however stringent the wording of the covenant reconstruction should not be called for unless the necessity therefor should have arisen from neglect or misuse. The case of *Lyon* v. *Greenhow* (1892), where a tenant was held not liable for the cost of making a new drain though under full covenants to repair as well as to discharge all assessments, would seem to be quite in the fitness of things. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, the landlord appears to have been compelled to make a new drain. He endeavoured to recover the cost from his lessee and failed.

In the case of *Hugall* v. *McLean* (1885), a tenant

under a 3 years' agreement remedied at her own cost a structural defect in the drains without notice to the landlord. She failed to recover the cost from him, although he had contracted to keep the drains in good tenantable repair. This decision would appear to have been hard upon the tenant, as she would certainly not have been liable under her covenants to remedy the drain. The case always puzzled me until I found a lucid report of it by our Associate Member Mr. Arthur Burnaby Howes in *Macer's Dilapidations.* From that I gather the work undertaken by the tenant was not a repair but a structural alteration; that she did the work and only notified her landlord three months afterwards. The judge is reported to have said that "If in a case of "instant necessity like the present the landlord did not "act very promptly, the tenant would then be justified "in treating the covenant as broken, and doing the "repairs himself."

"Fair (or reasonable) wear and tear excepted."—The measure of dilapidation under a covenant to keep the interior in good repair subject to this exemption should extend, I think, to covering damage that with reasonable care a tenant might have prevented.

For instance, where defect in a rain-pipe causes damp inside a house, and destroys decoration or damages woodwork, and the tenant by notifying his landlord might have ensured the prevention of the damage to the interior. He would not be liable for the down pipe, but he certainly ought to pay for what he might have prevented. Yet, as Mr. Howard Martin pointed out here two years ago, it is not always easy to get this from the tenant or indeed anything more than making good breakages.

Some alteration is needed in the framing of covenants in tenancy agreements which repeat the old covenants framed when houses were unprovided with many of the modern necessities of sanitation and comfort. Who of us has not found at the end of a three or five years' tenancy a hot-water service irretrievably ruined through failure to clean out the cistern and boiler at proper periods?

Where the opportunity occurs of doing so it is a simple matter to set out without ambiguity what are the obligations of the parties to an agreement for tenancy. Then when dilapidations occur they are readily identified. It is, however, difficult to get solicitors to vary the phrases endeared to them by long usage, and perhaps it would be even more difficult to persuade printers to scrap their stocks of forms of agreement.

"Tenantable repair."—The effect of the decision in *Proudfoot* v. *Hart* (1890) seems to be that this covenant standing alone has fallen into disfavour. For all the lucidity of that judgment there still remains open the question as to whether the "reasonably minded tenant" is a new or continuing one.

If "reasonably minded" were to be assessed on an experience of tenant's requirements on taking a house in these days it would amount simply to complete repair. But in 1890, when the case was decided, these requirements were not so exacting, and only a few years earlier still tenants did not expect a newly decorated house just for the sake of its newness. There is grained work in a house in my care that has existed at least forty-five years and satisfied several tenants. It is certainly very fine of its kind, and the present tenant, a man of

eminence and of considerable taste, is very jealous of its due preservation.

In construing this covenant it would appear to be correct to bear in mind what a reasonably minded tenant would have required at the commencement of the term, subject to changes, if any, in the character of the property or the neighbourhood that had since taken place.

Standing alone the words "tenantable repair" seem to me as indefinite and objectionable as "fair wear and "tear," and should be avoided in favour of more explicit terms.

"Fire or other extraordinary accident."—Because the covenants in leases under this head are generally clear, questions of dilapidations in case of fire very rarely arise between landlord and tenant, but resolve themselves into an estimate of the cost of reinstatement under insurance. Assessors for insurance companies always call for a builder's estimate in support of a claim. The greatest importance therefore attaches to seeing that in the preparation of the specification and bill of quantities nothing is omitted.

"Non-liability of tenant to rebuild in case of total "destruction," and "Liability of tenant to rebuild in "case of partial destruction."—The practical application of the legal principles laid down in the cases cited in Mr. Mould's Paper amounts simply to a common-sense construction of the covenants in each particular case. But I refer to the matter because the cases cited appear to emphasise what I have to say elsewhere on the subject of periodical inspection of buildings.

"Relief against forfeiture."—I gather there is a

feeling abroad that in serving a notice to repair, a landlord need be less specific in his requirements than has heretofore been the recognised practice.

The case of *Jolly* v. *Brown*, from which this impression is derived, was decided by a majority of the Court of Appeal, consisting of Lord Justice Buckley and Lord Justice Kennedy, the dissenting judge being Lord Justice Vaughan Williams. Up to this stage the particulars are to be found in Mr. Graham Mould's Paper (pp. 143 and 144). I desire to emphasise that Lord Justice Buckley is reported to have said: "It is a matter of degree. It "is a question if the tenant has had reasonable notice "to do what is required of him" (*Estates Gazette Digest* for 1913, p. 635).

On the rehearing, the learned Official Referee (Mr. Ernest Pollock, K.C.) in a very clear judgment drew attention to the difference between "pointing out the "particular breach" and "pointing out particulars of "the breach."

Whatever the rights or wrongs of the parties in this case may have been, I cannot help thinking that a notice which in the words of the Act specifies "the "particular breach complained of" in general terms only would be a dangerous departure from our accepted practice. Under a system of validating notices to repair, made in general terms, there is nothing to prevent an unscrupulous lessor from severely harassing his lessee, while the latter, from lack of particulars, would have no means of determining whether or not he had remedied the breach complained of.

After all, a notice to repair is an irritating document, and nothing is to be gained by augmenting the irritation. Rather is it for us to do what we can to keep good relations between lessor and lessee.

If the Conveyancing Acts require amendment on the subject of forfeiture, it is abundantly clear, from the case of *Jolly* v. *Brown*, that the amenders will need to appreciate the practical side of the subject before putting their amendments into legal terms.

Dilapidations arising during War.

It is difficult to write the word "war" without thinking of the brave men who have fallen and without thinking of sons, brothers and friends, many of them our co-partners in this Institution, who are still fighting to uphold the standard of liberty.

There are many of us whose most depressing reflections turn upon ourselves. The stoic indifference to persecution displayed by our ancestors would appear to have developed into an affectation of unconcern about things that matter in our nearer forbears, and this through succeeding generations seems to me to have created a spirit of apathy in ourselves, which, if continued must have resulted in overwhelming disaster. It will have been some compensation for our trials and sorrows if a revival of public-spirited responsibility ensues, and nowhere will such a revival be more welcome than in the rank and file of our own Members.

A very clear and interesting statement of the law and practice on the subject of damage caused by occupation of premises by the King's Forces was put forward by our worthy President, Mr. John Henry Hanson, in his recent Address (*Transactions*, Vol. XLVIII., Part 1). I may perhaps be permitted to recall to you from Mr. Hanson's Address the following words :—

"And lastly the matter is now dealt with under "statutory regulations in which, save so far as may be

" contained in a general declaration of principle that " interference should be limited to necessity, there is no " provision or restriction in favour of owners, nor for " payment of compensation as of right. Provision, how- " ever, has been made for such payment as of grace, " the amount to be determined by a Royal Commission " specially appointed to deal fairly and reasonably with " the matter."

The obvious course with properties required for military purposes is the preparation of a schedule of condition of the premises at the commencement of the occupation, and this applies generally whether the property taken is urban, residential, or agricultural.

There is said to be a desire in some cases to shelve responsibility, but I have not experienced it. Petty haggling has twice come my way over decorations and furniture under agreements for tenancy by local commands, but the blame for that was less on the military authorities than on the newly-made officers whose education in respect for the property of other people had been neglected.

Damage by the King's enemies, as you all know, was in the early stages of the war met by relief being given from Imperial funds, a committee being appointed by the Treasury to investigate the damage to persons and property sustained by the bombardment of the Hartlepools, Scarborough, and Whitby, by German warships, the air raid on the Norfolk coast, and the air raid on Colchester and the neighbouring district. That was withdrawn last summer, and a system of Government insurance inaugurated.

So far as dilapidations go on premises that are insured, there is one point worthy of note. The Government insurance covers only the interest of the party

assured. It is not sufficient for instance that a lessor should insure against damage by aircraft and bombardment if his lessee should be liable to him under the covenants of the lease, for in that case he would be compensated only to such an extent as he would not be entitled to recover against his lessee. I have heard of a case where Lloyds on a very open form of policy have taken the same line.

I am advised that it is necessary that in all such insurances the person assured should contract for himself and in trust for all other parties interested. Where not done in the first instance an endorsement of the policy will suffice.

Conflicting opinions exist on a lessee's liability to repair damage caused by the King's enemies. It is difficult to imagine that express covenants to repair will in such circumstances lose anything of their effect against the persons who have entered into them, especially as the contingency, however remote, could have been provided against by specific words in any covenant, and now, moreover, everyone has an opportunity to insure at relatively small cost.

The obviously fair course would have been that all such damage arising from a catastrophe that no one could have foreseen should fall upon the Imperial Exchequer so that the burden be distributed over the whole nation. Since, however, those responsible for the national funds have sought to meet the question in the alternative of insurance, it would have been more consistent with a principle of equality of national burdens if the insurance had been made obligatory on all, and as far as buildings are concerned to cover all interests. Then those who by express or implied contract were bound to insure premises against fire should have been

required to insure them against war risk, those bound to repay premiums on fire should be bound to repay on war risk, and so forth. Thus from Land's End to John o' Groats all would have contributed to the relief of those who through accident of situation were called upon to suffer.

Although these remarks on insurance are not altogether unconnected with dilapidations, I ask your indulgence for intruding them, since the matter is one of some urgency. My friend Mr. Sydney Smith has dealt very ably with the question in a Paper he read at the Auctioneers' Institute quite recently.

Schedule of Condition of Premises.

Contested cases on dilapidations would be much diminished in number and simplified in issue if landlords and tenants entered into their respective obligations with a full knowledge thereof and with expert advice on the buildings which were the subjects of their contract.

In the *Transactions* of this Institution covering the Papers of Judge Wheeler and Mr. Pilditch, and the discussions thereon in 1886, it was advocated by several prominent surveyors that a schedule of condition of premises should be taken at the commencement of each lease.

In the year 1903 the Royal Institute of British Architects issued a hand-book on dilapidations, in which they referred somewhat extensively to this question of a schedule of condition, and in which they gave models of repairing and surrendering covenants for embodying the same, together with a note of the practices obtaining in Continental countries.

The report on condition of the premises which the

R.I.B.A. suggested should be added to every lease was in the form of an award by one, two, or three surveyors acting after the manner set forth in Section 91 of the London Building Act, 1894. It should detail—

(1) The premises comprised;

(2) The construction of the buildings;

(3) The defects.

"A full description of the premises and of the "forms of the whole and parts to be given; all "rooms, or other sub-divisions of the premises, to "be named or described; also accesses, passages, "staircases, &c. This may be usefully accompanied "by plans.

"The nature of the construction to be set forth, "as also the materials used for walls, roofs, parti- "tions, floors, windows, and doors, and any special "decoration.

"A list to be given of the defects observed on a "survey made on the date stated in the report; im- "portance to be given to structural defects, such as "walls out of the upright, bulged, settled, broken, "or cracked; floors, roofs, staircases, &c., out of "level; but minor defects, whether structural or "not, should also be recorded."

To carry out this recommendation to the full in every case would seem to involve a vast amount of labour including much that was unnecessary. There are cases, however, in which these instructions should be observed in detail especially where the premises to be demised are so old or so badly constructed as to cause doubt in the minds of practical people about the fabric remaining good for the full period of the lease.

The practice of attaching a report of condition of premises to a contract of tenancy appears to be growing very slowly, and I think one of the deterrent factors is that of the cost of preparing the same. We all know how frequently trouble arises about the lessee paying the lessor's solicitor's charges for the lease. This trouble is considerably augmented when on top of those charges a surveyor's modest fee for a plan or a schedule of landlord's fixtures is added. The addition of a further schedule at his cost would have on many tenants the same effect as the last straw is said to have had on the back of the proverbial camel.

While I know it is the custom that the tenant should bear the expense of all these things, I cannot for the life of me see why the cost of documents which are prepared after all for the mutual benefit of the parties should not be shared.

If every lease prepared by a landlord's solicitor were approved by the tenant's solicitor and had attached to it, if necessary, a plan and note of condition of premises at the date of the grant, there would probably be little or no occasion for dispute afterwards. Further, the repairing covenants would come under the review of the surveyors preparing the schedule, and an opportunity would thus be given of avoiding some of those mistakes which in the best of well-regulated offices may sometimes occur.

From the R.I.B.A. handbook I take the following interesting note and amplification of Article 1730 of the French Civil Code, dealing with this subject:—

> Art. 1730.—If the État des Lieux has been made between the lessor and the lessee, the latter must give up everything as he received it following that État, except that which has perished or is damaged by age or *force majeure.*

1.—(A) The État des Lieux is a document which gives the description of the thing leased in every part. The form and state of each one of these parts, the material of which it is composed, the place which it occupies, and its state of preservation, are set forth thereon in detail. Everything which presents any special feature is specially mentioned thereon.

(B) This État must be executed in duplicate. It may usefully be accompanied by plans.

2.—(A) This État des Lieux may be useful to the lessor; it establishes his proprietary right to all the parts of what is leased.

(B) It is indispensable to the lessee; it states the defects of the things leased, which, in default of such statement, are presumed to be in perfect condition—as it is stated in Article 1731.

3.—(A) The right to demand the making of an État des Lieux belongs equally to the lessor and the lessee.

(B) The État is often taken on behalf of the lessor and verified by the lessee, but the contrary will be the more reasonable course.

(C) It is the law that the costs and charges for this document be at the cost of the lessee, like the costs of the lease itself—of which it is only the complement—but the lessor who takes the initiative in having the État taken must pay the charges which follow, reserving his rights against the lessee to secure reimbursement of those which fall upon him.

The Effect of Dilapidations on the Value and Marketability of Real Estate.

There are very few investments which can favourably compare with freehold and leasehold property, yet many serious losses occur to investors solely through neglect giving rise to dilapidation.

The terms of years' purchase governing the value of landed estate as distinct from the composite property of land and buildings is based largely on the element of indestructibility. So far as buildings are capable of preservation, and the extent to which in fact they are preserved, so far is the value of such composite property maintainable without serious depreciation, assuming that the site and the buildings are adequately adapted to the purpose for which they are used.

It is clear that the question of upkeep of buildings is one of individual economy, and on reflection it will be seen that the question is no less one of national economy.

There has been during the last fifty years an enormous increase in the buildings erected in this country, and even now the requirements of the population for buildings in which to live and to work are not adequately met.

These buildings represent hundreds of millions of invested savings, yet their economical upkeep and care is for the most part without method.

Depreciation in value by dilapidation may arise through direct neglect of the owner himself, by indirect neglect such as through his tenant or through default of neighbouring owners. I give three instances of what I mean.

The owner of a house in a Yorkshire town lived in London. For thirty years he neither saw it himself nor took advice about it, but he received from a succession of yearly tenants £60 a year rent. When he died the valuation for probate made in a London solicitor's office was £1,000. The tenant was about to purchase at this figure when one of the executors insisted on having expert advice. The building was found to be in a deplorable condition, and indeed by his own neglect the owner had practically reduced his property to a building

site. Not only that, but in losing touch with it over so long a period the owner had deprived himself of considerable income for several years. The rental value, if in repair, was about £180 (instead of £60), as was proved by the subsequent sale of the dilapidated house for £2,700.

A street of houses in an inner suburb is leased on building terms to several lessees with the usual obligations to uphold, maintain, &c. By ignoring their obligations to repair, and by letting to a low class of tenant, the lessees increase their incomes until a notice to repair is served by the lessor and complied with indifferently. The lessor does not wish to be associated with the action for forfeiture which he would be quite justified in undertaking, since it would make him in the public eye an oppressor of the poor, which he is not in fact. Therefore with an occasional notice to repair the street goes on from bad to worse until it arrives at the slum stage. Depreciation is caused to all the surrounding property in the same way as a poisoned wound affects all the flesh in its vicinity.

A house is let on non-repairing agreement to one of that numerous class of tenant who, either from indifference or malice, feels no sense of responsibility for the welfare of the property entrusted to his care. A settlement occurs, and as it is no business of the tenant's, it may develop as far as a dangerous structure notice before the owner is aware of it, and then the expense of reparation has become much greater than it would have been if dealt with when the dilapidation first appeared.

Now it is evident that both the value and marketability of real estate, and especially of what I have called composite property, is affected very materially by cases such as these which indicate a complete absence

of a sense of responsibility by some to other members of the community so long as the letter of the law can be either barely observed or avoided altogether.

Owners of large estates generally appoint someone more or less qualified to look after them. This is comprehensible in the same way as a man employs an expert gardener if he wishes to get the best out of his garden.

But a man who puts his savings into property seems generally to rely upon and even take a delight in "managing" it himself, which frequently means letting it drift so long as the rent is paid until he comes up against some serious trouble.

It would be a bad day for ourselves and our kindred professions if we had to devote our attention to the collection of rents universally, which is what management often appears to amount to. But it would be much to the advantage of the general investor and also to his tenants if a system of regular expert inspection of buildings became more general.

It is the common practice of large owners like the City Guilds to have their properties inspected and reported upon once a year so that they are kept alive not only to the question of upkeep but to other matters affecting their investment. But the private investor who will spend £100 a year on a little garden is generally averse to an outlay of the few guineas that would keep him properly advised on his real estate investments.

By periodical inspection such dilapidations as constitute a serious depreciation in fabric are frequently avoided altogether, or dealt with expeditiously and cheaply, and if the practice were more general the market for what is probably the best investment for thrifty people would

be maintained in confidence instead of being regarded with some misgiving.

Land Enquiry Committee.

In the 700 odd pages of the Report of the Land Enquiry Committee there are some references to dilapidations. As these indicate some degree of legislative unrest it may be well to consider them.

On page 389 this Committee report on a "chorus of complaints," and they gave three illustrations of tenants' grievances:—

(1) "*Appropriation of tenant's improvements.*"

"Certain works were held on a sublease. There was a small piece of land in front, which was found to be a nuisance because roughs congregated on it. The sublessees approached their landlords, who were represented by a firm of solicitors in London, as to the taking in of this land; they in turn approached the freeholder, who offered to include the land in their lease for £3 per annum, whereupon they charged the sublessees no less than £30 per annum. The premises had been let to the sublessees on two consecutive leases, under which they occupied them for a period of thirty-five years. During the last nine years of this period they built sheds, &c., to the value of £6,000. When they determined the sublease, a claim was made for dilapidations of £650. This was settled by the payment of £218, in addition to a fine of £30, as provided in the current sublease for determining at the end of the first seven years."

The information given is not sufficiently clear for the understanding of politicians and other inexperienced persons to arrive at a just estimate of the facts. By careful study of the paragraph, and some little knowledge of the law and practice, further information is obvious, viz.: The tenants built the sheds, &c., for their

own purposes, and not for the benefit of the landlords. The buildings costing £6,000 were presumably valueless for other purposes, since the lessees decided to determine their lease and pay a fine at the end of the first seven years rather than risk finding a buyer for it.

If this be the best instance available to the Land Enquiry Committee of this particular form of grievance, it would appear to indicate its non-existence.

(2) "*Claim in respect of dilapidations although premises were to be demolished.*"

"A well-known firm of decorators and furnishers had a lease of premises in London on the X Estate. They desired a renewal of the lease, and approached the agent of the Estate.

It was agreed between the Estate surveyors and the lessees that certain alterations and additions to the premises should be made. The terms for the new lease were almost settled when they were suddenly revised by the agent. The revised terms were unacceptable to the lessees, and they decided to remove at the close of the current term. The site had been taken by an hotel company. On obtaining vacant possession, the company proceeded to pull down the premises and erect an hotel. Although the premises were being demolished, the X Estate served the firm of decorators with a claim for dilapidations amounting to £591. The firm met the claim by informing the Estate that, as their business was such that they could have done these repairs themselves, the amount was excessive. Ultimately the matter was settled by the payment of £350 to the Estate."

The illustration here is also unfortunate. If the old lessees had settled instead of "almost settled" terms for a new lease, and had themselves transferred their interest subsequently to the hotel company at a good profit the case would not have been reported.

The particulars do not divulge whether in the transactions immediately following the disappointment of the old lessees any interchange of compliments between the parties made it difficult either to offer or to accept concessions that otherwise might have been made.

No surveyor is entitled to ignore the contract between lessor and lessee, and if the lessee has contracted to leave premises in repair he should be prepared to do so without grumbling. All the same, I have rarely found trouble in getting lessors to look leniently on such obligations where premises are coming down and in some cases to waive them altogether.

Some years ago I was instructed a few days before the leases expired to assess the dilapidations on a block of six shops. Each one of the tenants expressed surprise at my visit, and said they had been told by the lessor that as the premises were coming down shortly there would be no need for them to carry out their repairing covenants.

When I asked my client if this were the fact, he said, "Of course it is; I reckon that move was worth £1,000 "to me—what do you think?" I gave the obvious if unparliamentary answer so readily that within a few seconds my client left me without saying "Good "morning."

In the end he got about £100.

(3) "*Unreasonable claims for dilapidations.*"

"A firm occupied two premises under one lease, and had connected them by a small footbridge. Recently, just before the expiration of their lease, the freeholders served them with a schedule of dilapidations, which, *inter alia*, required the removal of this footbridge. The amount claimed under this schedule of dilapidations was £52, although the freeholders intended to demolish the buildings on the expiration of the lease."

The illustration here given appears to refer to another case of demolition of premises, but it does not go on to say whether or not the lessors recovered the £52.

On page 471 two other illustrations of tenants' grievances are given concerning respectively (1) no set-off improvements and (2) tenants' risks in resisting claims for dilapidations under present law. From the report of the latter it would appear to be one of those cases where the machinery of the law was put in action on improper advice or possibly on some personal grounds such as may occur in any other human affairs.

As to the former ("no set-off for tenants' improve-
"ments") it is well to record that "improvements" from the tenant's point of view are not always the same from the landlord's standpoint. Especially is this the case in business houses where these alterations most frequently occur.

An instance I have in mind is the case of five houses with shops in the West End in two separate ownerships, now awaiting tenants. The lessee spent a large sum in what he called improvements, whereby, in order to provide extra workrooms, three of the houses were deprived of their staircases, bathrooms, and their lavatory accommodation. The lessee failed, and left to his respective lessors the necessity of a great expenditure to make their properties marketable again.

Speaking in an institution where members are chartered for the protection of the public, and where one of the cardinal principles in the education of probationers is efficiency in work, I say without fear of contradiction that arbitrary disputes on dilapidations are almost invariably caused by unqualified persons, whether it be the parties themselves, uneducated agents, builders or other indifferent advisers.

The remedy which the Land Enquiry Committee say "it is not easy to suggest" lies ready at their hands. The phrase "able practical surveyor" is the sheet anchor of one Act of Parliament, and he appears in various forms in others. I suggest that no specification of dilapidations should be valid in any court of law unless prepared by an "able practical surveyor," who is also a member of one of the institutions where knowledge of the principles and practice of dilapidations is an indispensable qualification of membership.

This would dispose of much of the difficulty of the Land Enquiry Committee on Dilapidations except their last recommendation, which reads as follows:—

"In our opinion the law as to keeping buildings "in repair is in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is "complicated and technical and, being contained in "many hundreds of decided cases, is difficult to discover "and to understand. It should be codified, and the con- "solidating measure should be followed immediately by "an amending Bill dealing with many hardships and "difficulties now complained of, which the space at our "disposal does not allow us to particularise."

From my earlier remarks it will be abundantly clear that I have not referred to the Land Enquiry Committee's Report for the purpose of proving that no need exists for legislation on the subject of dilapidations. But I seriously contend that no legislative proposals should be made upon this subject without some of that intimate knowledge and personal experience which the Committee give no evidence of having possessed.

Politicians are at heart well-meaning and much abused individuals. They are only human, and they find difficulty in mastering what they call a "com- "plicated and technical" subject. When they pass laws

which we cannot fail to condemn, the blame should be on ourselves unless we offer them that enlightenment which it is in our power to give.

In compiling these notes I have endeavoured to lay stress on some of what I will call the blemishes of dilapidation law and practice. Possible remedies I have only hinted at here and there, because it is not for any single member of this assembly to lay down emphatically so extensive a proposition, but where those remedies are likely to be the subject of legislation, I trust we of The Surveyors' Institution will act up to our clear duty and suggest the lines rather than wait to criticise the measure.

Nearly thirty years ago no less an authority than Mr. G. M. Freeman, K.C., an eminent Associate of this body, suggested that a code should be prepared by a committee of lawyers and surveyors to this same end.

With the example of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, before us, I am wondering whether, to meet the legislative unrest I have mentioned, something like a model Bill might not be prepared by one or more of our own legal Associates and discussed here.

This would be carrying a little farther such work as the Council places from time to time on the Provincial Committees of The Institution. My experience of one of the largest of the latter enables me to affirm that in these across-the-table discussions our individual political views are not permitted to trespass on the practical side of the subject.

I trust that nothing I have said has indicated a political bias one way or the other, for no one deplores more than I do the occasional flourish of some political trumpet in this Hall. The foundations of our Institution were laid in that honesty of purpose which is very

far removed from the vote-catching antics of the hustings.

In the work of The Institution as a corporation the non-political tradition has, I believe, been strictly observed, and in the suggestion I have made there is nothing which need cause a departure.

As surveyors we have no time to waste in the easy and possibly attractive pastime of personal or impersonal abuse, but we have the duty upon us of providing the material for constructive legislation, where needed, in all branches of the work which binds us together as a professional society.

Mr. Howard Martin (Past-President) said it gave him peculiar pleasure as a Surrey man to move a vote of thanks to the reader of the Paper, because he knew how much the Provincial Committee of Surrey owed to Mr. Slater for his management of its affairs while chairman. The Provincial Committee of Surrey had not been very long established, and it naturally suffered from its proximity to London, so many of its members having their interests in connection with London rather than in connection with the province. But by his energy and tact in the management of the Provincial Committee's affairs, Mr. Slater had succeeded in stirring up as strong a provincial public spirit in Surrey as if it were 200 miles away from London, and he had in that respect done The Institution very great and valuable service.

They owed him, being the busy man he was, many thanks for the time and trouble he had expended on the preparation of the Paper. The subject dealt with was of great interest to all surveyors, and one full of difficulties because of the gradually changing conditions

which had to be taken into account. He thought that it must have struck most of them that there was a tendency to modify, in the interests of the tenants, the hard-and-fast conditions under which cases used to be decided, so that it was very difficult at times to make up one's mind on what ground one could safely take one's stand and refuse to give way any further.

The Paper covered so wide a range, including as it did not only the whole field of dilapidations but also parts of several other subjects which had little to do with it, that it was impossible even to attempt to follow the Paper throughout its whole course. He therefore only proposed to offer remarks on a few, but he hoped to listen to a really valuable and exhaustive discussion of Mr. Slater's contribution by others. The author spoke with only qualified disapproval of the view that a schedule of dilapidations and prices called for the exercise of imagination as well as knowledge. He was entirely opposed to such a view, although he was sorry to say that he was accustomed to find that a considerable amount of imagination was sometimes shown in those matters. It was regrettable, because he thought that there was no subject on which absolute hard and dry adherence to facts and figures was more necessary and important than in the making of claims for dilapidations, and it would be most valuable if everybody would recognise that fact, and in the strictest possible manner act in accord with it.

The reader of the Paper spoke with disapprobation of the surveyor who walked through a house, jotted down a few figures on a sheet of notepaper, and then said at once what the liability of the lessor and lessee was; in that he heartily agreed with Mr. Slater. By long experience and judgment some surveyors no doubt were able on a cursory inspection to come somewhere

near the mark, the mistakes in one room being corrected by mistakes in another, but those surveyors were not to be envied, whatever their judgment or experience, if, when they happened to get into the courts of law, they had only half a sheet of notepaper and their enormous experience with which to meet cross-examination. He confessed he did not think it was a wise course to take the responsibility of advising one's clients on questions in which considerable sums of money were often involved, and which might lead to a much larger expenditure in law costs, without being able to produce chapter and verse in the shape of measurements and prices for every item that was claimed.

He was not sure that he quite understood what the author meant when he referred to taking the damage to reversion into account in dealing with estimates for dilapidations. Of course in a very large number of cases of dilapidations, *i.e.*, those in which it suited the convenience of both parties best that the lessee instead of doing the work should pay the cost of it, or the lessor instead of letting the lessee do the work should have control of it and take the money—in those cases no damage to the reversion could arise; one simply ascertained what work the lessee should have done, and assessed the cost. But in some cases, such as actions for ejectment, the question of the depreciation in value to the reversion did arise, and in those cases it should be carefully remembered that it was not by any means necessarily the fact that the damage to reversion and the cost of doing omitted work were the same thing. Prolonged omission to fulfil covenants of repairing leases might damage the reversion to a much larger extent than the cost of making good the dilapidations.

He did not think that there was any doubt that the tenant's implied liability and obligation to repair did include making good breakages, whatever the nature of his tenancy, and that an allowance of fair use and wear did not cover tenant's liability for cleaning out cisterns and boilers.

As regards the recording of the condition of the premises in a schedule attached to the lease, he thought that, as anything which added to the initial cost or expenses of the lease was very much to be avoided, that was undesirable unless some decided advantage was to be gained by it. In most cases of modern buildings where no difficulty could arise at the end of the tenancy in deciding whether certain defects were ascribable to old age or due to the omission of the tenant, it did not seem to him that notes on the conditions of the premises at the beginning of the lease were really of much value, because the question of the settlement of the tenant's liability at the end of the lease did not depend on the condition of the premises at the beginning of the lease but at the end of the lease, and the covenants he had to keep. If a tenant took premises out of repair, his repairing covenants implied obligation to put them in repair. If, however, there were such radical defects in the building when he took the lease that he ought not to be liable for dilapidations arising from such defects at the end of the term, then certainly those defects ought to be noted, and noted with great care; but he did not think that implied, as a general practice, the desirability of an exhaustive record of the conditions of the premises on an ordinary lease. Such a practice in leases of modern premises was really not worth the expense and consequent inevitable friction with the tenant at the be-

ginning of the tenancy which such a schedule would cause.

The Land Enquiry Committee's Report, so far as the instances quoted were concerned, was of no value, because those instances were given on the authority of persons who had no real knowledge of the conditions which governed the justice or injustice of the circumstances to which they referred, and therefore generally left out those points which would enable one to judge whether what they called hardships were hardships or not; also because they were entirely *ex parte* statements —statements by one side only, and that side considerably interested in making out a strong case against the actions of the lessors. On those grounds, therefore, he thought that the extracts quoted from the Report were absolutely of no service to surveyors in considering the present question.

They could all appreciate Mr. Slater's evident desire that nothing should be done to add unnecessary friction to the inevitable friction which existed between landlord and tenant when on inspection dilapidations came to be assessed. He did not know why it was, but the tenant of an urban property invariably seemed to be animated by the strongest possible antipathy to the landlord, and that culminated at the end of the term when a claim was made for dilapidations. Very often that antipathy of the tenant seemed to be communicated to the tenant's surveyor, and when the two surveyors came to discuss the claim, the tenant's surveyor began to discuss matters with rabid hostility, which could, and often did, lead to only one result, viz., protracted trouble and annoyance to both surveyors, and often to the unnecessary expense to their clients of litigation. He thought that if Mr. Slater's good-natured words on the importance of avoid-

ing whatever was the cause of unnecessary irritation were considered, it would do a great deal to get over that sort of difficulty.

Mr. Graham Mould (Associate), in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Slater for what he described as an extremely interesting and able Paper, said he did it with all the more pleasure because he had had the privilege of knowing Mr. Slater for more years than he cared to remember.

There were one or two points in the Paper on which he would like to touch. On page 185 he noticed the reference to the classic definition of dilapidations formulated by the R.I.B.A., the latter part reading: "It being the presumption that at the commencement "of his term the tenant was satisfied that every part "was sufficiently strong to last to its close." Now, of course, while that was an excellent definition, one realised that the vast majority of tenants, in fact, probably had not thought anything at all about the matter. Whenever he saw that definition it always reminded him of that wonderful "one-hoss shay" of Oliver Wendell Holmes, which they would remember was so constructed that every part was as strong as every other part, the consequence being that the whole of it lasted for a great number of years and then entirely collapsed. If they could imagine that that chaise had been the subject of a tenancy between landlord and tenant, the tenant might have been in the fortunate position of not being liable to repair it, because all gave way at once; whereas if the vehicle had given way in parts—as most houses did—he would have been obliged to repair the parts in turn as the respective dilapidations occurred. Just one other point on page 186, if he might be permitted to refer

to it, though it might strictly be a little outside his province to do so: Mr. Slater referred to the question of permitting surveyors to use the prefix "chartered." It had always struck him—and it struck him more now than it did years ago when he practised as a surveyor—that if only the term "chartered surveyor" could be more widely used, it would come to have exactly the same significance as "chartered accountant." He meant by that, that there was no fundamental distinction between the use of the word "accountant" and the use of the term "surveyor." Anybody could call himself an accountant; anybody could term himself a surveyor, but anybody could not term himself a chartered accountant or a chartered surveyor; and he had sometimes wondered if the term "chartered" were more frequently used in connection with the term "surveyor," it would not be good for the profession and good for the public too. If one was dealing with matters of account one always drew all the distinction in the world between a mere "accountant" who might be anybody, and the "chartered accountant" whose signature was in itself a voucher.

There were one or two other matters in the Paper to which he would like briefly to refer. On page 194 Mr. Slater said: "Where the opportunity occurs of doing "so, it is a simple matter to set out without ambiguity "what are the obligations of the parties to an agreement "for a tenancy." He was very glad that the author of the Paper should think so, but he must acknowledge that in that respect he was not able to follow him. The moment one tried to define what were the obligations, it might be possible, but it was anything but simple, to do it. Probably they had in that very difficulty the explanation of the fact that the old covenants so largely

remained because they did know something of what the old covenants meant, but when embarking on the dangerous novelty of new language they did not know what it meant. It might be a change for the better, or it might be a change for the worse.

Proudfoot v. *Hart* was an old friend. Mr. Slater said he doubted whether the tenant referred to there was a new tenant or a continuing one. He did not think there was any decision which said in express terms that the hypothetical reasonably minded tenant was a new tenant, but the whole sense of the case, and the language employed by the learned judges in the case, pointed to the fact that the tenant was supposed to be a tenant taking the premises, and therefore a new one. He could not help thinking that from the practical point of view that was the standard of requirement generally regarded.

Then on page 195 the author of the Paper said: "Standing alone the words 'tenantable repair' seem "to me as indefinite and as objectionable as 'fair wear "'and tear,' and should be avoided in favour of more "explicit terms." They thus arrived again at the old difficulty. The moment they had terms more explicit, they were going to be more explicit in favour of one party or the other: if the landlord would prefer the new term it was practically certain that the tenant would not, and *vice versa*, and so they came to an *impasse*. He was quite sure that they would all regret that Mr. Slater did not offer them a choice of words, which would be explicit and satisfactory to both parties.

Jolly v. *Brown* had been again referred to, and he thought that it might possibly be acceptable, in case some of those present had not seen the report of the

case in the House of Lords, if he were to read a short extract from the leading judgment of the Lord Chancellor in that case, because, whether they liked it or not, it settled the law on that point. It was not without significance that he found the case, when it got to the House of Lords, headed "*Fox* (*pauper*) v. *Jolly*." When the Lord Chancellor, having reviewed the facts of the case, got to the schedule, he used these words: "Now the schedule was attacked on several "grounds. It was said that it did not tell the tenant "what it was he ought to do in order to remedy the "breach of which the complaint was made. He was "not prepared to accede to that view of the schedule. "But, even if it did not, he could find nowhere in "the section any words which cast upon the landlord "the obligation of telling the tenant what it was "that he must do. All that the landlord was bound "to do was to state particulars of the breaches of "covenants of which he complained and call upon "the lessee to remedy them. The means by which "the breach was to be remedied was a matter for "the lessee and not for the lessor. In many cases "specification of the breach would of itself suggest the "only possible remedy. For example, complaint that a "covenant to paint or to paper had been broken could "only be met by painting or papering. But it did not "follow that this was always so. A particular covenant "to keep the roof watertight, if broken, would be "sufficiently defined by a reference to the covenant, "a statement that the roof had not been kept water-"tight, and that the tenant was required to remedy "the omission; the means by which this could be "accomplished would be for the tenant to deter-"mine." A few lines further on his lordship, referring

to the objection that the schedule did not separate the houses or refer to separate houses, said: "It was "true, also, that the schedule did not, except in two "cases, refer to the numbers of the houses where the "particular work was to be done, and it was suggested "that each house should have been particularised and "the schedule separated so as to apply to each in turn. "In certain cases this might be necessary, but each case "must depend upon its own circumstances, and he could "see no reason for such a course in the present instance. "All these premises formed one block of similar houses." Half a dozen lines in conclusion were perhaps not unuseful to refer to. The Lord Chancellor concluded: "He had only to add that it would be very unfortunate "if, in every case where a landlord was serving a notice "under Section 14, he should feel himself bound to "obtain a detailed surveyor's specification of the work "to be done. It would greatly increase the cost which, "if the work were performed by the tenant before pro-"ceedings were instituted, would fall on the landlord, "or if the tenant were compelled to obtain relief, would, "by the Conveyancing Act, 1892, fall upon the tenant. "He was glad to think that no such obligation was "imposed by the statute." He had read those last few lines because he thought that perhaps they showed that sometimes people in very exalted positions were not fully aware of the practice that obtained in everyday matters. He confessed that, so far as his own knowledge went, he thought that it was almost the universal practice, and a very desirable one, that notice of the dilapidations should be accompanied by a detailed surveyor's schedule, and then the tenant did know what it was that he was expected to do. There was of course no objection to a detailed schedule in point

of law; the point was, from the authority of *Jolly* v. *Brown*, something less would suffice, but it did not show that anything less would be desirable.

Passing quickly over other matters he had intended to mention, Mr. Howard Martin had anticipated very much what he had proposed to say about scheduling the conditions on the commencement of a tenancy. From one point of view it would be desirable, but there was the inevitable cost, and there was the possibility, perhaps something stronger than possibility, that one might ante-date that friction which in many cases did seem to be the necessary consequence of the relationship between landlord and tenant, and it would be extremely difficult to agree the schedule.

As to the suggestion that the law with regard to keeping buildings in repair was in a very unsatisfactory condition, he was sorry to say that that condition was not confined to the law of dilapidations; there were other branches of the law which were susceptible of improvement.

He entirely agreed, if he might say so, with Mr. Howard Martin in regard to what he said about chapter and verse for all measurements and prices for the purpose of supporting a schedule of dilapidations. Take the case of an eminent surveyor who comes in with "my experience," and the cost of doing so and so, who in cross-examination is asked, "You put down £100 for "painting, Mr. So-and-So; how many yards of painting "are there?" He could not argue, imagination would not help him there, because what was wanted was quantity, yards, &c., on the subject; something that was capable of being checked, and was not merely a matter of opinion. Whereas if a man said, "There are so many "yards of painting, and the price is so much per yard,"

well, it might be commonplace, but it carried weight with everybody.

There was only one other observation he wished to make, and that was in regard to the case of *Lurcott* v. *Wakely*, which hardly bore out the statement that alterations in the law of landlord and tenant had invariably been in favour of the tenant of late years. It might be that Mr. Howard Martin viewed the case a little differently from what he did, but he must confess that that case imposed a liability on the tenant, which many surveyors, and many lawyers too, had not previously thought that the tenant was under. But he agreed if they put that case on one side, the current of authority and certainly the current of legislation was, without any break, in favour of the tenant.

It was a pleasure to be allowed to second the vote of thanks for what was not only an able but a very suggestive Paper, and one which well lent itself to the discussion of the various subjects on which it touched.

Mr. W. Woodward (Fellow) said he agreed with the remark that the Paper had been not only a thoughtful one, but one that contained the best *resumé* on the subject of dilapidations to which he had ever had the pleasure of listening; and he concurred with Mr. Graham Mould that a perusal of the Paper would lead to useful thought.

He was glad to notice the point as to making good of dilapidations at the end of the term when the freeholder or ground landlord had made up his mind to pull down the premises. He had just had the case of a well-known freeholder in the City of London, who made a claim for dilapidations against a lady for whom he was asked to act. The freeholder sent in a claim for a

certain sum of money in lieu of reinstating the dilapidations, notwithstanding the fact that at the time that claim was made a building agreement had been entered into with a builder to pull down the premises and to erect new ones upon the site. After that he had many discussions with the freeholder's surveyor, and pointed out to him that the premises were at least one hundred years old, that his client had only had a $9\frac{1}{4}$ years' lease of the premises, that she had expended over £700 during her tenancy in repairs and painting, and so on. Finally he submitted that, in the circumstances—especially in view of the fact that it was admitted that the premises would be pulled down, and a rebuilding contract had already been entered into—it was iniquitous that a sum of money should be asked in the way of dilapidations from his client. However, the freeholder's surveyor would not agree with his proposals, and at the finish he asked that surveyor why it was that at the end of this long term he should ask for the payment of that sum of money, he asked him in fact, what the paper suggested, what damage was done to the reversion. Then the freeholder made this extraordinary statement: He said that when the ground rent of the premises was arranged one hundred years ago the individuals who arranged it knew that at the end of the term there would be this claim for dilapidations, and therefore they had arranged the rent accordingly. He replied to that to the effect that a more absurd and ridiculous statement was never made. However, his client had to pay a very considerable sum of money in order to get rid of the difficulty. If only his own client had been wealthy he would have fought the case, and believed that at all events he would have succeeded in getting a judge to agree with him that the extortion in question was iniquitous.

Well, there was another freeholder in the City of London whose case he would mention, because it was just the opposite of the one quoted, *i.e.*, the Office of Woods and Forests, in regard to whom, after having had an experience with them of forty years, he could say that he never had a claim from them for dilapidations if they intended to pull down the premises. There was, however, one case where there was an exception, but the circumstances were exceptional; the lessee of the premises in question had made a claim against the sub-lessee, but the matter was so arranged that by the time the lessee had worried his sub-lessee for payment the premises were pulled down, and there were none therefore left to repair.

His only other point was in regard to a surveyor giving evidence in court, and the value of his having made his own personal inspection of the premises. He had a case in his mind which had always been a lesson to him, and he hoped that it also might be a lesson to others. The schedule said among other things: "Take "out all cracked and broken tiles, and replace with "sound ones." In cross-examination the counsel said, "Now, Mr. So-and-So, you have been over these "premises?" "Yes." "And you have put in this sum "for replacing broken roof tiles?" "Yes." "May I tell "you, Sir, that there is not a single tile on the roof— "they are all slates." One may judge of the value placed on the rest of the surveyor's evidence.

Mr. Samuel Clark (Fellow) said that following the last speaker he would just like to ask one question in respect to a case somewhat analogous to the one he had cited, only with the important difference that the freeholder was not going to make a claim for dilapi-

dations, but had sold the fag-end of the lease to a speculative builder, who had claimed for dilapidations notwithstanding the fact that the freeholder was not claiming for them against him. Now, he would like to ask the feeling of the Meeting as to whether that was a just claim on the part of the builder or not. The estate concerned was a very big one, and he wanted particularly to point out that its freeholders had declined to charge dilapidations, and that they had expressed their opinion on the point and were very decidedly against the speculative builder, to whom they had sold the fag-end of the lease, in charging dilapidations against the sub-tenant. In order that the matter should be the more clearly understood, he ought also to state that in the lease there was a very important clause which specified that the house should not be left at the end of the term in a better state than it was in when the lease was granted. And yet the gentleman who had bought the remainder of the lease was seeking to charge the tenant, who, as in the other case, had had only 9 years' tenancy, or something like it, for dilapidations in respect of damage which probably accrued during the preceding thirty or forty years.

Mr. C. Herbert Bedells (Fellow) observed that he desired to say a word or two about one or two points raised in the Paper, but was sorry he had not had time to look up some of the references made by Mr. Slater, hence he regretted that the discussion could not be continued upon another evening.

With regard to the desirability or otherwise of having a schedule at the commencement of a tenancy, he agreed with Mr. Howard Martin that such a proceeding was unnecessary in ordinary cases, because with good pro-

perties, fairly modern and in good condition, such a schedule would be pretty well a waste of expenditure. But in the case of properties of considerable age, suffering from settlements, with floors and staircases, &c., out of the level, it did seem to him that it was essential for the protection of the lessee taking such premises that there should be something in the nature of a schedule of the condition of the property at the commencement of the term to which reference could be made. Because when question of dilapidation arose, it was not competent for the lessee to go into the condition and state of repair at the commencement of the term in detail—only a general reference was allowed. In the case of premises of considerable extent, he always tried to get and was prepared to allow something in the nature of a schedule, because he thought that that was the only equitable way of dealing with the matter. He had found, however, difficulty in getting a satisfactory reference to a schedule made in the covenants of a lease, because solicitors (no doubt for a good reason) did so adhere to stereotyped forms of covenant. Now, it would seem to be quite reasonable to suggest that following the repairing and surrendering covenants of the lease there should be a clause to the effect that "The fore-"going covenants shall be construed in the light of the "schedule signed by the parties." That did not appear to the lay mind to present any practical difficulties, but he thought that other Members of The Institution must have had experience of the difficulty that he had had, in getting words to that effect incorporated in leases. Mr. Slater referred—and he was bound to say that it was news to him that there was such a publication—to the "Hand-book on Dilapidations," prepared in 1903 by one of the standing committees of the R.I.B.A., and

issued with the authority of that body, in which they referred to the question of a schedule of condition, and gave models of repairing and surrendering covenants embodying the same. Now, if there could be prepared a set of covenants which would meet with the general approval of Members of The Surveyors' Institution and the R.I.B.A. for use in cases where there was really a call for a schedule of condition of repair, or of defects existing at the commencement of the tenancy, he thought that they would be useful to refer to in their discussions with their clients and also with their legal representatives.

He certainly agreed with Mr. Graham Mould in joining issue with the writer of the Paper in suggesting that the formulating of covenants was a simple matter. It was a most difficult thing to frame suitable and appropriate covenants. Let them take as an instance property in London which had been erected 100 or 150 years ago, when the method of construction of external walls was to face the outside with a superior class of brick to that of the inside section with thinner joints and with very indifferent bonding between the two halves. In the course of time the settlement of the inner section of the wall with the larger joints led to a bulging of the outside and consequent failure more or less sudden. Now the reconstruction of a large quantity of brickwork of that description was a very onerous and, he thought, an inequitable thing to put upon a lessee for a short term. But if they tried to formulate a covenant which should exonerate a lessee only from such a general failure of external brickwork, they would find it a difficult thing to do. And yet he thought that some attempt ought in justice to be made to meet that particular difficulty.

Mr. Slater appeared satisfied that the cases referred to in Mr. Mould's Paper had dealt with the question of the liability, or want of liability, on the part of the lessee, where the whole of the subject-matter of the covenant had disappeared, sufficiently to leave no doubt or difficulty. But was that the case? The illustration which Mr. Graham Mould gave of the "one-hoss shay" seemed to go a little further, from a layman's point of view, perhaps than it ought to go. For instance, supposing the total subject-matter affected by the covenant had failed through repeated acts of waste on the part of the lessee which could be proved. Did that failure exonerate the lessee from the consequences of his acts of waste and dilapidation? In the course of the judgments in the case of *Lurcott* v. *Wakely*, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, and also the Master of the Rolls, used words * which seemed to imply that by no force of circumstances could a lessee of a house get altogether out of the liability to repair by the destruction or the absence of the house. If a lessee had undertaken to maintain and yield up a house, something in the nature of a house had to be given up, although it might only be an old patched-up house. Whereas in the case Mr. Chatfeild Clarke referred to, in the course of the discussion on Mr. Graham Mould's Paper, namely, *Sugden* v. one of the brewery companies of London, there was a portion of the premises (some stables) which had been included in the lease but which had absolutely disappeared; and, in that case, he understood, it was held that there was no liability on the part of the tenant to reproduce it, because it had fallen down and been cleared away under

* "It implies that there is a house" (*Transactions*, Vol. xlvi., p. 139), "but still is a house and a habitable house" (*Professional Notes*, Vol. xvii., p. 175).

a dangerous structure notice, on account of the sheer inherent deficiency of the structure and its age. But that seemed to be inconsistent with the words of the learned judges to which he had already referred.

Then with regard to the question of damage to the reversion; he was bound to say that to his mind that appeared to be a very difficult question indeed, and he would have liked to have heard a discussion upon the whole subject. Take the case, for instance, of premises which had nearly lasted their time, of which there was a reversion, say, to a certain period of life in the old building as well as to the land. The true measure of damage which the reversioner would sustain in such a case might conceivably be much less than what it would cost to do the work to reinstate the premises, even when discounted for the number of years (he was speaking of a case of damages during the currency of the term, and not at the end of the term).

There was a case which was not referred to in Mr. Graham Mould's Paper which seemed by analogy to point in that direction, namely, the case of *Wigsdell* v. *The Corporation of the School for the Indigent Blind.** It was a case of damages recoverable on breach of a contract to erect a wall round a piece of land. When the case came before the Court, the Court declined to accept the cost of the erection of the wall in question as a measure of the damages, but proceeded on the footing of the value of the adjoining land without the wall as compared with its value with the wall erected.

He joined heartily in the general expression of thanks to Mr. Slater for his Paper, and hoped that something in a practical form might issue from it. Mr. Slater referred to an across-the-table conference held by the

* 8 Q. B. D., 357.

Provincial Committee to which he belonged; and he (the speaker) thought that if there was an across-the-table conference on the subject of repairing covenants to meet the difficulties with regard to old and dilapidated property and properties with defects in them, it would result in real and substantial advantage and be to the furtherance of justice between landlord and tenant.

Mr. Charles Osenton (Fellow) remarked that he was very glad to hear Mr. Howard Martin allude to Mr. Slater's efforts on behalf of the Surrey Provincial Committee, because as a member of that committee he had an intimate knowledge of Mr. Slater's work there, and a painful recollection of the way in which Mr. Slater insisted upon the committee working overtime during several nights in the session. But it was a pleasure to listen to a Paper by him, and when he had heard that Mr. Slater was going to read the one under discussion, he made up his mind that he would attend the Meeting.

It had been his intention, before seeing the Paper, to "come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him." Having heard the Paper, however, he confessed there were several suggestions in it upon which he was in such substantial agreement that he would like to add his support to what had been said by Mr. Slater.

To take only one of them. He was entirely with Mr. Slater when he took exception to the vagueness and impracticability of the covenants which existed in leases. In half of the cases the difficulty of the dilapidation case arose from the ambiguity of the terms of the repairing covenants in the lease. That was a difficulty which was not one of the surveyor's making, but appertained to

the lawyer. Mr. Slater called attention to one particular term—"tenantable repair"—and also to the "reasonably "minded tenant"; and he was followed by Mr. Graham Mould, who said that whatever doubts the former might have as to whether the clause referred to a new or continuing tenant, he himself felt quite sure that the definition really referred to an incoming tenant, and that the term "reasonably minded" tenant was an incoming tenant. Now, it was his (the speaker's) misfortune to have to deal in the course of a year with a good many incoming tenants. He found that they were all reasonably minded tenants, or at least they all professed and called themselves reasonably minded. The first thing they would say would be, "I am a reasonable man, my requirements "are reasonable," but the fact was that when one had been in negotiation with them a short time, one realised that it was not the man at all, but that it was his wife who was the predominent partner in the matter. All that the man wanted was a roof over his head, with peace and quietness; he was not particular about paint, but his wife wanted paint, and one might say that paint was a condition precedent to peace and quiet. So they had to deal from the very beginning with a factor to which the Courts never had the slightest consideration when they based their decision upon the requirements of "a reasonably minded tenant."

But apart from any decision of the Court, in dilapidation cases again and again one had to deal with a covenant drafted by a lawyer, which provided that at the end of the term, and possibly during the currence of the term, the lessee should paint with two coats, &c., &c.—they all knew the whole rigmarole *ad nauseam*. He had a case within his own experience not so long ago where the lessor had let a house to the lessee for a term of

years, and on its determination the lessor wrote to say that he proposed to send a surveyor to inspect the premises. The lessee replied that he had complied with the whole of the covenants of the lease, that he had redecorated the house, and would be very pleased for the surveyor to see it. The rental value of the house was probably nearer £200 a year than £100. It had been redecorated, no doubt about that, and the redecorations in one respect were rather like Mr. Slater's fine panelling work of forty years' standing—very fine, indeed, of their kind; but the decorations were so extraordinary that he came to the conclusion that the lessee, who was talking a good deal about art, must be a cubist. He afterwards found out that in that view he was entirely mistaken; all those extraordinary "decora-"tions" were nothing more nor less than bad temper and vindictiveness on the part of the lessee. He had redecorated the house throughout, and had faithfully discharged the covenants of the lease, but had thrown on the lessor the onus and burden of redecorating the house himself at his own expense.

The point was that it all might have been avoided by a few additional words to the hard-and-fast form one continually found in covenants, say a proviso that the lessee should paint in tints to the approval of the lessor, or put paper on to a pattern that would meet with the approval of the lessor. In the particular case mentioned, that lessee, while discharging his legal obligations did actually put upon the landlord an injury, and certainly a loss, that a sensible covenant would have made impossible. But they still used the common forms of covenants which were drawn up in lease after lease, year after year, and which came out of the lawyers' offices without any attempt being made to amend or

improve them in accordance with experience or modern requirements. That was a trouble which surveyors could not very well mend themselves. It could only be done with the assistance of the legal friends of their Institution. But it was, as Mr. Slater hinted, a very real difficulty, and was in his opinion the foundation of many of the difficulties which arose in dealing with dilapidation cases.

He hoped that the Council would find a way to act on the hint which Mr. Slater had given them, and take some steps to ensure consideration being given to the question whether some proper form of words, some more complete form of words, should be employed, so that the lessor and the lessee respectively should know exactly their rights and obligations. He was particularly anxious that the Council should do something in the matter, perhaps from a rather selfish motive, and that was because, knowing Mr. Slater as well as he did, he was quite sure, if the Council did not take any action, Mr. Slater would afflict the Surrey Provincial Committee with some proposals of the kind, and keep them up night after night considering them, and then probably when they had done that they would be told by the Council of The Institution that the Committee were dealing with matters altogether outside their purview. It was to be hoped that some result would accrue, and that some notice would be taken of the hint conveyed in Mr. Slater's Paper.

The vote of thanks having been put to the Meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. C. F. SLATER, in ackowledgment, thanked the Members heartily, and said it had been a great pleasure

to undertake the work necessary for the preparation of the Paper. There were a great many things he wanted to say, but he had had to skip them because there was already too much matter, and he had had to cut some of it down. So much hinged on the subject that it was extremely difficult to keep it within the prescribed limits of discussion that evening. The great point was, that in this and in all other matters that affected their work, if legislation of any kind were to be undertaken, it should be undertaken by experts and dictated by experts, and not by amateurs. He was grateful for the way the Members had received his Paper.

Mr. SLATER has sent the following reply to the points raised in the discussion of his Paper:—

In replying to the points raised on my Paper, I desire to express my gratitude to Mr. Howard Martin for his reference to the Surrey Committee. Useful work can be done, and is done, by all the Provincial Committees, provided the members attend the meetings, and give vent to their desire to be helpful to the profession and to The Institution. I accept Mr. Martin's kind reference as applying equally to several of my colleagues on the Surrey Committee, many of whom will remember a very successful meeting, some few years ago, when Mr. Howard Martin himself provided the "star turn" with a Paper on the Finance Act.

With Mr. Howard Martin's strictures on imagination I entirely agree. The call for this faculty only arises, of course, in cases where alteration in the "subject-"matter" has occurred, and no evidence of the previous condition of things is available.

The Land Enquiry Committee, of course, was a serious blunder in the manner of its appointment and in the carrying out of its work. Had the minister responsible for it only taken the trouble to place the inquiry in the hands of men who had no preconceived notions of the matters enquired into, the Report would have been a valuable national asset instead of a suspect pamphlet.

For all that, I have always tried to treat the report as though its suggestions were *bona fide*, and by doing so I have found many points on which we, as surveyors, could have supported the Committee, or could have tempered to practical utility several of their recommendations.

On the drafting of new covenants I must defer to Mr. Graham Mould. He says that "we do know some-"thing of what the old covenants mean." I go with him as far as that, and for myself I delight in the "mystery" of the construe. But what I desire in these things is that the contracting parties should likewise understand the covenants which constitute their bargain.

Mr. Graham Mould's commentary on the last act of *Jolly* v. *Brown* calls for no reply. The words of the Lord Chancellor, which he quoted, certainly indicate the trend of the law in favour of the lessee. It is the business of the law to see that a lessee shall be protected against an aggressive lessor, but it is also the business of the law to see that a lessor shall not be imposed upon in like manner.

The cases mentioned by Mr. Woodward and by Mr. Clark seem to touch very intimately upon the question of the measure of damage. In the case of *Joyner* v. *Weekes* there was a very clear expression of the position by Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls. The case referred to by Mr. Bedells has certainly some bearing on the principle. My reason for giving pro-

minence to a subject in which the practice is not universal is that something should be done to clear away some of the unnecessary friction that arises between lessor and lessee.

It is useful to have on record such a case as my friend Mr. Osenton referred to, if only to show, what we have all often experienced, that a vindictive lessee can frequently put his lessor to considerable loss.

We are living in an age of change. If it is to be for the better our laws for one thing must be made to rest on knowledge and experience. In matters affecting our own profession it will be for us of The Surveyors' Institution not only to offer assistance but to do our best to see that it is entertained.

Paper 428, }
No. 625. }

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES IN MINING DISTRICTS, AND MINERAL VALUATIONS.

By G. TURVILLE BROWN (Fellow).

Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of The Surveyors' Institution, *held on Monday, 6th March*, 1916.

Arthur Lyon Ryde (Vice-President) in the Chair.

The first object of this Paper is, in the words which are so frequently heard in the City, "to bid a hearty "welcome" to those Mining Surveyors who have been brought into The Institution under the special power contained in the By-laws.

The title "Mining Surveyor" adds another to the list of sub-titles by which members of our profession are known, and it may not be out of place here to set before Members of The Institution what the word "surveyor" itself means.

It is derived from an old French word "*surveyour*:" Murray's New Dictionary, the publication of which was begun in 1888, has not yet reached the word: but an examination of older dictionaries and other works of reference shows that its root meaning is "overseer" or "supervisor," "one who has charge of land or works."

The word, as we use it, does not appear to be much

earlier than the era of Elizabeth. Professor W. W. Skeat, that great student of Early English words, does not give it in his dictionary at all, and one may fairly estimate that he would have done so had he been able to discover it in Chaucer or other Early and Middle English writings. Shakespeare uses the word many times, and in his vocabulary it undoubtedly meant land agent—the *alter ego* of some great landowner. In *Henry the Eighth* there is a character called "The Duke of Buckingham's "surveyor," whose first appearance in the play is greeted by Cardinal Wolsey thus: "The Duke of Buckingham's "surveyor! Ha! Where is his examination?" Unfortunately for those who would like to attribute to Shakespeare even greater powers of prophecy than he possessed, the word "examination" is shown later in the play to mean "proof of evidence." King Henry calls this surveyor the duke's "gentleman in trust," *i.e.*, his trusted man of affairs, and although he was by no means a lovable character, we can trace with great distinctness the status of the professional man of the time whom Shakespeare desired to portray.

From that time onward the intricacies of modern business life have caused numerous sub-divisions in the ranks of those calling themselves surveyors, but it can be claimed that the original holder of the title was so much nearer akin to the professional man whom we call a land agent than to any of the other branches, that the words "land agent" and "surveyor" are almost tautological.

It will be of service to The Institution if any Members whose tastes lead them to the examination of books and manuscripts of pre-Elizabethan times will inform our Secretary if they discover any earlier use of the word "surveyor."

As a rule the mining surveyor is more of an engineer than a land agent, although there are many gentlemen in our mining districts who practise in the dual capacity. On the largest estates it is common to find that the land agent works either with a mining surveyor on his staff, or in conjunction with a consulting mining surveyor or engineer in practice in the district.

The minerals produced in this country may be divided into five classes:—

There are first of all the coals and shales of England, Wales, and Scotland, with which are associated the carboniferous fireclays and ironstones.

Secondly, the iron ores of the Midlands, Cleveland, and Cumberland.

Thirdly, stone and sand for smelting and building purposes, clays, shales, and earths for brick-making and pottery, and chalk and limestone.

Fourthly, ores other than iron ore, such as tin, lead, copper, zinc, and gold, and with them may be included the slate of Wales, Cumberland, and Westmorland, and the china clay of Devonshire and Cornwall.

Fifthly, the Cheshire salt.

This Paper deals almost exclusively with districts producing coal and iron, in comparison with which the districts raising other minerals are relatively unimportant. Stone, sand, clay, chalk, and limestone for building and for cement and lime-making are so widespread in their occurrence that many of the places which produce them are outside what may be called "mineral districts."

Upon our coal supplies two Commissions, one ap-

pointed in 1866 and the other in 1901, have reported. From the monumental volumes they produced it may be gathered that for several hundred years to come we need have no fear as to the sufficiency of our supplies. A more careful examination of their pages shows too that although a great deal of the coal which can be most easily and cheaply mined has been got, there is no reason to fear that the competitive power of our collieries as against foreign coal will be impaired during the years to come.

The state of development to which Britain has been brought by the capital expended in railways and docks, and in all other ways which tend to economy and efficiency in production and transport, and the geographical position of the mines, will probably more than compensate for greater difficulties in obtaining the coal.

The districts which are likely to increase their output are the great South Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire field, and the steam and anthracite coal field of South Wales. From these two fields it is certain that, if the output is wanted, considerably greater supplies can be obtained in the future.

On the subject of iron ore the position is far less satisfactory. Up to about the middle of the nineteenth century the great bulk of iron ore which was used in this country was obtained in the coal measures themselves, but the discovery of methods of using leaner ores and the increase in the cost of underground labour has led to a great cessation in the use of carboniferous iron ores. Their place has been taken partly by ores of oolitic origin, quarried or mined in the Midlands and in the Cleveland Hills in Yorkshire, by hæmatite ore from Cumberland, and by Spanish and other ores imported from abroad.

Any mining surveyor who could discover further

sources of ore which could be worked cheaply, and which would give a metallic content of 30 per cent. or over, within reach of our coalfields, would be doing his country a very great service. It would appear that the Government might well initiate an inquiry into the matter of our iron ore supplies on the lines of the two Coal Commissions. Failing fresh discoveries of iron ore in these islands, it is probable that future smelting works will be placed on the coasts in places where foreign ore can be put direct from ocean-going ships into the furnaces.

Our output of coal, which before the war had reached about 270 million tons, is the second largest output from any country in the world, being only exceeded by the United States of America. On the other hand our position as iron and steel-makers is by no means so satisfactory, as we hold only the third place, being easily outstripped in the race by both the United States of America and Germany. Our production of iron and steel has not kept pace with our output of coal.

In methods of production we are quite in the front rank, though it is worth noting that in the United States a far greater proportion of the mineral (coal and ore) is got by machines than is the case here, and that in the case of difficult sinkings we have still a good deal to learn from the Continent.

British minerals have been developed on a leasehold basis, and a short description of the way in which lessors receive payment for their rights and a note of the covenants contained in mineral leases may be stated. The figures given are within ordinary experience.

Surface rents are usually at twice the agricultural rent (£2 to £5 an acre), though they vary greatly in different districts.

Royalty is reserved in a number of ways :—

(1) By tonnage rent (3*d.* to 1*s.*), reserved either as a flat rent on all classes of mineral, or in the case of coal by one rent for large (9*d.*) and another for small (3*d.*) with or without allowance (5 per cent.) for fuel consumed, and in the case of iron ore either by flat rent (3*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*) or by a sliding scale rent varying with the metallic content (30 per cent. = 6*d.* + ·2*d.* for each additional unit).

(2) By acreage rent of so much per acre for the mineral (£30 to £150 for the bed or seam). This in coal is often taken at a footage rent per acre, so much for each foot (£15 to £35) of thickness of the seam. A foot acre gives 1,200 to 1,500 tons of coal and 2,250 to 2,750 of ironstone.

(3) By fraction (1-12th to 1-15th) of the selling price at the mine, sometimes with a minimum and a maximum, but more often with a minimum only.

Modern practice is not in favour of the sliding scale royalty, and the trend of business seems to be towards tonnage rents and footage rents; the former are perhaps more common in South Wales and the latter in Yorkshire. Tonnage rents are perhaps the more satisfactory, but in that case the lessor's mining surveyor has to be most careful to see that the lessee sends out all the mineral he ought to from the area; in footage rent cases his concern is to make most accurate surveys to insure that the lessor is paid each half-year for the acreage mined. Allowance for faults, wash-outs, barren ground, pillars, and barriers is usually made.

Dead rents (£1 to £5 per acre) are charged in practically all mining leases. They are recoupable out of royalties, in many old leases over a three or seven years' period, but now almost always throughout the term. The old idea of the amount of a dead rent was something approaching the full amount of the expected royalty divided by the term of the lease, but modern ideas have very much reduced the proportion it bears to the gross royalty. On large areas £1 per acre is common.

Wayleaves ($\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $1d.$ a ton) in the case of foreign coal carried through a property, either above or below ground, are generally asked, but in the case of large new undertakings they are not so generally given.

The full term of a mining lease was formerly 40 or 60 years, the latter being the longest period that a tenant for life under the Settled Land Acts can grant, but it is now not uncommon for 80 or 99 years to be asked for and agreed to, though on settled estates the leave of the Court to grant so long a term has to be obtained.

Working covenants used formerly to bind the lessee "to work the demised mines with all diligence and "without intermission," but now more latitude is given, and the covenants usually allow the area to be worked in common with the areas of other owners. This concession, in the case of large concerns to be opened out on the "long wall" principle, is an absolute necessity. For Members' information a specimen covenant is printed on pages 293 and 294.

In the general covenants, subsidence, support, prevention of smoke and fumes (which are discussed later), access to the mine and to the plans and books of account which the lessee undertakes to keep, indemnifi-

cation against claims by surface tenants and owners of other lands and minerals, and provision of weighing machines, are dealt with, in addition to such of the ordinary covenants contained in surface leases as are applicable.

Restoration "fit for cultivation" of the surface land occupied, or payment for it at an agreed rate (£50 to £100 an acre), is also stipulated for at the end of the lease.

Power to remove plant (but not permanent brick or stone buildings), subject to a right of pre-emption by the lessor and to the carrying out of covenants, is usually given to the lessee. In some leases mineral left unworked is to be measured up against and paid for by the lessee.

A full arbitration clause is always added.

Subsidence and support are matters on which great difficulties arise, and in connection with which the tact and knowledge of an experienced agent are of the greatest value.

There is no such thing as working coal by modern methods without letting down the surface of the ground, although on the Continent, by what is known as hydraulic packing, it has been found possible to take out an entire stratum without material disturbance of the surface. The difficulties of applying such a method here would probably be so great as to render it impossible to work the mineral at a profit.

Two general rules of subsidence may be noted. The first is that the strata always break at right angles to the dip, so that workings do not affect, except in the case of absolutely flat strata, the surface of the ground immediately above them, but a point where a line drawn at right angles to their dip strikes the surface. This in

the case of deep mines lying at high angles is a very considerable distance from a point vertically above the working, and this fact is especially important in view of the legal cases affecting subsidence which will be mentioned later.

The second rule (which is not such an "axiom" as the first) is that the amount by which the surface falls is usually about two-thirds of the thickness of the stratum extracted, *i.e.*, if a 3-feet seam is taken out the surface falls about 2 feet.

In the case of agricultural land mere subsidence does not always cause damage unless drainage is interfered with, though there are cases where, by disturbance of the strata beneath, the land ceases to have the power of holding its subsoil water, and consequently becomes so liable to burn in the sun that its value is diminished.

With regard to buildings, if it is desired to mine under land already built on or to build on land to be mined under, the advice of the mining engineer should always be sought. Buildings should be placed, if possible, with their length parallel to the level course or strike of the strata, so that their shorter side is on the dip. They should be put on concrete rafts, reinforced in the case of heavy buildings. A useful reinforcement can be made by inserting in the lower part of the concrete raft a spiral of an old colliery winding rope with old rails put in across it at evenly spaced intervals.

It is a great question whether, when coal is to be worked on the "long wall" principle, pillars should be left even for the support of such important buildings as churches and mansions. But if it is decided to leave pillars it is of the first importance to leave them large enough. A small pillar left for the protection of a building is probably a greater danger than no pillar at all.

In legal questions affecting subsidence some very important cases have lately been decided.

One class of case affects the whole question of the relative rights of (1) owners of surface and minerals and their mining lessees, and (2) of surface-owners and mineral-owners, in those large areas in which the surface and the minerals are in different freehold ownership. Among these cases may be mentioned *Davis* v. *Treharne*, *New Sharlston Colliery Company* v. *The Earl of Westmorland*, and *The Butterley Company* v. *The New Hucknall Company*.

From these cases it seems that a person having the right to work minerals by lease (and probably also, by implication, under conveyance) has no right to let down the surface unless the specific right to do so has been granted or reserved to him. This means that for many areas the mineowner has to make terms with the surface-owner, and the point has most certainly to be borne in mind in all future lettings and sales of minerals.

Another recent case affects only the land of public undertakings, such as railways, canals, &c. Under the various Acts by which the companies acquired their lands, they did not acquire the underlying minerals, but anybody desiring to work within 40 yards (or other limit prescribed by special Acts) of the mineral immediately underlying the company's land is bound to give due notice of his intention to the company, which then has the option of either purchasing the mineral by arbitration or of taking the risk which the working would cause. The mineral under the statutory company's land and the strips 40 yards wide adjoining it was dealt with generally by Sections 78 to 85 of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and similar

clauses in other Acts. To these the name of the "mining "code" has been applied, and a suggestion which would seem likely to save a great deal of the time of our eminent lawyers and mining engineers would be to christen this mineral the "code mineral."

In the case known as *The London and North Western Railway Company* v. *Howley Park Coal Company* it has been decided by the House of Lords that the railway company are entitled to the lateral support afforded by the minerals adjacent to this "code "mineral": that is to say, although when they purchased they neither bought any mineral nor any right of support from the code mineral, they bought surface land with the common law rights of support which would be afforded by the minerals lying in adjacent lands.

It would seem that at the time of the passing of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, the whole question of subsidence was little understood, and it was not then calculated that strata of mineral might be worked vertically beneath a railway without any risk whatever of causing its subsidence, whereas the working of other minerals at a considerable distance might be a very great danger to the railway.

For many years the clauses forming the "mining "code" were construed to mean that the company acquired no right of support whatever, and upon that assumption great numbers of sales of minerals to railway companies for the protection more especially of heavy railway bridges and viaducts have taken place. If the Howley Park case had been decided earlier many of these sales would have been unnecessary, as it now appears that the companies have bought minerals with the object of obtaining support to which the judgment now shows them to have been entitled.

These cases, therefore, in their interpretation of the law, have really caused a radical alteration in the law of support, and it is to be hoped that they will not prove a great hindrance upon the business of raising minerals. If the law is and remains as stated, the Parliamentary Bar ought to jump for joy, for all future Private Bills in which it is sought to incorporate the mining code clauses will undoubtedly be opposed by all who know their business.

With the working of deeper mines the whole matter of subsidence and support will probably assume even greater importance, especially in the Yorkshire coalfield, where many of the new undertakings will work under lands which are very little above the level at which they can be naturally drained.

It can readily be understood that subsidence may result in damage almost equal to the freehold value of the surface in cases where need for drainage by pumping instead of by natural gravitation is caused.

Another difficulty not quite peculiar to mining districts, because it also occurs in the industrial districts, is that of smoke and fumes from collieries and their attendant works.

There is no reason why, with our present knowledge of how to consume fuel in the cleanest manner, and, therefore, to the greatest advantage, there should be any real nuisance from this cause. Better methods of stoking, especially the use of mechanical stokers, the gathering of smoke and fumes into tall shafts, and the more careful treatment of colliery tips, ought nearly, if not altogether, to cure this evil.

Changes in the character of a district, owing to the sinking of mines and the establishment of industrial works, present problems which are more or less akin to

those caused by the development of our towns. It may be remarked that the Housing and Town Planning Acts are likely to be of service in the colliery districts, where their wide adoption may be looked for.

Water supply and sewerage questions are of peculiar difficulty in mining districts, owing to the countryside becoming just sufficiently developed to require these facilities without a sufficient increase in rateable value being created to enable them to be supplied without imposing a heavy burden on the community.

Rating of mines and wayleaves is a subject in itself. It cannot be fully dealt with here, but it may be touched on to the extent of an expression of opinion, that the only true basis upon which mines can be rated is that of applying to each undertaking the test of the hypothetical tenant.

The rating surveyor has some little guide in the surface rents, and the mineral royalties and wayleaves, which the mining lessee has agreed to give, or, where the mines are worked by a freeholder, a comparison with those in force in the district. It is usually convenient to reduce these charges to a tonnage basis. To this an additional rent should be added, which may be taken at a sum per ton of potential output in respect of the capital works carried out by the lessee or working owner. This, however, cannot be taken at a percentage on the cost of works, for the reason that in some mines a large fraction of the capital expended has had to be laid out owing to water or other underground difficulties, expenditure in combating which is a burden on the concern, and in no way an asset.

To hold the scales of justice evenly as between different parishes, or different rating authorities, where minerals are actually mined in one parish or rating

authority's area and raised to the surface in another, is also a difficult question. The parish of origin is probably entitled to all the royalty, with a small addition for facilities provided by the lessee within such parish, and the remainder of the difference between the tonnage assessment and the royalty belongs to the parish in which the mineral is raised.

In the matter of industrial water supplies it may be mentioned that a large modern works, whether for coal raising, steel-making, or other industrial purpose, requires a very large amount of water daily; in fact it is not an uncommon thing for a surveyor to be asked if he can find a site which will command a supply of 1,000,000 gallons a day. Any site to which such a supply can be given at a reasonable expense is valuable, and is likely to become more so.

Considerable pollution is caused to streams and rivers by mining operations. Mine water, although in few cases absolutely poisonous, is not a desirable addition to a drinking water supply.

It would seem that the time has almost arrived when some further and more comprehensive methods of dealing with water supplies and sewage in each watershed should be adopted when the population has reached a given number per square mile of the watershed. The multiplication of small water undertakings and small sewage disposal works over a district served by one main channel must surely be wrong, and when one knows what pains our great cities have taken to insure that their water supplies are derived from sources above all possible risk of contamination, the conclusion must be drawn that anything which can be done to give smaller communities some of the advantages which greater centres of population can command must be for good. Boards dealing with both

pure and foul-water channels and works in each watershed would go nearer to being able to provide such facilities than urban and rural district councils. They would also be far better able to use the drastic powers of the Rivers Pollution Acts than the county councils, some of whom do not attempt to follow the example set them by the Thames Conservators. Upon this subject it would have been a great pleasure to hear the views of our President, whose absence through illness we all so greatly regret, and who has had great experience in the matter of dealing with pollution of streams and rivers by industrial works.

The greatest problem, however, before landowners, mineowners, land agents, mining surveyors, and others interested in the mining districts, is that of dealing with the mining population.

This is a psychological and sociological question first, because it is necessary to discover the real causes of the unrest from which the working population of our mining districts suffer, and secondly, because there must sociologically be some method of harmonising the relations between the various classes.

Although our miners have been the subject of more legislation than any other class in the country, it is an unfortunate fact that there is a great spirit of unrest among them. The causes of this unrest are difficult to get at. Miners' leaders are voluble, but the miner himself is inarticulate. Miners' wages are very high, and although almost every dispute resolves itself into a question of more money, there must be other causes for the trouble. One reason may be the fact that the miner considers that he is deserted by the other classes.

The Limited Liability Companies Acts have brought great blessings, but they have undoubtedly destroyed the

old kindly feeling between the master and the man, which was the very soul of business in this country up to a generation ago. With the owners of the land in most cases absentees, with the shareholders in the mines also living away from the mining districts, and the works carried on by officials who also depart as soon as their pensions are earned, the miner undoubtedly has some cause to feel that he is left in the lurch by other classes of the community.

With the growth of public knowledge and public taste in matters of hygiene, comfort, and climate it is not easy to see how our mining districts are to be re-populated by members of the upper and middle classes. One thing surveyors can do, however, they can use every endeavour to prevent big and medium-sized houses becoming or remaining empty by keeping them up and by letting them even at caretaking rents, and they can set their faces strongly against anything being done which unnecessarily renders the country unfit to live in. A great deal can, and will, be done in the future in the way of remedying nuisances and eyesores. A notable sign of the times is the replacing of the old ideas of colliery villages with examples such as Brodsworth and Elvington.

The provision of greater comfort for the miner and his family does not, however, touch more than the fringe of the question. The real requirement is to educate the miner to see, and to order his life, "beyond his belly "need," and if possible to induce in him some frame of mind which will make him content with his lot.

Half a century ago a Durham "miner" poet wrote :—

> "But darker than the gloom 'mid seams of coal,
> More to be dreaded than the fatal damp,
> The night upon the mind,
> The darkness of the soul."

At that time the number of hours in the year during which a miner who "followed his work" was able to see the sun was very limited, and it is probable that in the finer-minded and more thoughtful among them a certain mental effect was produced by their toil underground. Greater education has since altered the type, and the general mental level is now probably nearly equal to that of the miner poet, so that though at the time he wrote them the words did not represent anything very real, for the average miner of that date had not enough imagination to feel any "darkness of the soul," there is little doubt that the man of to-day would be greatly affected by the long hours and the dangers and discomfort of mid-nineteenth century mining. Part of the psychological problem is to discover how far the effect of hours of darkness on a class having ever greater education and higher imaginative powers has been and can be discounted by shorter hours and better conditions.

It will be a great step forward when the customs are established among miners of using baths for their proper purpose, and not to keep the coals in, and of wearing suitable pit clothes. Mining is hard exercise, and the first thing any one of us does, when about to do anything nearly as strenuous, is to get into flannels. It would also add considerably to the miner's status if he changed at the mine and so did not appear in the streets in his working guise. Now that a miner has plenty of daylight hours above ground, he has abundant opportunities for gardening, and even a small holding, with a cow or two, is not beyond his powers, if his wife is a suitable helpmate. Wherever possible, the miner should be a countryman with rural hobbies and interests. No more Clapham Junctions—deserts filled with working-class houses—should be permitted.

The Government, for valuations under the Finance Acts, have apparently adopted the same course as the larger landowners with regard to employing specialists in mineral work, and the superintending valuers of the various "divisions" have on their staffs surveyors who deal with mineral questions alone. In the 1909-10 Act a very marked distinction was drawn between property in surface lands and property in minerals. Whereas the onus of making valuations under this Finance Act was thrown in the case of surface lands upon the Government valuers, in the case of minerals which were under lease or in work at the time of the passing of the Act no valuations had to be made either by the Government or the landowners; but in the case of mineral areas which were not either actually in work or under lease the onus of making an estimate of their capital value was placed upon the landowner. A request for information for the benefit of the Government valuers known as Form 4, which was sent out by the Commissioners appointed by the Government, contained also a demand or request for a valuation by the owner in every case where undeveloped minerals were considered by the owner to be of value. It has since been claimed that any owner who in making his return failed to make a return also of the value of his undeveloped minerals has *ipso facto* lost the right to do so, and that all such minerals shall, for the purposes of the Finance Act, 1909-10, be taken as of no value at all. This point is at present *sub judice,* though the House of Lords' decision upon it, in the case of the *Attorney-General* v. *Foran,* may be expected shortly.

It hardly needs pointing out that this case is of great importance to mineral-owners, for upon it will depend whether owners will be called upon to pay increment

value duty upon considerable areas of mineral at present undeveloped at the rate of one-fifth the purchase price on sale, or the equivalent in annual sums (4*s.* in the £) where payment is by royalty; or whether they will only have to pay mineral rights duty (1*s.* in the £) upon 2-25ths of any capital value which they may declare the mineral to be worth.

On the general subject of valuations of mineral areas and undertakings a search through The Institution Library shows that very little has been written. Practically the only book that deals directly with the question is by Mr. T. A. O'Donahue, who gives a number of very useful tables and a great many practical hints.

The basis of course upon which valuations of either have to be made is unlike that which obtains in the case of freeholds which go on in perpetuity, in that the values in question last only for the time that it takes to exhaust the mineral, and therefore all valuations have to be made on what may be called the leasehold basis, that is to say, a sinking fund has to be allowed for replacement of capital.

On methods of valuation and the tables to be used, only a general statement can be made.

In valuing freehold areas, developed and undeveloped, the main points to be taken into account are—

(1) The geological section and the general conditions and risks common to the district, its geographical position, especially with regard to ports and other markets, and its facilities in roads, railways, and waterways;

(2) Any special advantages or drawbacks of the particular area, and any indications of the known beds or seams improving or deteriorating in quality and working cost within it;

(3) The likelihood of competition for the area, unless already leased for a long period.

In the case of leased or developed areas, three estimates must then be made—

(*a*) of the approximate amount of valuable and available mineral within the area;

(*b*) of the amount of income likely to be produced by the rents, royalties, and wayleaves;

(*c*) of the time within which, and the rate at which, such income will be received.

The valuation will then be completed by the application by the valuer of such a number of years' purchase to the income as he judges from his experience to be right. The limits may be broadly stated as running from a 7 per cent. rate in cases where income is secured for many years by favourable physical conditions and the covenants of strong lessees up to 10 per cent., or even higher. A variation from a valuation on ordinary leasehold lines is caused, however, by the fact that a purchaser or investor cannot invest that part of the income which ought to be set aside for replacement of capital at such high rates of interest as he would expect to get on an investment in minerals, and a "mixed table" calculation must be made, in which the pure interest must be taken at the rates, as above, and the sinking fund at the ordinary investment rates of, say, 4 or 5 per cent.

Practically there is no such thing as a flat rate of income from mining royalties; outputs are either waxing or waning. It may be necessary in a valuation to make several calculations, covering variations in income over different periods of a term, some even being

taken at higher rates than others, and all of course reduced to present value.

Where several seams are being worked in one area, the risks may not be the same in each, and separate calculations may have to be made. In the life of most mines working under such conditions there will be a "peak" output from each seam at the time when it reaches its maximum development.

Modern dead rents are not so much guide to a valuer as older ones, for the reason that their sum does not represent anything like the gross royalty to be expected, but in some instances valuers will take part of the income covered by them as being worth more than that dependent on royalty payments.

In valuing undeveloped areas, the difficult points are to estimate when the income-producing stage will begin, and then to settle at what rate of interest the deferment of the capital value of such income should be taken.

In these cases the limits seem to run from "the "addition of a year or a couple of years' purchase of "the surface rents which a purchaser might give for the "chance of any mineral of value underlying the pro- "perty" rather than have minerals excepted from his purchase up to a very large fraction of the capital value estimated as if the area were already in work or under lease.

It will no doubt be observed that instalments of purchase price, which payments of royalty really are, are called "income." They are so treated by the revenue laws (but not the Settled Land Acts), under which income tax and mineral rights duty or annual increment value duty are charged on their full amount.

Valuers have to take these taxes into account by deduction from their valuations of capital sums repre-

senting (i.) so much of the income tax as is charged on that part of royalties which is not income, and (ii.) such mineral rights duty or increment value duty as they may estimate the property will have to bear.

In the valuation of mining undertakings the valuer is guided by much the same considerations. He must know or estimate—

(1) The terms as to rent, royalty, and obligations upon which the mining area is held, or which it is likely to command;

(2) Approximately the total quantity of mineral available to the undertaking;

(3) The output likely to be obtained;

(4) In the case of producing concerns he should have full profit and loss accounts for as many years as possible; and

(5) He should be able to form some estimate of the break-up value of the plant at the end of the term of the lease, or when the mineral will be exhausted.

Having satisfied himself on each of these points he has then to consider what profits will be made, when they will be made, and the rate which a purchaser ought to give for the estimated amount of profit to be made over the term of the lease, or of the time that the mineral will last. He will then proceed as in the case of a mineral area, the rates he will take being 8 per cent. to 12 per cent. for the investment, and about 4 per cent. for the sinking fund. He will then add something to his figure for the break-up value of the plant at the end of the term, and make a deduction for the cost of complying with any covenants for restoration and the winding-

up expenses. It is often best to consider the break-up value and the deduction together, for in some cases the former will cancel out against the latter.

Mr. O'Donahue gives tables dealing (*a*) with the rates of interest which the purchaser or lessee would expect as the return on his investment, and (*b*) with the quite different rates of interest at which sinking funds may be expected to be invested. Useful as his tables are, it may be pointed out that the best guide to a company or investor embarking on an undertaking, and to a surveyor making a valuation, in the matter of the rates of interest at which sinking funds should be calculated, is given by the rates which can be obtained from first-class insurance companies for leasehold redemption policies. For large transactions these rates vary almost from month to month, depending upon the value of money for the moment and the expectation of experts such as the secretaries and actuaries of the insurance companies of the rates at which they will be able to invest money during the years covered by the sinking fund policy. The value of such policies to royalty-owners and mining lessees is likely to be better recognised in future.

In mineral valuations experience and local knowledge, valuable as they are in every kind of business, count for more than anything else. One element of speculation has, however, been done away with within the last quarter of a century in certain valuations, by the fact that preliminary works in the way of borings are now usually undertaken before large capital sums are spent upon sinking.

For instance, in the new Kent coalfield the borings which have been put down cover a very large area of country, and are still being added to. From these it will eventually be possible to trace the coal basin from

north to south and from east to west. While they are of great assistance, they do not eliminate the great problem of how far the minerals that have been discovered by their means are of commercial value. In her coal seams Britain has been the luckiest country on earth. Her South Wales steam coal series and her Yorkshire "Barnsley or Top Hard" are marvellous possessions. But she cannot expect to turn up the ace of trumps every time.

The fluctuations in value of mineral areas and undertakings have been very great. Carnegie once said of iron and steel "that it is either beggar or king." This has been equally true of coal and ironstone, the history, of the coal trade especially, having been that in recurring cycles of roughly seven or eight years' duration the course of the trade as a whole has usually varied from a production of no profit at all to a profit which, if not beyond the dreams of avarice, has been at any rate satisfactory. In the two main districts profits have been large enough to make the industry not only reproductive but highly progressive. There are, of course, concerns which make money even in bad times, but there are others which make money only in very good times. Some few unlucky ventures never make any profits at all. The average earnings over a long period are probably a good deal less than the 10 per cent. which is commonly taken by valuers as being what mining capital should produce.

When it is remembered that the unit of production is the ton, and the rise or fall of 1*d.* a ton in the price of coal means more than £1,000,000 a year either one way or the other, it can easily be seen that the reflection of even a moderate fluctuation in prices on the capital value of areas and undertakings must be great.

It would seem that mining surveyors have problems to deal with which are as difficult as any with which surface surveyors are confronted. The mining districts are naturally difficult places in which to do business. The old proverb "*Omne ignotum pro magnifico*" applies particularly to minerals. Mineral-owners, who are far more dependent on technical advisers than owners interested in surface land only, too often regard their geese as swans. It is forgotten that while success is a good advertisement, failure hides its head, in fear of its bank overdraft.

It is not possible to give any statistics, but a general statement may be made that freehold minerals are very tightly held, and that the numbers of actual sales of properties either producing income from minerals or likely to do so has been very limited compared proportionately with transactions in other properties.

As securities for mortgages minerals are not as much in favour as other real property, and even if willing to lend, investors will not as a rule consider anything over 50 per cent. For mortgage purposes, too, surveyors are naturally inclined to take most cautious views and to put their factors of safety very high.

This Paper has been written from the standpoint of a surveyor whose practice takes him into mining districts, with the idea of interesting not only the mining surveyor but also the general practitioner, and for that reason it has been kept as broad as possible.

Strings of statistics have been carefully kept out of it, it having been the desire of the writer not to weary his audience more than was absolutely necessary.

The mineral districts have been, since the days when steam succeeded sails, and iron and steel took the place of oak, the real heart of Britain.

Changes in prime movers are undoubtedly upon us. Explosion, or internal combustion, machines are already strong rivals of the steam engine.

The premier position, among fuels, of the South Wales steam coal, has begun to be challenged in two ways—first, by oil used as fuel; secondly, by oil, spirit, or extract from bituminous coal or shale used in internal combustion engines. It is probable that coal in its crude state will not be the fuel of the future, but will be replaced by some manufactured product of coal, easier to handle, less bulky, and more efficient.

But whatever changes in methods of producing motion the future has in store, it may certainly be reckoned that the mineral districts will continue to be our country's greatest asset, and that our very existence as a great nation depends upon them. For this reason alone the Council is entitled to our thanks for the additional tie which links The Institution with those responsible for the care and management of estates in those districts, and which extends our membership to those who by knowledge and experience are specially fitted to make mineral valuations.

Mr. Thomas Jones (Fellow) said it was with sincere pleasure that he rose to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Turville Brown for his excellent Paper. As Mr. Brown had said, it was drawn on very broad lines, and indicated generally the principles which should govern those gentlemen who were called on to advise on mineral estates, and to whom he was glad to proffer a hearty welcome on their being received into The Institution.

As a member of the Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers for twenty years and of The Surveyors' Institution for thirty-five years, the latter being the older

Institution of the two, he could only say he thought the Council had taken a most diplomatic and wise step in deciding to elect as Members those gentlemen of special technical knowledge. As surveyors they dealt mostly with the surface, but the value of that surface was so intimately bound up with what it contained and the strata underneath it, that the advice and knowledge of the mining surveyor were absolutely essential to enable surveyors to advise owners as to the management and development of estates, or to advise investors and others who were about to purchase properties believed to contain minerals capable of being worked at a commercial profit.

The Paper was so long and so interesting that he proposed to touch upon only one or two points. His old friend Mr. Brown and he had already discussed various points, and he might make a few observations thereon.

When referring to mining districts he concluded Mr. Brown intended to include Worcestershire and Middlesbrough in the salt-fields, and did not intend to confine them to Cheshire. He spoke of the "great "cessation in the use of carboniferous iron ores. Their "place has been taken partly by ores of oolitic origin, "quarried or mined in the Midlands, and in the "Cleveland Hills in Yorkshire, by hæmatite ore from "Cumberland, and by Spanish, and partly by other ores, "imported from abroad." He was very glad—and he was sure they all were—to endorse the lines on which Mr. Brown suggested the Government might institute an inquiry into the matter of our iron-ore resources. It would be most valuable, having regard to the fact that our position relative to the United States and Germany seemed to be a very inferior one.

From the yearly returns he found the output of steel to be:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	
Britain ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{2}{3}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	Million Tons.
Germany ...	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{3}$	
United States .	24	$31\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	

1914 was, however, affected by the present regrettable and terrible war. The returns showed our inferiority as against those industrial nations.

Regarding the questions of royalty and tonnage rent, those who had to do with minerals knew they were various, as whether tonnage rent on the statute ton of 20 cwts., or the long ton of $21\frac{1}{2}$ cwts., affected materially the question of value when working out estimated royalty contents of any coal or iron-ore seam.

Mr. Brown had said: "Allowance for faults, washouts, barren ground, pillars, and barriers is usually made." They, of course, were claimed by the worker of the colliery.

On the other hand, in footage royalties where the seams have a heavy dip or inclination the superficial measurement down the dip was taken, instead of the horizontal, to arrive at the footage acreage worked, as it affected the question materially in arriving at the royalties.

On the question of working covenants. In cases he had to deal with as adviser, when lessees were working adjoining properties, he thought there should be provision for barriers on the upper or rise side of a property to prevent that property receiving the water from adjoining properties, which were being worked at a higher level. Those were questions for mining surveyors.

As to the general rules of subsidence, Mr. Brown struck a right chord when he said: "The first is that the "strata always break at right angles to the dip;" but that was governed by various factors, a fault might run and break the ground far in advance, or run in an irregular way; and in a thick seam in an otherwise sound area the "creep" or "draw" might run in advance very extensively, and provision had to be made accordingly. It did not follow as a general rule of subsidence that the break must go up, or spread out at right angles to the dip. In all cases the local circumstances must be carefully studied.

He considered Mr. Brown was perfectly right in saying it was a great question whether small pillars should be left under important buildings, such as churches and mansions; such pillars were often better away than left in the ground. They might do more harm than good. The amount by which the surface subsided was almost infinitesimal when working a 3-ft. or 4-ft. seam 400 or 500 yards below the surface. If four, five, or six different seams were worked out one after the other a decided subsidence might occur, but the breakage was peculiar—one layer of the strata dipped itself against the other, and there was not so much subsidence as might be expected. Nature seemed to provide a sort of cure unless there was a very large excavation underneath. The most troublesome depressions in the surface were pocket-hole depressions, not the even sinking of the whole surface, and holes or craters which depreciated the surface or agricultural value of an estate very considerably, as it was impossible to deal with them.

Mr. Brown also called attention to the various cases which had been before the Courts in connection with

subsidence and the rights of surface and mineral-owners. There was one very recently, *Manley* v. *Burne and Another*, between the mineral-owner and the surface-owner. Subsidence occurred, and the surface-owner claimed damages. The defendants contended that the cause of the damage was from previous workings for which they were not responsible. Judgment was originally given for the plaintiff for £150, and confirmed on appeal, and although the Court thought it was proved that the previous working increased the risk of subsidence, it was held that the evidence established the fact that it was the defendants' working, without proper support being left, which caused the subsidence, and that there would otherwise have been no damage to the plaintiff's premises.

There was also "The Howley Park" case, which Mr. Brown dealt with, a case on which he (Mr. Jones) would like some enlightenment, because he was nearly retained to advise the London and North Western Railway upon it. It related to the Morley Tunnel. In the first Court, before Mr. Justice Eve, in the course of the claim it was stated that the London and North Western Railway had bought their land for the tunnel under the powers of the Lands Clauses Act of 1845; that the tunnel was constructed between 1845 and 1848; and that in 1876, negotiations having been going on for some years, two upper seams of coal immediately under the tunnel, and for 40 yards each side of the railway, were bought by them. As he understood the case (he hoped Mr. Page, who was connected with the case, and whom he saw present, would correct him if wrong), the whole basis of the judgment given later by the House of Lords was that the railway company were entitled to support outside the 40 yards of the minerals they had

bought—those minerals being, in effect, the blanket, or foundation upon which the tunnel rested. Having been entitled to support for the bought minerals, they also became entitled to support for the tunnel from the unbought minerals necessary for the purpose.

Without dealing further with that argument, he would like to know Mr. Page's view of the House of Lords' judgment, because Mr. Brown said it had altered the whole aspect of the question as to the necessity for undertakings of a compulsory nature to buy support, whether sewerage works, or water works, or railways, or canals, or any other works. It was a most important point on which advisers to landowners and to railway companies should know exactly how they stood.

He considered that the judgment at present was to the effect that the railway company, having bought one or more seams of minerals, protected themselves by claiming support for those minerals upon which their railway was placed. The two upper seams in the case under consideration were the only seams in work at the time they were bought. The claim arose afterwards on a new lease being granted for working lower seams, and it was with regard to one of these lower seams that the London and North Western Railway gave notice of action, and the ground of that notice, so far as he understood, was that the railway company, having previously purchased minerals in seams above those which were to be then leased for working, were entitled to support for their minerals outside the 40 yards. He hoped Mr. Page would comment upon that judgment as it was a very important point.

He was sure that most of those who had to deal with landed estates would like to know how they were to get "more careful treatment" of coal tips, which were

the most terrible nuisances they had to do with—they destroyed everything all round them by their sulphurous fumes.

With regard to the question of valuation, the methods or principles mentioned were sound, and the limits given were such as should be carefully followed. The reason he could not offer any comment on them was that he was in the unfortunate position (or some might think fortunate position) of being a mineral referee for this part of the United Kingdom, and therefore was not in a position to offer observations on the way valuations under the Finance Act should be made.

He moved with great pleasure a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Brown for his thoughtful Paper.

Mr. J. H. Sabin (Member of Council) said it gave him much pleasure to second the vote of thanks to his friend Mr. Brown.

Mr. Jones had dealt with the Paper at considerable length, and he had not, therefore, many observations to make. He might say the Council welcomed amongst them what might be termed the mining division of the surveying profession, and he hoped they might have the pleasure of hearing, from other Members, Papers such as Mr. Brown had provided on the subject. He was sure that Mr. Brown was equally entitled to their thanks for the literary character of his Paper. It was not often that they had a Paper so excellently read, so well composed, and of such considerable interest.

Mr. Jones had warned them of the possibility of mistaking the 20-cwt. ton for the 21½-cwt. ton. There was also great need for distinguishing the Cheshire acre from the statute acre.

Mr. Brown referred to the possible variation of

ownership of the surface and minerals but he did not mention a not infrequent case where on the enclosure of extensive commons the minerals had been distinctly reserved to the lord of the manor, sometimes with liberty to let down the surface without payment, and sometimes for only small compensation to the surface-owner at a fixed rate; or where the lord of the manor found himself in the unfortunate position of receiving a small surface value as compensation for the whole of the minerals afterwards found to be workable.

There was also the sociological question. In some new mining districts liberal provision was made for the accommodation of miners and the development of the surface. He welcomed with pleasure the larger view that companies had taken in recent years in making provision for their men, particularly in the Nottingham district.

Mr. Brown had not referred to two areas where extraordinary development had been carried on in regard to ironstone workings during the last twenty or thirty years—in Lincoln and North Lincoln, particularly in the Scunthorpe and Frodingham district—unless he included those areas in the designation "Midlands." He had pleasure in cordially according the vote of thanks moved by Mr. Thomas Jones.

Mr. E. Page, K.C. (Associate), said he was very glad to be present in his capacity as an Associate of The Institution, and therefore as of right to have heard the most interesting Paper which his friend had read, and he thanked Mr. Brown very much for the information so lucidly given.

He supposed the reason he had been asked to take part in the discussion that evening was because, from

initiation to its termination in the House of Lords, he acted as one of the counsel engaged in the great case of the *Howley Park Coal Company* against the *London and North Western Railway Company*. He was afraid that he was on the unpopular side; he certainly was on the successful side. In regard to that great case, the judgment, he was told, fell as a sort of bombshell among mining agents and surveyors and mineral-owners. It was, however, declared by that case that the law is now exactly as it had been interpreted by numerous members of his profession for a very great number of years. It was true that oftentimes arrangements had been made between railway companies and mineral-owners which must have been based on the assumption that railway companies had no right of support for their lines and works; but those arrangements must have been somewhat carelessly entered into, as more than fifty years ago—fifty-three years ago to be precise—the House of Lords came to the same conclusion in the case of *Elliott* and the *North Eastern Railway Company* as they arrived at in the Howley Park case.

Practically the only difference between the two cases was that in the earlier one the Act of Parliament to be interpreted was a private Act, whereas in the latter it was the general Act which is well known as the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845. The difference, however, was immaterial, because only as part of a private Act can the provisions of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act have in any case the least legal effect. The effect of the mineral sections of the Act of 1845, when incorporated, was that unless minerals under a railway were expressly purchased, they did not pass to the company, and might be worked by the mineral-owner even if in so doing he necessarily

destroyed the railway. Power was given, however, to the railway company to stop any work which might be threatened, within a prescribed distance (which was generally 40 yards from the railway), upon the payment of compensation. Mr. Brown had assumed that the property in the minerals on such compensation being paid passed to the railway company, and that was apparently the belief of the gentleman who prepared the marginal notes to the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845. However, it was not so. There was no sale and there was no purchase; the property remained in the mineral-owner; the sum paid was compensation to him for being deprived of the right of working that which was and remained his own. It might be that under certain circumstances the effect of the transfer of the property and merely paying compensation was different, but for most purposes it undoubtedly was the same. The law, as finally declared by the House of Lords, in what had been called the "mineral code," applied generally only to minerals under or near the railway, or within the prescribed distance of it, and probably it was thought in 1854 that was enough. In those days, he believed, only the shallower seams were being worked, and in such cases probably the distance of 40 yards was sufficient. With the much deeper workings of to-day it very often happened that even though the prescribed distance were increased to 100 or 150 yards, it still would not be enough, because sometimes damage accrued to a railway from workings which were much more than that distance away.

Mr. Jones had invited him to interpret the judgment of the House of Lords, but he would rather not do so. The House of Lords spoke for itself, and its judgment remained enshrined in the Law Reports, and he was quite

sure that if Mr. Jones would carefully read those books he would arrive at a very fair conclusion as to what the noble lords meant by their decision. He hoped that the law as it had been authoritatively laid down by the House of Lords would not result in anything like damage to mineral-owners. Clearly it was not in the interest of the railway companies that mineral workings should be stopped, and that large quantities of coal should remain unworked, and if it were not in the interest of the railway companies it certainly was not in the interest of the country, both from the consumers' and from the national point of view; it was essential that every ton of coal should be got out of the ground, and nothing should stand in the way. Fortunately for the lawyers there were some questions which even the decision of the House of Lords in the Howley Park case had not decided and which remained still unsettled. One, whether the right of the railway company immediately on purchase was merely a right to such support as the land required in its natural condition, or whether it extended to the works they placed on the land under the powers given to them by Act of Parliament. Another was to what extent, if at all, owners of minerals not immediately adjoining the railway were affected by the Howley Park decision. It was certainly lucky for some of them that there were still matters which had not been determined.

Mr. Brown had told them that it was fortunate for the Parliamentary Bar that the Howley Park case had been so decided, because every well-conducted mining engineer would take care in the future to oppose every Railway Bill. Fortunately for the railway company he (the speaker) represented, in the Session of Parliament of 1914 a Railway Bill was opposed, and Parliament was

asked to extend considerably the area under which the railway company could prevent working in order that it might be open to the mineowner certainly to receive compensation, and it was asked that the railway company should not be allowed to get any compensation at all for any damage which might happen to their railway by reason of workings outside the enlarged limit then demanded. The latter request was rejected by Parliament. He thought perhaps that sometimes similar requests might be granted.

Mr. G. Turville Brown: Certainly, something of the sort will be asked for.

Mr. Page, K.C., said he was glad to hear that it would be asked for, and hoped from the point of view of the Parliamentary Bar that his friend would press the demand as strenuously as possible.

Mr. David Turner (Fellow) congratulated Mr. Brown on the very able manner in which he had dealt with his subject. There were just one or two points to which he would like to refer shortly. Mr. Brown divided minerals into five classes, but he could not follow on what principle it had been done or on what the division was based; for instance, ores such as tin had been placed in the same class as china clay. He thought if the minerals had been divided into three main classes it would have been preferable. He, personally, so divided them—first, mining of stratified rocks; second, mining of veins; and, third, surface mining or quarrying.

These were three very different methods of getting minerals, and had very different effects on the surface. In coal mining the coal was all swept out underground,

and probably might let down the surface over the whole area. Vein mining, on the other hand, might run across an estate: it was possible to get a very large tonnage out from a very narrow vein running right across a property. In quarrying or surface mining the property was disturbed: the surface was taken off, but could be replaced afterwards. That, he was told by many farmers, had occasionally a very beneficial effect on the land.

There was one point he thought Mr. Brown might usefully have touched upon, *i.e.*, the advantage of having a provision in surface-mining leases to the effect that all land disturbed should be restored. He had noticed that in a great many mines now being worked on the surface the soil was not being put back, but was left in rough heaps. The landowner for the time being got rather a larger royalty for allowing it, but his successor lost in the end, and the land might even go out of cultivation altogether. That seemed to him a serious matter in these days, when every acre of land was wanted for food-growing purposes.

In commenting on royalties Mr. Brown said one thing about ironstone which might be slightly misleading, with reference to the price quoted of 6*d.* for every 30 per cent. and ·2*d.* for every additional unit. Of course the percentage of iron was a very important thing in iron ore; but the commercial value depended on many other things. There might be ironstone with 30 per cent. of iron in it which was very little use at all owing to the high percentage of sulphur and phosphorus and other things. He did not think the fractional system of arriving at royalties was a good one at all. He had some mining leases of that sort which were rather old, but he never made any new ones on the same principle, because he found lessees continually came to

him and said the fractions were originally based on selling prices on the principle that the profits were supposed to increase with the selling price. That did not follow at all. At present the selling price was high, and lessees were no doubt making good profits. At other times, however, prices might be high owing to increased cost of getting, and lessees might work at a loss and yet have to pay enhanced royalties. This they naturally objected to.

He (the speaker) was also afraid he could not agree that the tonnage principle was the best. There were many things in favour of the tonnage system, but many more in favour of the foot acreage rent. The latter was a combination of the two, and the royalty was arrived at by taking the tonnage and foot acreage into account. All the coal between the present and last position of the working face was measured up, except such parts as were actually seen and allowed for by the lessor's agent. Practically all the coal was taken and measured in the estate in which it actually lay. Pillars which ought to be paid for did not escape, which otherwise they might do.

On the tonnage principle if that was to be prevented the owner's representative would have to be there once a week, which certainly could not be managed.

Subsidence was a very important matter; he thought Mr. Brown might with advantage have given a sample covenant in a lease in that respect. With regard to subsidences in the Midlands, a colliery company working near a large building gave notice when within, say, 300 yards—it depended on the depth of working—then the landlord had an opportunity to give counter-notice within one month. If no counter-notice was given, the company might work out the coal or leave

a pillar. He always tried to put the responsibility for resulting damage on the colliery company, but sometimes the landlord's position was not a very strong one, and this could not be done. It was contended that if the landlord had not given counter-notice the company must have power to work out all the coal free from liability for surface damage.

He was in agreement with Mr. Jones' remarks about breaks at right angles. It depended entirely upon the nature of the overlying strata. In the limestone in Nottinghamshire the break was generally found running up with the cleavage of the limestone rock, which sometimes broke very suddenly.

With regard to the amount of the subsidence itself the author put it at two-thirds the depth of the mineral removed, but he thought that was very much overestimated. From his own experience, and as Mr. Jones remarked also, it depended upon local circumstances, and with a 3-ft. seam, at anything over 400 yards depth, it was generally infinitesimal. But he could show a seam actually 3 feet, nearly 720 yards below the surface, where the land was all sinking 1 foot.

Mr. JONES asked if there was a fault.

Mr. TURNER, continuing, said there was no fault at all, but the ground was sinking all over the area.

Mr. BROWN inquired if that was by actual measure.

Mr. TURNER, explaining, said that the levels had been taken only the other day.

In Yorkshire there was a custom springing up with regard to surface subsidences. Some of the colliery

companies paid an additional £10 per acre royalty in order to free them from all liability for surface damage. That might suit the existing landlord or owner of the property, but he was afraid the successor might suffer when surface damage was found; no further money would be got back out of the colliery company.

Mr. T. A. O'Donahue (Fellow) said, as one of the several mining engineers present in the room, he congratulated Mr. Brown, and thanked him very much for his Paper. It contained a mass of very useful information which ordinarily was not accessible; he was quite sure the younger men especially would find the Paper very helpful. It would save them a lot of trouble and furnish them with information which usually could be obtained only by experience.

With regard to the question of subsidence, he did not think it could be dealt with in so summary a manner as to say that "strata always break at right "angles to the stratification." The problem was much more complicated. Prior to the belief that the strata broke at right angles to the stratification, it was the general belief that it broke vertically. He had never been able to convince owners whose surface was damaged that the minerals beneath had not been stolen. Neither of the rules mentioned could be taken, and although they might occasionally be correct, neither was correct often enough to be taken as a general rule. He had given this matter some attention, and had taken careful levellings to observe the effect of workings on the surface, and the results of his observations might be interesting. Taking, of course, normal conditions of strata and thicknesses of seams, he found that in horizontal strata the subsidence extended beyond the

area of the workings from 5 to 8 degrees from the vertical; in inclined strata, where the inclination was from 18 to 21 degrees, the ultimate breaking line was, roughly speaking, about at right angles to the stratification on the dip side of the excavation; on the rise side of the excavation the vertical theory would more nearly apply, so in that case the right-angle theory would apply to the dip and the vertical theory to the rise. From those two limits breaking lines for other inclinations could be roughly estimated. The figures he had given were on the side of safety when one had normal conditions to deal with, but a margin should be added for pillars.

Of course the occurrence of loose sand or a very flat fault would knock the bottom out of any kind of rule. The breaking line might go through the harder rocks at an inclination of 1 in 3, and immediately the sand was reached it would run away according to the solidity of the sand.

Mr. Brown had remarked that workings in inclined strata would not cause subsidence immediately above them. His personal experience was that all workings caused subsidence immediately above them, but they might cause greater subsidence at a distance.

With regard to the amount of subsidence, in one case he took very careful observation, and the results agreed with the statement which Mr. Brown gave, viz., that it was something like two-thirds of the amount extracted, but that was at a depth of 250 yards only. The same seam at a depth of 800 yards gave only half that amount; in other words, the subsidence was one-third of the thickness of the seam extracted.

Reference had been made to his (the speaker's) book on the valuation of minerals and to the tables given

therein. He had no special responsibility for them—they were the ordinary tables—but the ones referred to were probably certain tables which he gave in a Paper read before one of the branches of the Institution of Mining Engineers. Those tables were based on a redemption fund of 3 per cent. Three per cent. was all very well when the tables were constructed, but other tables were necessary to meet modern requirements. The construction of interest tables was an exacting kind of recreation, and it was a matter which would have to stand over so far as he was concerned: at a later date he might be tempted to extend them.

Mr. Brown had stated, with regard to the valuation of a colliery on the basis of a terminable annuity, that the annuity must be capitalised on the "mixed table" method. Personally he did not think that it was quite right to say "must": the single-rate table was perfectly legitimate. There was, however, one very good reason why the mixed table method should be applied—although not a very logical one—and it was that the error of the mixed table tended to correct the fundamental error inherent in all compound interest tables at high rates. It was frequently said that the single-rate table did not allow for the redemption of capital without involving further risks, but he did not think it quite a correct or complete statement. The single-rate table did allow for redemption, if it were applied in a proper way. If they assumed, as regards the revenue received each year, that part of it was taken to wipe out the original capital, then the single-rate table satisfied the problem; the remainder of the revenue was sufficient to pay interest at the specified rate on the outstanding capital. With regard to the two-rate or mixed table the difference of that table was that it gave the high rate of interest

on the full capital throughout the entire period over which the bargain was made, despite the fact that part of the redemption fund was returned annually. It was outside the transaction, and yet the person dealing had to make up the higher rate of interest on money which had been paid and over which he had no further control. Thus the dual-rate table was very onerous to the borrower, though it was no doubt very convenient in practice.

It had been said that the amount of interest which capital invested in collieries produced was probably something less than the 10 per cent. which valuers take as the amount which should be produced. He thought that statement required a little qualification. The amount of interest which should be got from capital invested in collieries should be no more and no less than on capital invested in other kinds of industry. The capital invested in a colliery was worth no more than capital invested in other industries. What was bargained for, of course, was a different matter. A speculative industry was not generally taken up unless it showed a possibility of paying a high rate of interest; whether it was eventually obtained or not was a different matter. Taking the average of the country, the probability was, in his opinion, that the interest derived from colliery property was not more than half of the 10 per cent. mentioned. In other words, the capital invested in collieries, in his opinion, did not provide more than the capital invested in other properties.

In conclusion, he again thanked Mr. Brown for his excellent Paper, one of the good points of which was that it bristled with suggestions for other Papers.

Mr. E. O. Forster Brown (Fellow) observed that

several references had been made to the Kent coalfield and the effect of borings there in the consideration of mineral valuations. In this field in round numbers about 200 square miles of coal area had been proved under the mainland, and undoubtedly there was a considerable area lying under the Channel between Folkestone and Deal. Upwards of thirty-five boreholes had been put down in prospecting, involving little short of 100,000 feet of boring, which had probably cost not less than £300,000 to carry out in proving this area to be underlaid by coal measures. Mr. Brown mentioned that boring had eliminated one element of speculation in making valuations, and cited the Kent coalfield as an instance of this. It might, however, be added that the Kent coalfield was the only proved coalfield of importance in the United Kingdom completely hidden by an unconformably overlaid capping of secondary rocks, and no definite information could be obtained from a study of the surface as to whether any particular area was underlaid by coal measures or not. The assistance obtained in other partly hidden coalfields by preliminary developments in the coal measures exposed at the surface was in the case of Kent entirely absent, where the only way to ascertain what lay under the ground was by boring or sinking shafts.

The minimum distance beneath the surface at which the coal measures had been found in Kent was in excess of 850 feet below Ordnance Datum, and in the western portion of the field the thickness of secondary rocks exceeded 1,300 feet below Ordnance Datum. The coal was soft, and complete cores had not been obtained from any of the seams of workable thickness. The boreholes indicate, however, that the most promising seams in thickness and quality lie in the lower coal measures

strata. Over 15,000 feet of sinking had been carried out at various collieries. He had given an estimate of the cost of boring, which from personal experience in the field he thought was fairly accurate, but he had some hesitation in making an estimate of the total amount of money spent in sinking. Formidable water difficulties in getting through the secondary rocks had been met with, and it would be sufficient to say that a very high price had had to be paid for every foot of experience. In spite of this heavy initial expenditure, he thought it would be extremely difficult for any one to make a satisfactory mineral valuation of an area in the Kent coalfield at the present time. The borings and sinkings indicated where the easiest sinking conditions were likely to exist, and where the best seams were likely to be met with, but no shafts had yet reached the lower coal measures, and borings where a core was not obtained would never give really satisfactory information as to the true analysis of a coal, the conditions of working it, nor the physical condition in which it would reach the markets. Those particulars could only be obtained by practical experience in working the seam itself.

The actual underground workings in Kent at the present time had proved a total area of about 600 acres in seams in the upper measures. That evidence was satisfactory so far as it went, but it formed a very meagre basis on which to estimate the value of minerals under an area of 200 square miles largely underlaid by apparently more promising seams in the lower measures. The comparatively small number of facts known about Kent coal in proportion to the large sums spent upon proving it led one to consider whether it would not be to the advantage of all parties to endeavour to work together, at any rate in the preliminary exploration of a com-

pletely hidden field of this character in order to arrive as cheaply and as quickly as possible at some idea of the value of the minerals. It was important for the landowner to know this, so that he might have some idea of what were fair lease terms to grant; it was important for the capitalist to know the same thing, so that he might have some idea as to what extent, if at all, it was worth while investing money in the field; it was also important for the Government to know for taxation purposes. There was not the least doubt in his own mind, if the landowners and the various developing companies had got together in the first instance and agreed on a definite scheme of preliminary prospecting and development of the field as a whole, the facts available to date could have been obtained at a cost bearing a very small proportion to the sums actually spent.

When he said that the landowners and the mining companies should work together, he did not mean that the landowners should contribute money, but instead of imposing on the colliery companies obligations to sink on certain areas within fixed periods, and terms of a similar character involving the expenditure of large sums of money, all obligations of this character should be waived until the general features of the coalfield, at any rate from a geological point of view, had been ascertained by a scheme of preliminary exploration mutually agreed upon by the various interests. If that had been done in the first place the Kent coalfield would now have been in a flourishing state of development, and everybody would have been better off. A limited number of borings placed to the best advantage and subsequently one, or at most two, pairs of pits pushed right through the coal measures at the most suitable points would have been ample to give a fair idea of the value and

character of the existing coal seams, the cost of reaching and of working them, their market and freehold values.

An arrangement of this character would probably be contrary to a number of prejudices, some of them no doubt well founded, and it might be argued that the arrangement would tend to cripple individual effort and initiative. But there was a growing tendency in this country—largely due to the present crisis—to appreciate the fact that the efficient development of the nation's economic resources as a whole was indirectly almost as important a factor in the well-being of the individual as the individual's own efforts, and that consideration would undoubtedly play a much greater part in the development of the resources of the country in the future than it had done hitherto. He believed that geological authorities were of the opinion that it was possible that other coalfields of a similar character to the Kent coalfield existed in this country, and when the time came to develop them it might be possible to give consideration to a policy on the lines he had indicated.

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the vote of thanks, said there were one or two little things he desired to say. Mr. Brown's reply would come in the form of addenda to the *Transactions*, for there was not time to reply that evening. There was no doubt about the Paper being an excellent and extremely suggestive one. He might mention that at least nine gentlemen had written expressing regret at their inability to be present to hear it read.

One thing he had to remark on from a professional point of view on his own behalf was that Mr. Brown

had said the rating of mines and wayleaves was a subject in itself. It certainly was. There was an excellent Paper in the *Transactions* of The Institution by the late Sir Edward Boyle, which might have been forgotten by many Members, and those who wished to go into the subject at all deeply could not do better than look out that Paper and read it, for it was really worthy of study.

Mr. Brown put the whole thing in a nutshell when he said that "the only true basis upon which mines can "be rated is that of applying to each undertaking the "test of the hypothetical tenant." That was more or less a platitude, but he thought that Mr. Brown meant the test of the hypothetical tenant should be applied from the point of view of the examination of the accounts; it could not be done under existing circumstances because the cost-sheet of a colliery, as Mr. Brown said, was sacred.

In some cases the publication of the cost-sheet of a colliery would have a disastrous effect, and he did not think it would be possible to get them supplied. As rating surveyors they generally found that when collieries were doing badly they would put forward their accounts, but others, which were doing well, one might as well ask to stand and deliver at once, they would not do it. In the second paragraph as to the law of rating, the usual way of arriving at the figures, and the best way when the accounts could not be obtained, was to take what the colliery paid in rent plus interest on capital; but in doing this they must not include interest on capital expenditure which was not productive.

The motion having been carried unanimously

Mr. G. Turville Brown (Fellow), in acknowledgment of the vote of thanks, expressed his appreciation of the way in which Mr. Jones, Mr. Sabin, and the other gentlemen who had taken part in the discussion had spoken of his Paper, and thanked the Chairman for his remarks on rateable value. Everything which had been said was rather in the nature of supplementing his Paper than of criticism. The Paper was really designed to give suggestions to other people on which they could remark and found statements. That was what he intended, and he was happy to think it had drawn remarks from several people, including Mr. Page, whom he thanked very much for his statement. After what Mr. Page had said he felt a little ashamed of the sketchy way in which he had dealt with the question of subsidence and support in the Paper, and in writing his reply to the discussion he would give something which he hoped might prove a little work of reference. He particularly wished to add to what had been said on the Howley Park case.

There had been private Acts of Parliament in which the mineral code had been added to by special sections in order to get over that decision, and in his reply he would give those cases and quotations from those Acts. His reason for doing so was that the private Acts were expensive, and soon got out of print, and were then very difficult to obtain. He again thanked them, and was very grateful for the way his Paper had been received.

Mr. Brown has sent the following reply to the points raised in the discussion:—

It was a little disappointing that lack of time pre-

vented a verbal reply. After a heavy Paper, and a still heavier discussion, the writer had hoped that to strike a vein of humour, perhaps of doubtful quality, but with no unkind "fault" in it, might be a permissible "mining "operation." Through one small shaft of wit his readers might "sink" to his "level," and so explore the underground workings of a murky mind. On reflection, however, he has felt that there are compensations in being able to say—after the Psalmist—"My "tongue is the machine of a ready typewriter."

Mr. Thomas Jones, an authority on 'wiches and ores, scored a point by his reference to places which produce salt, for Droitwich is in Worcestershire. In fact, while remembering the salt, the writer forgot the Worcester Sauce! The effects of subsidence caused by brine pumping are so extraordinary that many buildings in our salt towns appear quite drunk to a sober observer: it is not, however, known whether to an intoxicated person these same buildings appear sober!

Mr. Jones' able remarks, as well as those of other speakers, on the legal subject of subsidence and support, are dealt with in Appendix II.

For Mr. Ernest Page's exposition of the present state of the law of support as affecting the lands of statutory companies, and for the time and trouble he must have given to it, our sincere thanks are hereby recorded.

Mr. Turner said that the footage method of reserving royalties was better than the tonnage method because it was easier for the mining surveyor. It might be pointed out that in tonnage royalty cases the surveyor can easily check, by his plans and his knowledge of the specific gravity of the mineral, the number of tons that the lessee should produce from a given acreage. This can quite well be done by half-yearly surveys, and if, from

the information they provide, the surveyor has any suspicion that mineral which should come out is being "gobbed," a surprise visit will reveal the facts.

Upon the respective merits of the footage and tonnage methods, the writer is on the whole inclined to agree with Mr. Turner, to whom, however, it will no doubt be a blow to learn that Mr. Thomas Jones favours the other opinion.

Mr. Jones, Mr. Turner and Mr. O'Donahue all spoke on the natural laws of subsidence, adding between them useful supplements to the elementary statements contained in the Paper. Mr. Turner also pointed out the undoubted fact that metallic content was not the only thing to be taken into account in judging of the value of an iron ore. Everyone, of course, agrees with him.

Mr. O'Donahue also dealt with valuation tables and the rate of interest which proprietors as a whole do really derive from their investments in mineral properties. But his own opinion, as stated in his contribution to the discussion, was that "a good deal less than "10 per cent. represented the average earnings over a "long period." He referred also to the errors contained in "mixed" and "single-rate" tables. While they are interesting to a mathematician, it must be remembered that valuation is not an exact science, and that the error caused in a practical valuation by not correcting the mathematical differences referred to is not likely to be a serious one. Compared with other elements which go to the making of a valuation the question is almost negligible. One is reminded of the story of the Scotch engineer, who spent a whole week with his assistant working out a calculation of stresses and strains to the seventh place of decimals, and who, when with the most meticulous care the result had

been arrived at, said to his clerk, "Ah weel, Davy, noo "we've got our calculations pairfectly correct, we'll just "tak' a factor o' safety o' seven!"

Formerly even large valuations were worked out down to odd shillings and pence, but the modern valuer becomes more inclined to say with Mr. Mantelini "the "ha'penny be demmed."

Mr. Forster Brown gave a reasoned statement upon the capital expended and the prospects in Kent, and made a valuable suggestion for co-operative boring, which the writer would much like to see discussed and developed. On the subject of the area of the Kent coalfield it would seem that Mr. Forster Brown's figure of 200 square miles is probably quite large enough.

Many kind and valuable letters have been received by the writer from correspondents. Mr. C. E. Rhodes of Rotherham writes:—

> You raise points of interest in all directions in connection with the management of estates, surveying, and mineral valuations, and there is room for a considerable amount of discussion on many of the points you bring forward.
>
> In the Midlands, and especially in Yorkshire, the new coalfields comprise very large acreages, as much as 10,000 acres being dealt with by one lessee, and in many cases he has to deal with two or three or more lessors. This very large area is dealt with by one group of pits, and consequently where areas, the property of different owners, are interlocked, wayleave rents would be very onerous, and therefore very few, if any, of the modern leases contain any wayleave rents where these large areas are dealt with, free wayleave being almost universal.
>
> The decisions you quote with regard to the questions affected by them have completely altered in many cases the position with regard to the right to work the coal

demised, but in all modern leases the utmost care is taken to provide for power to let down the surface where the lessor of the minerals is in a position to give it.

You are probably aware that in a good many instances where the working of the minerals, owing to the contour of the land, is likely permanently to damage the surface, a fixed sum per acre to free the lessee from all claims for damages is now being paid in addition to the royalty rent, the amount varying from £5 up to as much as £15 per acre. What is termed the "warped" land, below Doncaster, the surface of which has all been formed by warping, by means of tidal drains, is a case in point, and the lessee is freed from all liability by the payment I have referred to.

The Howley Park decision has quite revolutionised the question of the railway companies' right of support. It is much to be feared that very grave difficulty will arise in consequence of that decision, the obligations thrown on the mine-worker being to my mind not only extremely onerous, but unjust.

A Scottish correspondent also says:—

I think our mineral leases in Scotland are generally more onerous than those referred to in the Paper.

The average royalty paid in 1910 and 1911 per collier's ton was 5·55*d.* and 5·56*d.* respectively. That practically covered the whole of Scotland, and my company's position was about the average. Now, in our case (I cannot speak for others) we have two profit royalties in force:—

(1) One-tenth of selling price when above 10*s.* for six months;
(2) One-twelfth of selling price when above 12*s.* for six months.

On the other hand, we generally are allowed 10 per cent. for colliery consumption.

For wayleaves we are now generally asked and sometimes agree to pay 1½*d.* per ton.

Again, new coalfields being scarce, we generally pay large fixed rents, in this way outbidding other concerns.

To these correspondents, and also to Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ellis and Mr. F. J. K. Hull, who have taken a great interest in that part of the Paper which relates to subsidence and support, my grateful thanks are due.

APPENDIX I.

SPECIMEN COVENANT FROM A MODERN COAL LEASE, PERMITTING A LESSEE TO WORK SEVERAL OWNERS' PROPERTIES SIMULTANEOUSLY.

The lessees will commence immediately after the execution of these presents to sink to and thereafter in due course proceed (without intermission except as hereinafter mentioned) to do all things necessary to put themselves in a position to work the demised mines and thereafter will throughout this demise in a skilful and minerlike manner with a sufficient number of able working miners and labourers and without intermission (unless prevented by influx of water foul air fire or explosion strike lock-out or any unavoidable accident cause or circumstance) explore search for prove drain and work the demised mines together with the adjacent mines in a fair and due course of proving working and prosecuting the demised mines and the adjacent mines regarded altogether as constituting one Colliery or mine. And for such purposes will forthwith sink and at all times maintain on the said land in a proper course of working and state of repair one or more sufficient shaft or shafts pit or pits and also will from time to time make erect construct and fix all such drifts headways adits levels outlets buildings erections engines engine-houses offices machinery and plant as may be necessary and proper for effectually exploring proving working and bringing to bank

the demised mines and the adjacent mines and will carry out and exercise the liberties privileges and powers hereby granted according to approved modes and course of profitable working. And will properly and sufficiently and in a due course of mining operations and having regard to the working of the Colliery as a whole work all seams which are now or hereafter during the continuance of this demise may be discovered within the said lands and be for the time being workable and marketable at a fair profit and for the purpose of ascertaining what seams shall be or be likely to be so workable and marketable will in due course as aforesaid give to every seam which promises such a result a proper and sufficient trial. And will at all times actively prosecute and carry on the workings in each seam which shall have been begun to be worked (except such as shall for the time being be found not workable and marketable at a fair profit) until the same shall be thoroughly explored and proved. And will not forsake any levels until all coals therein that are workable and marketable at a fair profit shall have been exhausted: Provided always that the lessees shall not be bound to work or raise any iron ore ironstone or fireclay nor to work any coal or cannel which is not for the time being workable and marketable at a fair profit or which they may be required to leave as herein provided or which shall be necessarily or properly left for purposes of support or protection.

APPENDIX II.

On the Present Legal Position in the matter of Subsidence and Support as affecting (1) Surface and Minerals in Divided Ownership, and (2) the Lands of Statutory Companies.

This important legal question was really the only subject productive of anything like general discussion.

The Paper dealt with two points, the first of which

concerned the relative rights of surface-owners and mineral-owners (including mine-workers).

The general conclusion drawn on page 248 from the cases quoted was not criticised by anybody, but the writer desires the words "either by express words or "necessary implication" added after the words "reserved "to him," in the middle paragraph.

Mr. Thomas Jones drew attention to another case—*Manley* v. *Burne*—the chief lesson to be learnt from which appears to be that the Courts in cases where seams of coal have been worked by different mine-owners will probably regard the last-comer as responsible for damage caused to the surface when no earlier claims in respect of previous workings have been made by the surface-owner.

Mr. Turner also suggested that the adoption of something like mining code clauses in a lease, by which an owner granted the right to a mine-worker to work his minerals, in respect of possible damage to buildings already standing on the surface, was well worth consideration.

On the second subject, that of support to the lands of statutory companies, Mr. Jones opened the discussion with a reference to the Howley Park case. From his remarks it may be gathered that he was of opinion that this case was not of general application, and that the judgment depended upon the fact that the railway company "having bought one or more seams of minerals, "protected themselves by claiming support for those "minerals upon which their railway was placed." It is unfortunate for Mr. Jones' contention that the general censensus of opinion in the mining world, as shown by what has happened in Parliament since the Howley Park case was decided, is against him, and in favour of the

writer's statement that the broad effect of the case to be read from the House of Lords' judgment is that railway and other statutory companies are entitled to the lateral support to their railways or other works afforded by the minerals adjacent to the "code mineral." Whether the works are in tunnel or on the surface, and whether the company has purchased any right of support from the code mineral or not, does not affect the matter.

Mr. Jones tried hard to draw Mr. Page upon this point, but without success.

With regard to Mr. Page's remarks, the writer must confess that although in his mind he really was aware that the railway companies only acquired right of support by stopping the workings and compensating the owner and worker in respect of the whole or part of the code mineral, the Paper reads that the company acquire the freehold.

In every arrangement known to the writer in which the company have acquired such right of support there has been no conveyance of freehold, but in cases where the mineowner could work any considerable area on both sides of the railway, the company have given facilities for drivings to be made through the code mineral to allow the mineral beyond to be worked, but of course such drivings have been and can only be made in such a way as not to interefere with the support of the company's property.

Mr. Page evidently agreed with the general setting out of the way in which the whole question of subsidence and support was understood in 1845. He went on to deal generally with what has happened in Parliament since the Howley Park case was decided. In the last paragraph of his speech he said: "Parliament has

"been asked to extend considerably the area in which "the railway company can prevent working in order "that it might be open to the mineowner certainly to "receive compensation, and it was asked that the rail- "way company should not be allowed to get any com- "pensation at all for any damage which might happen "to their railway by reason of workings outside the "enlarged limit then demanded. The latter request "was rejected by Parliament."

In several instances since the Howley Park case Parliament has granted an extension of the limit of 40 yards set out in Section 78 of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845. For instance, appended are sections from the North Eastern Railway Acts, 1913 and 1914, and the Mansfield Railway Act, 1914.

It may be stated that these sections were obtained by agreement between the colliery companies and the railway company, but they were confirmed by Parliament. The statement that Parliament refused the latter part of the request appears to be absolutely accurate, for it is well known that although in several Private Bills colliery-owners have tried to obtain a provision, as set out by Mr. Page, the effect of which would be to declare that the railway to be constructed, or the old railway to be widened, acquired no right of support whatever, Parliament has so far only seen fit to allow them extension of the statutory distance mentioned in the mineral code, but has declined to do anything further. Remembering the "Bruce and the Spider" story, mineral-owners and workers will no doubt be cheered by Mr. Page's concluding sentence.

From Mr. Rhodes' strong comment it would appear that he, who, as one of our leading engineers in Yorkshire, has had very special opportunity of coming to a

conclusion on the point, is in favour of a change in the general law.

If the mining community of Great Britain come to the same conclusion and decided to go hot and strong for such a change, we may look forward to a memorable fight in Parliament. There are, of course, three ways in which this matter must be regarded:—

(1) From the point of view of the mineral-owner and the mine-worker;
(2) From that of the railway companies; and
(3) From that of the general good of the country.

On the first point it must at once be claimed that the railway companies cannot point in one of the original bargains (whether by arbitration or private purchase), by which they acquired their property, to having paid one farthing as compensation to the owners for the injurious affection to their properties which the necessity to provide the support afforded by mineral lying outside the code mineral would cause.

From the railway companies' point of view it can be argued that the limits fixed by Parliament in the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act and other statutes were deliberate, and that they are fully entitled to take advantage of the legal position into which they have been placed by the Howley Park decision. But on the other hand, Mr. Page discovered the kernel of the matter when he pointed out that the interests of railway companies, mineowners, and workers are so largely identical that war is to be deprecated. Railways need coals and coals need railways.

From the point of view of the general interest, and this is a question which in future is going to be more and more considered in every business transaction, it

would seem that the way out which must be found must be one which will neither prove a great hindrance upon the business of raising minerals, nor upon the equally necessary business of maintaining and running railways.

By the latest precedent—the Butterley section in the Mansfield Railway Act, 1914—there are 400 acres of code mineral per lineal mile of the railway in a seam 1,000 yards deep.

The writer ventures to hazard the opinion that the decision, as to whether such *considerable* areas shall be worked or retained for support, is so large, and the whole matter so important to the country, that it ought not to be left to the unfettered choice of railway companies. It should rather be adjudicated upon by an independent authority appointed for the purpose by Parliament.

North Eastern Railway Act, 1914.

42. For the purposes of the application of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to the works hereunder mentioned the prescribed distance referred to in Section 78 of that Act shall in respect of the lands hereunder referred to be as follows:—

As to prescribed distance under Section 78 of Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

Work.	Parish or other Area.	Number of Lands on Deposited Plans.	Prescribed Distance.
			Yards.
Widening and alteration of Newcastle and Berwick Railway	Urban District of Longbenton	No. 1 and Nos. 8 to 40 inclusive	160
Railway No. 1 ...	Urban District of Longbenton	Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive	130
Widening and alteration of Newcastle and Berwick Railway	Urban District of Longbenton	Nos. 92 98 99 and 106 to 113 inclusive	130
Railway No. 4 ...	Parish of Styrrup	Nos. 10 11 14 15 and 16	150

Mansfield Railway Act, 1914.

For protection of Butterley Company Limited.

23. For the purposes of the application of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to and in respect of the lands acquired by the Company for Railway No. 1 by this Act authorised the prescribed distance referred to in Section 78 of the said Act of 1845 shall be forty yards together with a further distance equal to one half of the depth of the mines or minerals below the surface levels of such lands.

North Eastern Railway Act, 1913.

As to prescribed distance under Section 78 of Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

23. For the purposes of the application of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to and in respect of the lands by this Act authorised to be acquired by the Company in the parish of Longhoughton and in the parish of Chilton respectively the prescribed distance referred to in Section 78 of the said Act of 1845 shall be eighty yards and one hundred yards respectively.

Paper 429.
No. 626.

THE PRINCIPLES AND POSITION OF TOWN PLANNING.

By W. R. DAVIDGE (Fellow).

Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of The Surveyors' Institution, *held on Monday, 10th April*, 1916.

J. Henry Sabin (Member of Council) in the Chair.

It is now more than six years since I had the honour of reading a Paper before The Surveyors' Institution on the subject of Town Planning Systems.

For rather more than six years the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act of 1909 has been part of the law of the land, and there is now some opportunity of forming an opinion of how far the town planning provisions of the Act have, or have not, been justified in actual practice. In speaking of the Act in question, I refer, of course, only to those sections which deal with town planning proper. It is in many respects unfortunate that the closing of insanitary or unhealthy dwellings should so often be ascribed to the Town Planning Act, and so be confused in the public mind with the broader principles of planning and laying out, on approved lines, the land around our great towns and urban districts.

Some apology, perhaps, is necessary for the discussion of such a subject as town planning at the present time, and with many of us the first impression is to say, "Let

"town planning rest! Get on with the war!" It is indeed impossible to do much while this devastating war lasts, but there will undoubtedly, on the termination of the war, be an unprecedented demand for work. This demand will have to be met, and met rapidly. It is essential, therefore, for plans to be ready for such time as they can be carried out, and such plans must be the result of careful thinking and a right understanding of the problems to be faced.

For a couple of years very few new houses have been erected, and even with a diminished civil population there is already very serious congestion, so that in housing alone there is practically certain to come a period of activity unprecedented for many a long year.

Already, too, we have evidence in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Land Settlement for Sailors and Soldiers that after the war there will arise a need for the planning of village communities in all directions, and this is but one phase of the many activities which will come into being on the cessation of hostilities.

There is every need, therefore, to use this period of quiescence in careful investigation and preparation for the near future.

National Characteristics in Town Planning.

Before, however, entering upon the discussion of accepted town planning principles, it is well to realise that the term "town planning," embracing all communities large and small, is a very English one. In the United States and Canada the universal description of the same thing is "city planning," which seems at first even more inappropriate, until it is remembered that in America a community may be a "city" even if it has only 500 people in it.

With us the cities of London and Westminster, and our other cathedral cities, are of so ancient a foundation that it gives us somewhat of a shock to find that many of our Colonial towns have springing up around them scores of such "cities." Melbourne, for instance, is surrounded with numerous growing suburbs, nearly a dozen of which are dignified by the name of "city." So general has the practice become that, by special enactment of the State Government, it is now possible to adopt the name of "city" as soon as the population reaches 20,000.

The term "town planning," however, fairly correctly describes the methods so far adopted in England, as contrasted with the expression "town building" ("*städtebau*" or "*construction des villes*") prevalent on the Continent. In this country, under the Act, our effort is principally directed to planning the land around our towns, and, so far, the architectural or "town building" side has hardly been touched.

This variation in nomenclature expresses in another form the varying ideals and national characteristics of "town planning" or "city planning" as understood in the various countries of the world.

It is well that this divergence of national outlook should be appreciated before we proceed to discuss "accepted principles, by whom accepted, where and "why accepted."

There has in the last six years been an amazing wealth of literature, and such a mass of reports, on various phases of the subject, that it is somewhat difficult to disentangle the exact facts as existent. In Great Britain the creed of town planning may be expressed briefly as "more air, more accessibility, more "attractiveness!" or in other words, health and social

well-being, particularly as applied to the prospective building land around our towns. In conjunction with this there is at the same time, so far as private estates are concerned, a very evident effort, in some cases almost a straining, after the picturesque. In modern garden suburbs, equally with the mediæval town, the effort after picturesque features has secured many charming examples, which are a welcome relief from the drab of the everyday town. The Government housing scheme at Woolwich, built during 1915, is one of the most successful examples in this respect. So far, however, as can at present be seen, the tendency of municipal town-planners under the powers given by the Act is not altogether in the same direction.

Municipal surveyors, as a body, fully appreciate the great possibilities of town planning from the health and amenity point of view, but so far, at any rate, the "picturesque" is entirely in the province of the private owner and his architect, aided or retarded by the jerry-builder.

In Paris the desideratum is more often the spectacular or monumental art of "*construction des villes*" in the grand manner.

In Berlin "*der Städtebau*" represents the same ideal of imposing public buildings, and monumental-looking structures, which are in reality tenement dwellings. As a well-known German professor said in 1910 at the Royal Institute of British Architects' Conference: "What we in Berlin try to do is, at all times and "to the utmost of our power, to *impose* upon the "stranger!"

American cities mostly regard city planning from one of two ideals, either the "civic centre" ideal or the "rapid transit" ideal, both of which our American

cousins would describe as "good business propositions," and business is the key-note of all sound proposals.

Colonial towns are, as is well known, mostly laid out (for the convenience of the surveyors) on north and south lines, with all streets at right angles, and, until quite recently, this tendency has manifested itself in the lay-out of practically all towns which have had to be developed rapidly, generally in the absence of any special natural features.

It has been necessary in nearly all cases to peg out and sell plots of land rapidly, and the Colonial surveyor, in laying out a town, has almost unconsciously come to regard it as "cutting up so many sections," simply and solely "land jobbing." The idea of a community deliberately moulding its own growth to its future needs has so far hardly been realised.

So much for varying national ideals; but when we consider the varying character of the English town itself, we find almost as widely varying views. Liverpool with its docks, and Manchester with its commerce; each has quite different problems from, say, the special problem of London, or of a pleasure resort, such as Bournemouth. The suburban communities too, take Walthamstow for an example, have a problem all their own.

The Need for Town Planning.

One thing that stands out clearly though, in the maze of these different national and local characteristics, is the paramount need for some form of town planning.

Whether one sets out with the purpose of sweeping away slums, or of providing for the future growth; whether one is an enthusiast for parks and open spaces, or merely desirous of the commercial advantages of

rapid transit and business facilities, all nations and nearly all communities are agreed that, if it is reasonable to plan the alterations to a house that one intends to inhabit, it is still more desirable to plan the town and its extension; hence the first general principle which we can all accept is the universally recognised need for town planning.

Our first accepted principle, then, is: A town plan is necessary.

Individuality.

Following on this, however, must come the recognition that such a town plan is not a stock article, but must be made to the measure of the district. National characteristics and aspirations, as we have already seen, have resulted in widely varying national conceptions on the subject of town planning, and localities vary as widely in their views as to development, particularly as to the kind of development which is suitable for their town. A town's plan must be its own.

Community Control.

The English Town Planning Act of 1909 has focused public attention on the subject, but it should be remembered that this Act was long preceded by the Italian, Swedish, and Prussian Town Planning Acts, all of which provide not only for town extensions, and new streets being laid out on the lines prescribed by the municipal authority, but also give the authorities much greater powers of purchase or expropriation.

The one thing, however, which all have in common is the need for community control. No one in this country would, in ordinary circumstances, consent to

the bureaucratic dictation which is so evident in the municipal affairs of Central Europe, but nevertheless some form of community control is essential.

Tendencies in Town Planning.

So far, in English town planning schemes, there has been a growing tendency to draw up legal restrictions which have a negative value only in preserving the amenities of a district. Negative restrictions alone are insufficient.

In the light of the experience of the past six years, that there shall be a powerful constructive expert control, is equally necessary. Some years ago Mr. Paul Waterhouse suggested that there should be appointed to each district throughout the country an architect and surveyor, who should have charge of all constructive design, and whose dictum should be final.

Without going to this length, however, there is no doubt that the surveyors throughout the country already exercise a beneficial control, though the powers given by the various by-laws and building Acts hardly in any instance give control over design.

It is becoming increasingly evident, however, that if the development of our towns under the Town Planning Act of 1909 is to be any advance at all on the current estate development prior to the Act, it will be necessary to have much more control over the design of buildings than is the case in the schemes so far adopted.

The Ruislip-Northwood Scheme (Section 56), it is true, reads as follows:—

> If, having regard to the nature and situation of the site of any building or buildings proposed to be

> erected or altered, or to the character of any buildings erected, or in course of erection, in the neighbourhood of such site, the council are of opinion that the character of the building or buildings proposed to be erected or altered would be injurious to the amenity of the neighbourhood, whether on account of the design or the undue repetition of the design or the materials to be used, the council may require such reasonable alterations to be made in regard to the design or materials as they may think fit, and may require the plans to be amended accordingly.
>
> If any dispute or difference shall arise between the council and any other person as to the requirements of the council under this clause, the same shall be referred to a single arbitrator to be appointed by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the application of the council or such other person.

This is an excellent example which at present, however, stands alone. It is evident, though, that there are many cases in which even this will not go far enough. So far the most successful undertakings are estates in one ownership, in which one architect has had real control of the development, and it seems reasonable to infer that the nearer a municipal town planning scheme gets to this ideal the greater will be the success attained.

Zone System and Commercial Districts.

The division of a district into building zones in which different building regulations apply has not found favour in English practice, although separate districts for buildings of the warehouse or factory class have been adopted at both Ruislip and Birmingham.

From the point of view of protection of property-owners in residential districts, some form of restraint as to the location of commercial buildings is clearly neces-

sary, and, so far as the Act has gone, the constitution of separate areas for factory and commercial purposes has been carried out without difficulty.

As so many of us are aware, however, the real test of such restrictions will be felt in the next generation. With the continual growth and prosperity of a town the commercial area will surely expand, and unless adjacent space is provided for expansion, the business side of the town will necessarily overflow into the residential quarters. In all old centres this alteration of use is continually before our eyes. In New York, within the last few years, business which formerly was done in Twenty-third Street has now moved up as far as Forty-second Street, and an entirely new shopping district created.

Even in London the one time quiet residential Hanover Square is rapidly assuming a commercial character, and the once peaceful quiet of Soho Square has long been broken into by the pickle factory. Such changes are in the nature of things, and however hard and fast the restrictions of a town planning scheme may be drawn, it is evident that unless the plan itself also provides for extension, mere legal restrictions will have no more force than the out-of-date paper restrictions of many one-time high-class residential estates, more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

Provision must therefore be made for the gradual expansion of commercial districts.

The phenomenon of the overflowing of business into the residential areas of a town is constantly before our eyes, but it is curious to note that in nearly all towns, no matter how old, the heart of the business community still has its nucleus in the area of the original settlement.

No matter how Oxford Street or Kensington High Street may flourish, the City of London still holds its own so far as the business community is concerned. The same is true of New York, where the nerve centre is still in the original commercial settlement at one time bounded by Wall Street.

Increased Height of Business Premises.

It is the endeavour to crowd as many office buildings as possible near this commercial centre that has created the "sky-scrapers" of Lower New York.

This tendency towards increased height of buildings in commercial centres is equally noticeable in such cities as Sydney, Melbourne, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and even in comparatively small cities like Regina. There is everywhere a tendency to increased height of business premises.

Control of Building Heights.

The New York authorities have given much consideration to the important question of regulating the height of buildings.

In Lower Manhattan there has for many years been a growing tendency towards the erection of tall "sky-" scrapers," mostly office buildings. The excuse for this has been the limited area available in the older commercial quarter of the city, but the real purpose has in many cases probably been for advertisement purposes. The Woolworth Building at present easily holds the record. When I visited the Woolworth Building I entered the lift, and was carried up by express "elevator" to the fifty-first storey. Then I changed lifts and went up another four storeys—fifty-five storeys in all. If one

adds the basements and ground floor there are actually fifty-eight storeys. As an investment, however, hardly any of these tall buildings pay. Such buildings, too, only add to the existing congestion, and, to emphasise this point, it is stated that if the 10,000 occupants of the Woolworth Building all left off work to go home at one time by the nearest electric railway, it would take the railway's full capacity for twenty-two minutes to get them all away—and this from only one building.

The City of New York is already spending some £73,000,000 in the construction of electric subways, and in the interests both of economy and public health the city has now decided to discourage the erection of buildings above a reasonable height.

In this connection the Report of the Heights of Buildings Commission for New York City gives some interesting information, proving conclusively that the very tall building is not a paying proposition:—

> The cost per cube foot for a sky-scraper is given as 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 1½*d.* (60 to 75 cents), as compared with 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* (40 to 50 cents) per cube foot for a low building of the same class. The loss of space on the ground floor taken up by the 30 or so lifts, and as much more for the necessary lobbies, is even more serious. Ground floor space in such buildings often rents at £4 per square foot ($20), and the loss of something like 4,000 square feet of floor space means an annual loss of £16,000 on this floor alone. A 10-storey building would save two-thirds of this. The loss on the upper floors, due to the space taken up by lifts, &c., also amounts to a surprising total. This means that tall buildings reach a limit beyond which the loss in space on the lower floors more than counterbalances the profit on the upper floors. Every building, according to its shape, size, location, and use, has its economic limit.
>
> Even though a high building may pay a moderate

return as long as it stands alone, and is surrounded only by low buildings, so that all its floors are light and attractive, the result is bound to be very different after it is surrounded by similar buildings, shutting off light and reducing rentals on the lower floors.

In the interests of traffic facilities, public health, and public economy, the height of buildings should be kept within reasonable limits.

It is interesting to note, however, that even in Central New York (Manhattan) the average building height is still only 4·8 storeys. The buildings over 10 storeys constitute only 1·11 per cent. of the total. Out of 92,749 * buildings in Manhattan there are only—

1,048	buildings	over 10	storeys in height.
90	„	17	„
51	„	20	„
9	„	30	„

[*For plan of office buildings, hotels, and stores in Central New York (Manhattan), see plate facing p.* 316.]

Limits of Height.

The *limits of height of buildings* in various cities are at present as under :—

London 80 ft.

Paris In streets less than 40 ft.† wide—Street width + 20 ft.‡
In streets over 40 ft. wide, 58·64 ft. + ¼(width − 40 ft.).

Berlin Maximum 72·2 ft. (22 mètres).

Boston District A, 125 ft., or 2½ times width of street.
District B, 100 ft., or 1¼ times width of street.
(Buildings over 80 ft. only allowed on streets over 64 ft. wide.) Special restriction to 70 ft. on blocks adjoining State House.

* New York Building Census, January 1st, 1913.
† Actually 39·36 feet. ‡ Actually 19·68 feet.

Washington	Pennsylvania Avenue ...	160 feet.
	Other business streets ...	130 feet, or street width + 20 feet.
	Residence streets ...	85 feet; or
	Streets over 70 feet wide...	Street width − 10 ft.
	„ 60 feet to 70 feet...	60 feet.
	„ less than 60 feet...	Street width.
Other American Cities:—		
	Baltimore	175 feet.
	Chicago	200 „
	Los Angeles	150 „
	Salt Lake City	125 „
	Toronto	130 „
New York...	Limit of height of apartment and tenement houses, 1½ times street width.	

The New York Commission recommend the limit of height for all buildings within 100 feet of Fifth Avenue to be 125 feet, and that the general restriction for residential districts should be 1½ times street width, *i.e.*, for 60-ft. streets height would be 90 feet, and for business streets 2 times street width with maximum of 300 feet.

A number of American cities, including Baltimore, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Los Angeles, have in recent years established separate residential and industrial districts.

Limitation of Houses per Acre.

In England, although land values in our towns have reached a considerable height, there has been no great demand for very tall buildings, and it is probable that the present height limits, where established, are sufficient to check this tendency.

The limitation of the number of houses per acre has, however, been enthusiastically taken up in this country. The effect of such a limitation must be at least twofold.

It tends first to spread the town, and consequently the values, over a larger area, and by restricting the use to which land is put must to that extent decrease the value per acre of land which is already ripe for building. At the same time it will tend to give a corresponding increase of value to land further from the town. Its effect on the already over-built city areas cannot fail to be beneficial, for by fixing a standard of suburban development—a high standard of amenity, and a comparatively low standard of price, it will be financially impracticable to force up values in the built-up areas above a reasonable limit, and for the same reason it will not pay to unduly increase the congestion of building.

The difficulties of fixing a suitable "land unit" are, however, considerable, and both the Ruislip and Birmingham systems are worthy of study in this respect.

Twelve houses to the acre is a reasonable maximum, but where land is already being developed for cottage property, as many as eighteen to twenty houses per acre have been allowed in the case of the first two Birmingham schemes. Unless the whole adjoining area is town planned, however, there is some risk of injustice to the owners on the outskirts of the scheme. In any case it is evident that some discretionary power to exceed the limit in particular cases or particular parts of an estate will certainly be taken in practice.

Given common-sense, however, in both the landowner and the municipality, no difficulty should arise in administering an admittedly difficult point.

In some of our colonies, notably in Queensland and in New Zealand, there has for many years been a statutory limitation of the minimum size of plot which can be bought or sold, and in both colonies this has been fixed at 16 perches or 1-10th of an acre.

This practical limitation of 10 plots to the acre has, however, been largely dictated by land registry considerations, and there is no restriction on the number of buildings per acre. In the Colonies, where nearly every house has its quarter acre, the need has not yet been felt for restriction, but it is remarkable how, even in the Colonies, all large blocks are continually being subdivided into smaller and smaller parcels.

The Causes of Development.

Influence of Geographical Position.

There is a reason for most things, and not least, for the position of towns where they exist. In most cases the community has grown up either because of some natural advantage—the possession of a coal mine, or a well, or a spring, or a ford across a river, or a hill for defensive purposes, or because of its position at a road, junction, or along some important line of route.

The commercial success of the town is no less dependent upon a continuation of these conditions. The weekly market perhaps attracts business; the opening of a factory or a new industry brings an influx of people, but the causes which operate to bring about this prosperity are deep set in the natural, geographical, and strategical position of the town.

Private residents will not be attracted to a town which is a blot on the landscape, and businesses will not come unless there is business to be done. Any town plan, therefore, for the development of a town must aim first at making the utmost of all such natural and geographical advantages, and then at guiding the development into the most advantageous lines for the benefit of the town and its residents.

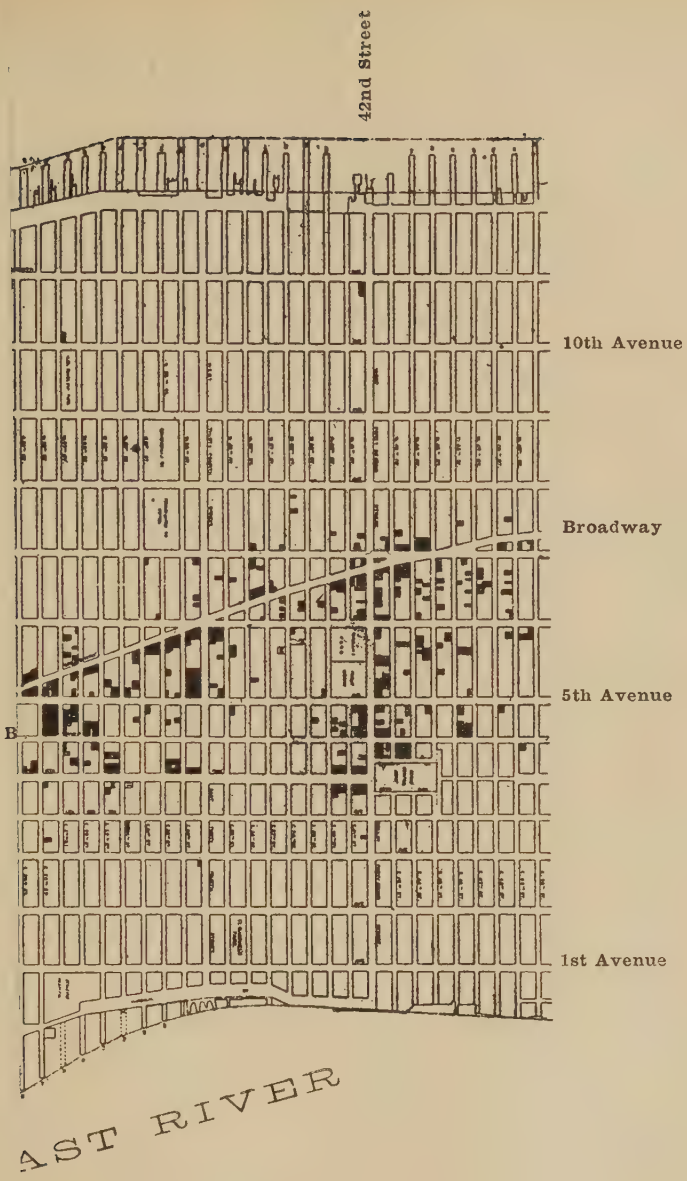
Transit Facilities.

The provision of efficient and up-to-date means of transit is one of the most important items in the development of towns; yet strange as it may appear, this all essential detail is omitted from the calculations of many would-be town-planners.

On more than one occasion during my recent visit to the Colonies I was asked to advise as to the lay-out of estates or townships many miles away from any existing community, with no special *raison d'être* of their own, and which under hardly any circumstances could become self-supporting and self-contained. It is evident that, in the absence of any special commercial or natural advantages, or of facilities for easy communication with existing centres, a community cannot expect development.

It must not be thought from this that any new "garden cities" cannot be created, but they can only be successfully created if they can secure enough commerce or industry to make them self-supporting, or if they are linked up to existing communities by easy and rapid transit of some description, so that the new community can serve either as a branch industry or as a health resort or dormitory to one or more existing towns. Rapid transit, therefore, is all important to the success of any town.

In America, where distances are so immense, the transit question inevitably bulks largely, but especially in recent years American towns have given more and more attention to the problem of the quick distribution of passengers from the outlying districts to and from the central or business portions of a town.



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"Rapid transit" is therefore one of the first considerations of our American cousins in considering the problem of town development, and it is indeed strange that we in this country are only dimly beginning to realise this in our struggles after new and improved arterial roads. Main roads and motor traffic are, however, only one part of the problem. The sacred rights of railways will soon have to be considered, and already, in America, many experts are giving their attention to the solution of the transit problem as a whole.

Rapid Transit.

One of the most useful investigations in this direction, and one which has been of great service as an example to other towns, was that made by the Philadelphia Transit Commisssioner in 1913, and his report gives a most exhaustive and comprehensive survey of the transit problem so far as Philadelphia is concerned.

Special study has been given to the transit question in the United States generally, and especially of its effect on town development.

It is naturally found that property in the neighbourhood of a "rapid transit line" develops more rapidly than other parts of the town, and if only one such line exists, it will naturally absorb the greater part of the normal growth of the town.

The question of the amount of traffic to justify the construction of a tube railway or tramway subway will depend upon local geographical and commercial conditions, but it is a curious fact that, so far as this country is concerned, no town with a population of less than half a million has ventured to introduce a tube railway or electric "rapid transit" line.

On various parts of the Continent there have been running for some years now a combination of electric light railway and tramway which may have far-reaching results. Many of these are apparently ordinary tram-cars and trailers so long as they are in the town, but as soon as they reach the outskirts they travel on a special track of their own. With stops five miles or so apart an average speed of upwards of thirty miles an hour is easily obtained. This system has already proved of great value in bringing passengers and country produce into the cities, and would be of great service in distributing populations if its use were more widely practised.

Trams on special tracks of this description are to be seen in the outskirts of Sydney, and also, of course, in many parts of Holland, though in both these cases the stops are too frequent to obtain the full use of rapid transit facilities.

A most concise and comprehensive report on "The "Passenger Transportation Problem" has recently been issued by the General Manager of the Manchester Corporation Tramways, and forms an excellent summary of what has so far been achieved in this direction in America and the principal cities of the Continent.

There is, however, still a wide field for investigation as to the methods of transit most suitable for particular localities, and it is clearly not possible to do more than generalise one or two principles upon which most authorities are agreed :—

(1) Electric "subways" or tube railways can only be commercially successful where the traffic is large and constant. Sub-surface railways are therefore only suitable for communities with a population of over half a million or more.

Overhead railways are almost equally costly as tubes, and by reason of their noise and ugliness are generally regarded as unsuitable to English conditions.

(2) Tramways and motor omnibuses are of more service when run in conjunction with rapid transit lines. In Boston, U.S.A., tramway subways, somewhat similar to that under Kingsway, have been in operation for some years, but owing to its narrow streets and congested site, the problem in Boston is a very special one.

(3) Special tracks should, if possible, be provided for tramways, particularly outside the built-up areas. Special tramway tracks on wooden sleepers laid in grass have been very successful in many parts of the Continent, and they are now being introduced in the new arterial roads recently constructed in the outskirts of Liverpool.

Arterial Roads.

For many people town planning begins and ends with the planning of roads, and there can be no gainsaying that the main roads into and out of a town are the skeleton on which the plan will hang together. They may, in some instances, be the "bones of con-" tention," but all will be in agreement with the general principle of fixing the routes needed for new main roads, including, of course, reasonable circumferential and cross-roads. The routes for arterial roads should be laid down at an early stage in the town plan, and definitely secured or sterilised from other uses.

It is remarkable how many of our large towns are now considering this problem of arterial roads. There is evident, too, in this country a general tendency towards circular or "ring roads" in addition to radial routes, which, however, must always take the bulk of the traffic.

Liverpool has already constructed a fine circumferential boulevard.

Birmingham has prepared a scheme showing a circumferential road 100 feet wide practically encircling the city.

The London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade has also given very considerable attention to this matter, and the conferences of municipal authorities in Greater London have, with the assistance of this Institution and other professional bodies, at last agreed upon a comprehensive scheme of main arterial and circumferential roads for Greater London, the total length of the proposed roads approximating a hundred miles.

The financing of the proposals, where so many authorities are concerned, is, however, a difficult matter, and the signs all seem to point to the necessity for making main roads a national matter.

In most other countries "*routes nationales*" have long been an accomplished fact, and the importance of the national point of view must not be lost sight of.

The Road Board established by the Government for this purpose is a recognition of this principle, and it is to be hoped that in the stress of these stormy times the principle of national responsibility for the "king's high-"way" will continue to be maintained. Main roads are the property of the nation and should be a national matter.

Roads and Road Widths.

Much discussion and many conferences during the past six years have taken place on the question of road widths and construction, especially perhaps as to the allocation of space for various classes of traffic.

The general principles arrived at may, I think, be reasonably summarised as follows:—

To secure easy and rapid transit—

(1) *Classification of roads is desirable.*

(2) *Provision for fast and slow traffic* (*fast traffic should not have to slow up for cross-traffic*), *and separate tracks for tramways.*

(3) *Sufficient width of roadway for the traffic, but not too wide to be maintained.*

(4) *Sufficient width between buildings for all future purposes.*

To secure the amenity of the highway—

(1) Good views from the road—preserving view points.

(2) Good views of the road—trees, but not too thickly planted.

(3) Pleasant walks alongside the road—grass and trees where possible.

(4) Pleasant halts by the way—an occasional village green or open space.

It should be borne in mind that estate development is not necessarily an object of main roads.

And in the lay-out of estates the principles laid down in my Paper at this Institution six years ago still hold good, viz.:—

(1) Main routes must take the direction required by the traffic and contour of the ground, directness being a first essential;

(2) Geometrical planning is not necessarily satisfactory however pretty on plan;

(3) Long straight streets, when adopted, should have a definite motive or terminal feature;

(4) Slight curves or irregularities in frontage lines and building lines may often be adopted with advantage, especially in tree-planted streets;

(5) Line of sight should in most cases be restricted within reasonable limits.

Relaxation of By-laws.

A very important point on which most people are now agreed is, that while it is desirable to have a minimum distance between the building lines, a hard-and-fast by-law width is undesirable whether it be 40 feet or 50 feet (or 66 feet as in the Colonies).

The power to fix building lines is important.

The width of macadam or roadway paving provided should be dictated by the use to which the street is put.

In residential streets the remaining width available may reasonably be devoted to grass margins and tree planting.

The relaxation of by-laws, allowed by the Act to be introduced into town planning schemes, may also in some cases be usefully applied to the by-laws dealing with buildings. The by-law, for instance, requiring

party-walls to be carried above the roof, might in most cases reasonably be waived, and there is also something to be said for the suggestion that in country districts wooden buildings might be permitted subject to reasonable restrictions. Even under the London Building Act it is possible to build a wooden house provided it is 30 feet from the adjoining property or any other building, and it should be at least possible to do the same in the country.

Internal Improvements.

For some years now it has been felt that there should be some means of extending the principles of the Town Planning Act to the internal or built up area of towns, but many difficulties confront us in this direction, and it is probable that for some years to come internal street improvements will have to be the subject of special enactment in each case.

Some extension to the whole country of the principles of the Metropolitan Paving Act, 1817 (Michael Angelo Taylor's Act), by which local authorities in London can by simple resolution purchase land for street improvement, would undoubtedly greatly simplify the procedure of local authorities.

Compulsory Town Planning.

Another point which has been much discussed is as to the desirability or possibility of making town planning compulsory, and it is probable that all will be agreed that the time has not yet come for compulsory town planning.

In Massachusetts and other States the appointment

of a town planning board is compulsory for all towns with a population of over 10,000.

In Canada the Nova Scotia Town Planning Act, passed in April, 1915, makes town planning compulsory for the whole of Nova Scotia, and this experiment will be watched with interest.

Progress in the Colonies and India.

The other Canadian provinces which have adopted special town planning Acts are New Brunswick and Alberta in 1912. It is probable that the remaining provinces will shortly follow suit, and the same may be said of the various Australian States and the New Zealand Government.

In India the Bombay Government has already led the way in this respect.

The Slum Problem.

The encouragement of the community sense has been much more in vogue in the United States than in this country. In the great cities of the States an energetic campaign is carried on for the encouragement of the civic spirit, of a proper pride in one's town; and in many cities, such as Chicago, this feeling finds its outlet in the endeavour to secure not only a great civic centre for the city as a whole, but "neighbourhood centres."

Great Britain has grown and prospered under the system of ecclesiastical parishes, and it is difficult for an Englishman to realise the difficulties which other countries labour under where they have not had the advantage of organisation in parishes and parish centres.

To deal with the slum problem and the abolition of

slums, very intimate and constant study of the problem is necessitated. In Chicago, for instance, where the study of slums has been reduced to a science, observations over a large number of city blocks show a constant fluctuation in the character of the inmates. Galicians give place to Russians, and Russians to Italians. Whole districts change from poverty to comfort, or from well-to-do districts to squalid tenements, but all these changes can be traced by careful study to a direct relation between cause and effect.

American Ideals.

American city planning may be divided into four phases:—

(1) Rapid transit (already touched upon), which may be described as the engineer's ideal.

(2) The civic centre, which may be described as the architect's ideal.

(3) The provision of diagonal avenues and parkways.

(4) The provision and linking up of parks, and the scientific distribution of children's playgrounds.

The Civic Centre.

The value of magnificent monumental buildings, in encouraging a sense of civic pride, is everywhere appreciated, and this, no doubt, is the reason for the American thirst for civic centres. The idea of an architectural conception or ideal, however, is unfortunately in most cases limited to monumental enterprises of this type which are little likely to be carried into effect, and the cost of which would be almost pro-

hibitive. It is strange that such an eminently practical people as the American should devote so large a portion of their "city planning" programme to the provision of these costly civic centres, while allowing miles on miles of rectangular blocks and hundreds of five-storey tenements to be built in all directions without a murmur. Business centres and subsidiary centres will nevertheless form themselves in every town.

Diagonal Avenues and Parkways.

It is a remarkable commentary on the rectangular block system of development everywhere to be found in the United States that, almost without exception, planning commissions are reporting in favour of the construction of new diagonal avenues across the rectangular system to provide access in a radial direction to and from the centre or business portions of the various cities.

The rectangular system of lay-out has generally proved quite satisfactory so long as the town remains of limited size, but once the town develops beyond the original square mile or so some form of diagonal communication becomes a necessity, and the improvement plans that are being prepared by practically all American cities are realising this essential point.

Philadelphia has already spent some millions on the "Fairmount Parkway," which is nothing more or less than a diagonal of this description.

Mr. Burnham's well-known plans for Chicago provided for several diagonal avenues of this description radiating from the proposed civic centre and city hall.

The improvement plans of Brooklyn and scores of other cities in the States, and even so far afield as

Santiago in Chili, all show the now generally appreciated need for diagonal routes.

The Linking up of Parks.

The linking up of parks by a system of parkways, or tree-lined avenues, is also a well-recognised part of American city planning.

The South Park system of Chicago is an excellent example of what can be done in this direction; but Minneapolis, Kansas City, and many others, are all examples of the same tendency. In fact, there is a danger that the new fashion of city will be almost as stereotyped as the old.

Provision of New Parks.

Special Assessment Principles.

The need for parks in the outskirts to provide for the growth which must come is everywhere realised, and during the last few years there has grown up a system of acquiring such parks for the public by means of a special rate or levy made by the Park Commissioners on all land in the neighbourhood, the value of which will be improved by the presence of the park. In this way many large areas have already been secured at Kansas City, Minneapolis, and elsewhere at little or no direct cost to the ratepayers, and it has been found in practice that the betterment in value of the property in the neighbourhood of the park more than recoups the owners for the small special rate they are asked to pay.

From 50 to 100 years ago London provided itself with a considerable number of new parks in the ring of

open land just outside the built-up area, and it is due to the foresight of our predecessors that we possess such parks as Regent's Park, Battersea Park, Victoria Park, and many others, all now embedded deeply in a sea of bricks and mortar. It is noteworthy that most of these parks were in those days provided at Government expense.

We may well ask ourselves whether we should not now be securing further and larger breathing spaces around the built-up area of all our large towns, and we might, perhaps, at the same time take a leaf out of modern American practice in order to relieve the rate-payers from any unnecessary burden.

The Preservation of River Banks and View Points.

In America it is now a well-recognised practice that river banks and valleys should as far as possible be preserved for park purposes, and that view points and hill-tops should be similarly preserved.

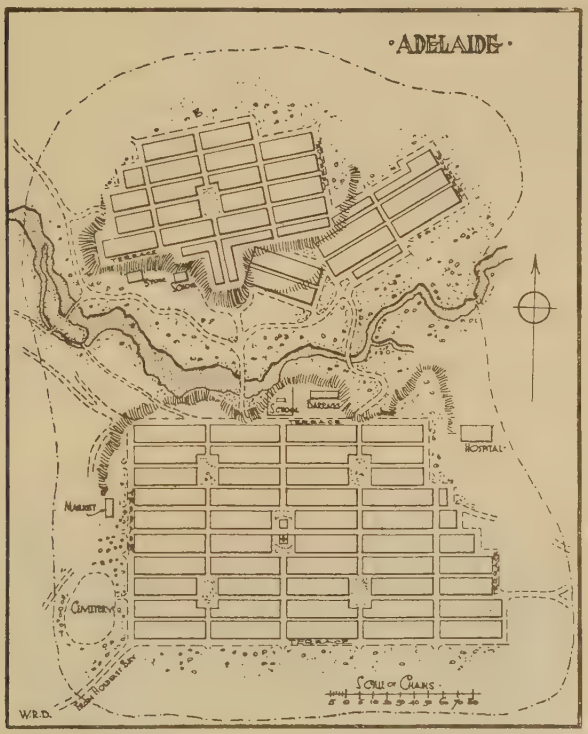
Such a course is desirable not only from the point of view of amenity, but to secure the stream from contamination, and, at the same time, utilise land which in ordinary circumstances would be unsuitable for building purposes.

The Example of New Zealand.

In New Zealand there has been on the statute book for many years a law that the banks of all streams and rivers shall be reserved for a width of a chain or half a chain in width, and a special Government department has been set up to deal with natural beauty spots or "scenic reserves."

This but follows the still broader example set by

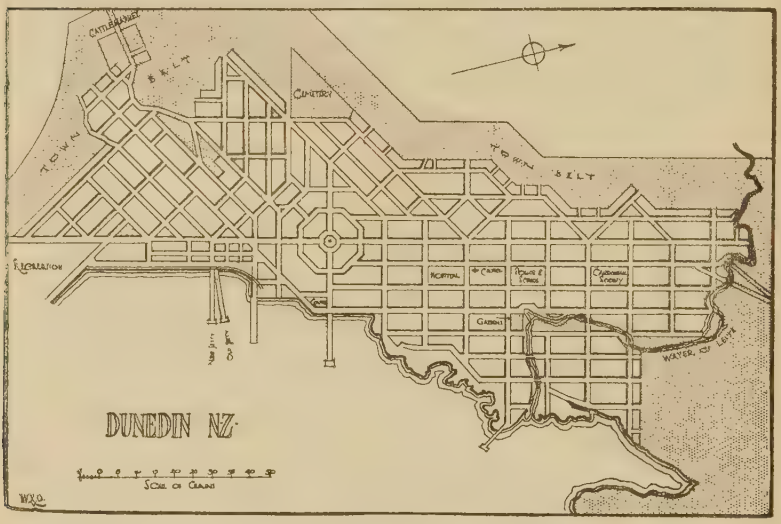
several of the early New Zealand towns in entirely surrounding the township with a broad belt of town-lands half a mile or so in width. The example of the park lands at Adelaide is, of course, well known, but it is not so generally known that Christchurch, Wellington,



New Plymouth, Dunedin, and other towns in New Zealand, were provided with a similar "town belt," and in several instances these park lands still remain the property of the town. In most New Zealand towns plots of land are also set aside for education endowment and other public purposes.

The question of municipal or state land purchase on a large scale has unfortunately in the past been made a

political one, but from the national point of view it is worth while to consider whether it would not be well



VIEW OF TOWN BELT, DUNEDIN, N.Z.

that large areas of land around all towns should be acquired for future public use, for agricultural purposes,

the training of large masses of troops for defensive purposes, and for public health and recreation.

Street Planting.

Not only is it necessary to preserve the hill-tops and valleys and other natural beauties, but as far as possible the amenities of town life.

In most communities there is a considerable proportion of the population which enjoys reducing everything to a dull level of ugliness, and seems almost to take a delight in removing everything in the nature of a tree or shrub.

The maintenance of trees and grass is always a troublesome question in England, especially in the neighbourhood of our manufacturing centres; but in America, although they have equally busy manufacturing districts, it seems quite easy to dispense with forecourt fences and to throw open stretches of greensward right up to the house itself. Such a town as Rochester, U.S.A., or Detroit, for instance, where thousands of motor cars are manufactured every year, despite the absence of fences there is abundance of grass and trees, and nothing can surpass such towns as Los Angeles and other towns of the West and Middle West in this respect.

Public opinion is all in favour of freedom, and no one thinks of doing damage to either trees or grass.

The way in which trees are ruthlessly cut down in this country whenever an estate is developed still leaves room for education, and the same process of destruction takes place wherever our countrymen settle. It would be a good thing if a licence had to be obtained from the

local authority before cutting down any tree of over twenty years' growth, but this is a reform which has yet to come.

Control of Advertisement Hoardings, &c.

The control of street advertisements and hoardings comes within the powers given under the Town Planning Act, and here, too, public opinion is coming round to the view that advertisements need not necessarily be ugly.

They very often are, it is true; but this is more often due to want of thought than deliberate intention to offend. Too often the landscape along our railway routes and main roads is stamped for ever in our memories with "Potts' Pink Pills," or "Biles' Bilious Beans," writ large in the foreground. Such monstrosities ought for ever to consign these goods to perdition, but short of this, all such advertisements should be subject to annual licence by the local authority, and a good stiff licence fee per square foot.

Progress under the Act.

Some impatience has been manifested in various quarters at the slow-moving machinery set up under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, under which a town planning scheme takes years from the time of its inception to the date of its final approval.

In the six years that have elapsed since the Act was passed, some 132 municipal town planning proposals have been before the Local Government Board in England, and 19 in Scotland, but so far only 5 schemes have been finally approved. The position at 31st December, 1915, was as follows:—

England and Wales.	No. of Schemes.	No. of Local Authorities.	Area of Schemes.
			Acres.
Schemes finally approved	5	4	10,265
Schemes submitted to Local Government Board for approval	4	4	4,058
Schemes authorised to be prepared	112	78	180,498
Applications made for authority to prepare town planning schemes	11	10	38,508
	132	91 (net)	233,329

Note.—Preliminary notices for other schemes have been served by about 30 local authorities.

At first sight one is inclined to regard this as a poor result for so much work. If the schemes are to be used to provide work after the war, it will be necessary to expedite their progress. Some further simplification of procedure appears to be necessary, but it is well that such an important matter as laying down the future of our towns should not be rushed through in a few months. It is a work which needs both experience and knowledge—experience of the needs and knowledge of the possibilities of the particular town, as well as a broad understanding of what has elsewhere been achieved. A summary of the town planning schemes in progress is given in the Appendix.

The Civic Survey.

The establishment of tentative experiments in civic survey work for particular areas has revealed, to some extent, the mass of preliminary information and statistical data necessary to a full understanding of the problem.

In few, if any, cases is it possible for a man to grasp the details of the many-sided issues which beset the problem of town planning, and the civic survey is an attempt to bring together and collate the whole of the available information in a graphic form which will appeal not only to the professional town-planner, but to the members of municipal councils and others who often have not the time to properly study the problems affecting their town.

The heads under which such information is most profitably grouped may be taken as—

(1) The site ... (*a*) Topography;
(*b*) History;

(2) The industries (*c*) Growth of commerce;
(*d*) Causes and direction of growth;

(3) The transit ... (*e*) Traffic requirements — origin and directions;
(*f*) Water traffic, railway traffic, road traffic;

(4) The enjoyment of life—
(*g*) Health requirements, water, sanitation, fire prevention;
(*h*) Amenities, architecture, parks and playgrounds;

and last, but not least—

(5) Financial considerations—
(*i*) Land value and property;
(*j*) Rating, taxation, and loans.

It may seem to some that this covers almost as wide a field as the examinations of The Surveyors' Institution. If so, it is a tribute to the skill and forethought of those who have planned The Institution's examinations to

embrace the many-sided activities of our many-sided profession.

Conclusion.

In matters of town planning, however, we must realise that to foresee and provide for the whole future growth of our towns is not one man's job, but many.

Every profession and every business has a right to be heard, and the plan itself must be the result of whole-hearted co-operation between the surveyor, the engineer, and the architect.

In the town plan an attractive site is of little good without proper means of communication and efficient buildings.

The most perfect of communications by rail, by road, or by water, will be unsatisfactory unless the site is wisely chosen, properly surveyed, properly drained, and properly built.

The most attractive design or grouping of buildings will be of no avail unless the site is first of all suitable, the roads are properly graded, and the means of communication the very best that can be obtained.

Co-operation, therefore, between the professions is necessary from the earliest stages of a town planning scheme, and so far as this Institution is concerned, we can rely upon its willingness to do its share in co-operation with the architect and the engineer in the important work of planning the future of our towns.

APPENDIX.

Summary of Town Planning Schemes in Progress, March 31, 1916.

District.	Area of Schemes.	—
England and Wales.	Acres.	
Acton U. D.	1,093	Preliminary notices served.
Allerton U. D.	—	Now incorporated with Liverpool.
Barnes U. D.	—	Preliminary notices served.
Barnet U. D.	2,213	Authority to prepare granted.
Barrow-in-Furness B. ...	560	do. do.
Barry U. D.	—	Preliminary notices served.
Beckenham U. D. ... (*a*)	1,475	Authority to prepare granted.
do. ... (*b*)	203	do. do.
Bentley with Arksey U. D.	5,067	do. do.
Birkenhead B.	166	do. do.
do.	—	Preliminary notices served in respect of three other areas.
Birmingham City—		
do. (Quinton and Harborne)	2,320	*Scheme approved* May, 1913.
do. (East Birmingham)	1,442	*Scheme approved* Aug., 1913.
do. (North Yardley) ...	3,173	Scheme submitted to L. G. B.
do. South Birmingham	8,267	Authority to prepare granted.
Blackburn B.	887	do. do.
Bournemouth B. ... (*a*)	202	do. do.
do. ... (*b*)	223	do. do.
Bredbury and Romiley U. D. (*a*)	3,986	Application made for authority to prepare.
do. do. (*b*)	164	do. do.
Bridlington B.	2,730	Authority to prepare granted.
Carshalton U. D.	2,320	do. do.
Cheadle and Gatley U. D.	471	do. do.
Chesterfield B.	64	Scheme submitted to L. G. B.
do.	—	Preliminary notices served in respect of further area.

District.	Area of Schemes.	—
England and Wales— (*continued*).	Acres.	
Chiswick U. D.	—	Preliminary notices served.
Chorley B.	—	do. do.
Colne B.	876	Authority to prepare granted.
Coventry B.	—	Preliminary notices served.
Croydon B....	805	Authority to prepare granted.
Derby B.	—	Preliminary notices served.
Doncaster R. D.—		
do. (Askern)	5,168	Authority to prepare granted.
do. (Carcroft)	3,560	do. do.
do. (Armthorpe) ...	4,560	Preliminary notices served.
Earsdon U. D.	4,574	Application made for authority to prepare.
Eastry R. D.	—	Preliminary notices served.
Edmonton U. D.	1,487	Authority to prepare granted.
Ellesmere Port and Whitby U. D.	3,539	do. do.
Esher and the Dittons U.D.	1,643	do. do.
Finchley U. D.	1,044	do. do.
do.	—	Preliminary notices served in respect of further area.
Grays Thurrock U. D. ...	2,374	Authority to prepare granted.
Great Grimsby B.	—	Preliminary stages in respect of 3 areas.
Grimsby R. D.	5,700	Authority to prepare granted.
Great Yarmouth B. ...	1,640	do. do.
Hale U. D.	1,010	do. do.
Halesowen R. D.	650	do. do.
Halifax B. ... ... (*a*)	877	do. do.
do. ... ... (*b*)	749	do. do.
do. ... ... (*c*)	655	do. do.
Ham U. D.	976	do. do.
Hanwell U. D.	198	do. do.
Harrow-on-the-Hill U. D.	1,592	do. do.
Hayes U. D.	—	Preliminary notices served.
Hazel Grove and Bramhall U.D.	1,728	Authority to prepare granted.
Hendon R. D.	5,743	do. do.
Hendon U. D.	5,113	do. do.
do.	—	Preliminary notices served in respect of further area.
Heston and Isleworth U. D.	5,547	Authority to prepare granted.

District.	Area of Schemes.	—
ENGLAND AND WALES— (*continued*).	Acres.	
Honiton R. D.		
(Salcombe Regis) (*a*)	325	Authority to prepare granted.
do. do. (*b*)	650	do. do.
Huddersfield B.—		
do. (Lindley & Egerton)	310	do. do.
do. (Birkby)	1,071	do. do.
do. (Fartown)	913	do. do.
Hull, City of Kingston-upon-	913	do. do.
Hunslet R. D.—		
do. (Templenewsam) ...	410	Scheme submitted to L. G. B. for approval.
do. (Oulton with Woodlesford)	1,100	Preliminary stages.
Leeds City—		
do. (Buckingham House)	6	Authority to prepare granted.
do. (Harehills, Roundhay, & Crossgates)	2,278	do. do.
do. (Osmondthorpe) ...	895	do. do.
do. (Gledhow)... ...	852	do. do.
Lincoln City	207	do. do.
Little Hulton U. D. ...	1,414	do. do.
Little Woolton U. D. ...	—	*See* Liverpool.
Liverpool City ... (*a*)	88	Authority to prepare granted.
do. ... ... (*b*)	1,177	do. do.
do. (Allerton)	1,204	do. do.
do. (Little Woolton) ...	420	do. do.
do. (Much Woolton) ...	993	do. do.
Longbenton U. D.... ...	2,777	do. do.
Luton B.	4,266	do. do.
Manchester City ... (*a*)	3,231	do. do.
do. ... (*b*)	5,269	do. do.
do. ... (*c*)	186	do. do.
do. ... (*d*)	86	do. do.
Mansfield B.	3,318	do. do.
Merton and Morden U. D.	2,930	do. do.
Middlesbrough B.	1,200	Preliminary notices served.
Middleton B.	300	Alkrington (owners') scheme.
Much Woolton U. D. ...	—	*See* Liverpool.
Neath B.	270	Authority to prepare granted.
Nelson B.	1,325	do. do.
Neston and Parkgate U. D.	3,258	do. do.

District.	Area of Schemes.	—
England and Wales— (*continued*).	Acres.	
Newcastle-on-Tyne City—		Authority to prepare granted.
do (Craghall Dene) ...	53	do. do.
do. (Eastern District)	1,265	do. do.
do. (Western District)	2,503	Preliminary stages.
Newport (Mon.) B. (*a*)	120	Authority to prepare granted.
do. ... (*b*)	80	do. do.
do. ... (*c*)	784	do. do.
Newton-in-Makerfield U.D.	2,518	do. do.
North Bromsgrove U. D....	554	*Scheme approved* Dec., 1915.
Nottingham B.	514	Authority to prepare granted.
Oldbury U. D. ... (*a*)	1,763	do. do.
do. ... ... (*b*)	137	do. do.
Oldham B.	1,600	Preliminary stages.
Otley U. D....	411	Scheme submitted to L. G. B. for approval.
Prestwich U. D.	1,800	Authority to prepare granted.
Ramsgate B.	—	Preliminary notices served.
Richmond (Surrey) B. ...	514	Authority to prepare granted.
Reigate B.	—	Preliminary notices served.
Rochdale B. ... (*a*)	43	*Scheme approved* Jan. 1915.
do. ... (*b*)	1,576	Authority to prepare granted.
Rotherham R. D. ... (*a*)	1,112	do. do.
do. ... (*b*)	1,180	do. do.
Ruislip-Northwood U. D. (*a*)	5,906	*Scheme approved* Sept., 1914.
do. ... (*b*)	626	Authority to prepare granted.
Salford B.	2,290	Application made to L. G. B. for authority to prepare.
Scarborough B.	40	Authority to prepare granted.
Seaton Delaval U. D. ...	2,451	do. do.
Sheffield City ... (*a*)	1,619	do. do.
do. ... ... (*b*)	1,364	do. do.
do. ... ... (*c*)	624	do. do.
do. ... ... (*d*)	488	do. do.
do. ... ... (*e*)	97	do. do.
do. 5 other schemes	4,901	Preliminary stages.
Shrewsbury B.	—	Preliminary notices served.
Sidmouth U. D.	1,236	Authority to prepare granted.
Southend-on-Sea B.— ...		
do. (North-Western) ...	2,998	do. do.
do. (Wick Estate) ...	268	do. do.
do. (Chalkwell Estate)	62	do. do.

District.	Area of Schemes.	—
ENGLAND AND WALES— (*continued*).	Acres.	
Southgate U. D.	2,980	Application made to L. G. B. for authority to prepare.
Southport B.	2,848	Authority to prepare granted.
South Shields B. ... (*a*)	2,454	Application made to L. G. B. for authority to prepare.
do. ... (*b*)	1,192	Preliminary notices served.
Stockport B.	1,044	Authority to prepare granted.
Stoke-on-Trent B. (*a*)	83	do. do.
do. ... (*b*)	800	Preliminary stages.
Surbiton U. D.	1,553	Authority to prepare granted.
Sutton Coldfield B. ...	6,378	do. do.
Tadcaster R. D.	4,400	Preliminary notices served.
Twickenham U. D. ...	1,860	Authority to prepare granted.
Tynemouth B.	945	do. do.
Wallasey B. ... (*a*)	1,170	do. do.
do. ... ... (*b*)	6	do. do.
do. ... ... (*c*)	14	do. do.
do. ... ... (*d*)	266	do. do.
Wallsend B.	1,105	do. do.
Walthamstow U. D. ...	1,530	do. do.
Warrington B.	1,475	do. do.
Warrington R. D. ...	—	Preliminary notices served.
Wembley U. D.	—	do. do.
West Hartlepool B. ...	5,332	Application made to L. G. B. for authority to prepare.
Whitley and Monkseaton R. D.	1,497	Authority to prepare granted.
Willesden U. D.	1,301	Preliminary notices served.
Wirral R. D.—		
do. (Prenton, &c.) ...	2,880	Authority to prepare granted.
do. (Heswall, &c.) ...	3,431	do. do.
do. (Bidston, &c.) ...	4,243	do. do.
do. (Great Sutton, &c.)	5,742	do. do
do. (Frankby, &c.) ...	3,705	do. do.
Wood Green U. D. ...	—	Preliminary notices served.
Wrexham B.	813	Authority to prepare granted.
Wrexham R. D. ... (*a*)	4,096	do. do.
do. ... ... (*b*)	1,635	do. do.
do. ... ... (*c*)	2,251	Application made to L. G. B. for authority to prepare.
York City	2,844	Authority to prepare granted.

District.		Area of Schemes.	—
SCOTLAND.		Acres.	
Ayr B.		221	Authority to prepare granted.
Buckhaven, Methil and Innerleven B.	(*a*)	210	do. do.
do. outside area	(*b*)	1,880	do. do.
Clydebank B. ...	(*a*)	1,424	Application made to L. G. B. for authority to prepare.
do. outside area	(*b*)	1,256	do. do.
Dumbarton B.		1,991	do. do.
Dundee City ...	(*a*)	143	Authority to prepare granted.
do.	(*b*)	100	do. do.
do.	(*c*)	49	do. do.
Dunfermline City ...	...	4,810	do. do.
Edinburgh City ...	...	—	do. do.
Glasgow City ...	...	3,830	Application made to L. G. B. for authority to prepare.
Kirkcaldy B. ...	...	214	Authority to prepare granted.
Lanarkshire—			
(Middle Ward) ...	(*a*)	900	Application made to L. G. B.
do.	(*b*)	362	Authority to prepare granted.
do.	(*c*)	996	do. do.
do.	(*d*)	5,616	Application made to L. G. B.
Milngarvie B. ...	(*a*)	340	do. do.
do. outside area	(*b*)	1,083	do. do.
Musselburgh B. ...	...	1,144	do. do.
Renfrew County ...	...	—	Application made to L. G. B. for authority to prepare.
Rutherglen B. ...	...	686	Application made to L. G. B.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. E. W. Rushworth (Member of Council) said he had great pleasure in asking them to pass a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Davidge for his admirable Paper. It was usual when a Member proposed a vote of thanks for him to enter into some discussion of the Paper, and he was sure had Sir Alexander Stenning not been prevented by ill health, which they hoped was quite temporary, from proposing, as intended, the vote of thanks, he would have given them some very interesting remarks on the various matters touched upon. He (Mr. Rushworth) did not propose to do that, because he had been called upon at only a moment's notice, and, therefore, should not like to embark on a discussion of the Paper without having given it a great deal more consideration than he had been able to do whilst hearing it read. He had heard it read with great pleasure, and should study it later on with great interest, and he would ask them to pass a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Davidge for the great care and time he had bestowed on the preparation of the Paper, and say how grateful they were to him for having done so, and how lucky they were to have obtained a gentleman for the purpose who had had such a wide experience of the subject.

The Chairman said Mr. Hayward was to have seconded the vote of thanks, but unfortunately he was absent, and Mr. Edward Willis had been kind enough to say he would do so.

Mr. Edward Willis (Fellow) said it was a privilege to second the vote of thanks to Mr. Davidge, having

had the pleasure of meeting him in connection with other bodies, especially the Town Planning Institute, of which he was a most useful member of council, and also knowing how much time Mr. Davidge had devoted to the subject, and how much he had travelled in the same cause. The Institution was fortunate in having a gentleman of such experience to deal with the subject, and one who had been able to collect so much information from the Colonies, and from their friends on the other side of the world. The information given in the Paper about American cities was especially useful to the Members of The Institution.

In regard to the appearance of buildings, he thought American cities were largely spoilt by the immense height of their "sky-scrapers." The leading points that Mr. Davidge had set out under about thirty headings were so comprehensive that many in the room would, no doubt, deal with them much more fully than he could, and therefore he proposed to mention only four or five.

In regard to what the author had said in connection with the Colonies they had a good deal to learn. The Colonies had set us a really noble example in the present disastrous war by the way they had come forward in support of the Empire, and he thought they had also set us an example in compulsory town planning, but on that particular item he differed from his friend Mr. Davidge. He was of opinion the time *had* come for compulsory town planning in a *modified* form. He was not suggesting, by any means, that England should be town planned in detail—it would be absurd on the face of it; but the lines of communication between the towns and cities of this comparatively small island could be now determined. We knew

the general lines which were needed for main routes from a strategical point of view for the purposes of war and also for commerce. As Mr. Davidge had said, arterial roads formed the skeleton of any town planning scheme, and to that extent he considered the time had come when every local authority should be compelled to have some general idea of the future planning of their districts, so as to stop the gross breach of amenities that had already occurred in many localities. But he agreed we were not nearly ready for actual *detailed* planning. We had a lot to learn before we should be in a position to town plan many of our large cities. Modern town planning was only in its infancy, but the main arterial roads were, or should be, already fixed in the minds of the nation's advisers, and nothing should mar their future progress or necessitate a very heavy expenditure in compensation.

In connection with the arterial roads of Greater London, which Mr. Davidge had referred to, he did think the Local Government Board had been well advised to form conferences of representatives of local authorities and professional institutions. The committees of such conferences, of which Sir Alexander Stenning was a highly respected and useful member, and on two of which he (Mr. Willis) had the privilege of serving, had been doing most useful work. They had spent many days, weeks, and months in carefully considering the best routes for the complete scheme. Colonel Hellard, who was chief adviser to the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade, was present in the room, and it must be a source of satisfaction to him to know that the majority of the lines he had laid down had been approved.

One of the great features of the Town Planning Act

was co-operation—to enable adjoining districts to co-operate and combine in forming a town planning scheme, including the laying down of main arterial roads; but the difficulty was to eliminate the parochial spirit, since, as the author had said, arterial roads were national, and should be national to the very core. His point was, that the only way to get co-operation between local authorities was compulsory town planning, and then the best for the nation should be carried out, and not what was best for the individual only; that was what they had had to deal with in the special committees appointed to consider the scheme.

The other point he wished to refer to was the question of tramways and light railways. There was a great future for light railways, as distinct from tramways, at the side of the road, especially in rural districts. A good many people had come to the conclusion that tramways and light railways were dead, and that the motor omnibus would take their place. One had to be careful before accepting that principle. In connection with main arterial routes we must also consider the question of railway communication, because we were now sending over our roads excessive heavy loads which would be much better carried over our railways, and at a less cost. It would therefore be an economy for the nation to utilise the railway for long distance heavy traffic, a point which had not been sufficiently considered in connection with the question of transit. One of the first things the country would have to consider after the war would be, he thought, the line of demarcation between the weight and distance loads were allowed to be carried over highways and those to be carried over railways.

The necessary co-operation of the architect, surveyor,

engineer, and the owner, as suggested by Mr. Davidge, could not be too much emphasised, since the great importance of town planning necessitated both the best professional advice and the public spirit of the owner. Even the business men in a community could be most helpful with their advice as regards future industrial requirements in discussing the preliminaries of any town planning scheme. The inception of schemes should bring together all shades of opinion, and, if considered in the proper spirit, should result in such a comprehensive plan as would redound to the credit of those connected therewith, and would result in increased health and prosperity to the town concerned.

Another point of extreme interest in the Paper was the suggestion as to the maintenance of view points and existing river or hill scenery. This was especially important at a time, as after the war, when commercial aspects would be paramount. The author suggested the action already taken in the Colonies as being worthy of imitation, and in this most Members of The Institution would be fully in sympathy. When they considered the grand stretches of scenery still available on the banks of the few rivers in this country, it became an act of vandalism to allow hideous factories to be erected along their banks, and he feared the only possible means of retaining the beautiful views that still remained on the banks of the Thames, Dart, and other rivers, would be to promote legislation to deal with such surroundings, unless local authorities having such beauty spots in their areas dealt with them in the true spirit of town planning. Too much thought and care could not be given to this important point, since whilst they had not such vast grandeur as is found in Rhodesia, America, India, and some of the Colonies, they still had equally beautiful

views on a lesser scale; though at the present time there was nothing to prevent the owner accepting the offer of the commercial speculator, who would seldom allow such amenities to stand in the way of financial enterprise.

Parochialism fortunately had not hitherto attacked the London County Council or the City Corporation, as was evidenced by the purchase of Burham Beeches some years ago, and the recent acquisition at Wimbledon and elsewhere. But in view of the war burdens, it was doubtful if large sums of money would be provided by local authorities for the purpose of retaining such beauty spots in the future, and it was in these cases that the advantages of the Town Planning Act were particularly applicable. He considered that the retention of such places was undoubtedly to the ultimate welfare of both the community and the owner, though it must be admitted it might not appear to be good finance at the time.

The suggestion of the author in regard to licences from local authorities before trees exceeding twenty years' growth could be cut down was an excellent one; and similarly the control of advertisement hoardings, which had already been undertaken by some county authorities, should be extended, since it was easy to avoid allowing the erection of such eye-sores, but when once erected a prescriptive right might be ultimately obtained, necessitating compensation in the future to enforce removal.

The civic survey was another feature of the Paper which deserved comment, its object being to promote the welfare of the community by increasing communal interest. When properly conducted it would form a work of great utility in the future planning of a

locality. As regards London the work was already well in hand, and it was to be hoped it would form an example for other towns and cities throughout Great Britain. Much of the information was already in the hands of surveyors to local authorities, who as a rule, whenever time permitted, took an active interest in the history and welfare of the district in which they were the executive officers. But it needed force of example to bring out the best, even in a matter of that kind.

In conclusion he should like to say how much they were indebted, as an Institution, to Mr. Davidge for his very interesting Paper.

Colonel HELLARD (Visitor), in response to the Chairman, said that he heartily agreed with Mr. Davidge pretty well all through, and also to a great extent with what Mr. Willis had said.

He thought it a happy comparison of Mr. Davidge's to liken town planning to the planning of a house intended to be inhabited—it brought town planning home to the individual and should make a community appreciate the necessity for it. The information given of the heights of buildings in America was most interesting. It was the first time he had realised how much space was lost on the lower floors by the non-stop and other lifts.

In regard to arterial roads he would point out that main routes must take the direction required by the traffic, and the contour of the ground, and particularly that was the case in new districts; but in London we were confronted with very different problems. We might desire to make our road go in any way, but would find it was stopped in every direction by some obstacle or other; and he supposed there was no greater

obstacle than the railways, some of which could not be crossed within two miles of any particular spot.

Then as to special tracks for the tramways, where sufficient width could be had, and where crossing open country, as near many Continental towns, they would be an extremely valuable addition to facilities for getting about.

As to arterial roads, and what Mr. Willis said about carrying goods by railway instead of motor van on the road, they must, he thought, bear in mind that the motor van was under one control. If the man delivering goods within fifty miles of a town was not hampered by having to introduce somebody else to help him, that was, he thought, a great consideration in favour of the road.

Mr. Davidge was able to tell them that public opinion in America was in favour of freedom, and no one there thought of doing damage to trees or grass and other amenities of that nature, but they were told that in England the people were not educated up to that point, and that children who played in such places would soon destroy them. He did not see why our roads should be disfigured simply because such a habit obtained at present, nor did he see why children should not be educated above that; if we did not begin to do so now, it would never be got rid of.

The Treasury had decided to close the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade on June 30. It was work that he had taken the greatest interest in, as they all knew, perhaps; but he hoped, as it had been left in good hands and the Conference had now agreed to so many points, that some of the improvements would be carried out in future.

As he had attended every meeting held in connection

with this branch from start to finish, he would like now to testify to the great amount of time and trouble that local authorities without distinction had devoted to the subject.

Mr. Percival F. Tuckett (Fellow) wished to add his thanks to Mr. Davidge for his excellent and practical Paper on a very complicated subject. He cordially agreed with and desired to emphasise Mr. Davidge's statement that each town planning scheme must be treated individually, and he hoped that the central authorities would avoid the adoption of a more or less stereotyped form to be used on all occasions. One danger with regard to town planning was the possibility of red tape getting the upper hand. The main skeleton of every scheme must of course be settled for the good of the public, but beyond this the actual development of a district should be left to the discretion of local authorities, with an appeal against their decision to an architect and surveyor (as suggested by Mr. Paul Waterhouse), the former to decide all questions dealing with the artistic features, especially with regard to buildings, and the latter (who should be appointed by the President of The Surveyors' Institution) to deal with the practical points, especially in connection with the formation of roads and sewers and the plotting of the land. From his experience in the development of estates he was afraid that the existing schemes would be found to be too cut and dried, especially with regard to the boundaries of the various zone areas, whereby development would be checked and the cost would be seriously increased, so that higher rents would have to be paid, especially in the case of small houses.

The height of buildings should be strictly limited,

and he suggested that in new areas the height ought not to exceed double the width from the building line to the centre of the roadway, with a maximum of 60 feet above the ground level.

The limitation of houses might be necessary, and 12 houses to the acre might be an ideal maximum, but this would certainly entail higher rents, and personally he considered 20 houses to the acre the very minimum, and he would prefer the limit at 25. In his opinion in the case of houses for the working classes, long gardens were a doubtful advantage, as the majority were neglected; he would much prefer small areas to each house with open land behind available for cultivation by those who desired to work the land.

Rapid transit had been hampered in England owing to the burdens which have been thrown upon promoters of public improvements, and which ought properly to have been carried out by the community. Capital had therefore been transferred into more remunerative channels.

All main roads should be under the control of the national, not the local, authority. The advent of motors had made this an obligation that could not long be delayed. The gradients of main roads should be easy, certainly not less than 1 in 20, and if possible 1 in 30 should be the maximum, but in by-roads large discretion should be used by local authorities. To insist on easy gradients often entailed deep cuttings and high embankments, which were very expensive, unattractive in appearance, and depreciated the value of the adjoining land for building purposes. Too much attention had been paid in the past to the width of the road surface, and not sufficient to the width between the building lines. Every arterial road should have a minimum of at least

100 feet between the building lines, even though 40 feet might be sufficient for the actual road surface. On all other roads the minimum width between the building lines should be 40 feet, even though the road surface might only be 15 or 20 feet. The great necessity in towns was air, and landowners did not mind giving up land; their objection was to the unnecessary cost of paving, channelling, &c., the road surface of by-roads. It was essential that, in future, by-laws should be relaxed, and a more reasonable view taken of the matter. If wooden buildings were allowed, he hoped that English oak should be specified for all main timbers.

In conclusion he wished to point out that capital played the leading part in the development of estates, and unless private enterprise was encouraged both by local authorities and Parliament, the working man would find he had to pay a great deal more rent than he had done in the past. During the last ten to fifteen years the working man in England had obtained good houses at very moderate rents, and he believed he was correct in stating that, for similar accommodation, the rents in England were lower than in any other nation in the world. But in recent years capital had been frightened away, and various large capitalists would not now have anything to do with small houses below a rental value of £40 a year, so that, unless capital could be attracted back, there would be a great shortage of houses, with enhanced rents. It, therefore, behoved everyone connected with the schemes for development of estates to keep the expense of development down as low as possible, having due regard to the future health and requirements of the district.

Mr. Richard Fowler (Fellow) said that he had

listened with much interest, and joined in thanking Mr. Davidge for his comprehensive and instructive Paper. Generally he agreed with his remarks, but not with his suggestion of an average of 12 houses per acre as a maximum. The local facilities for large works and the cost of roads enforced by the local authority were important points to bear in mind when comparing the number of houses per acre in different districts; for such districts he considered 20 fair.

He had for many years been in favour of town planning. A town, like the buildings, should be designed, too many were so many hundreds of houses muddled together to conform with ancient boundaries of ownership, small watercourses, or lanes which had originated as cart tracks for agricultural purposes.

He was sorry to say the effect of the East Birmingham scheme had been disastrous beyond belief, and it was important that surveyors generally should know the practical effect town planning schemes might have on their client's estates.

The area in that scheme was about 1,400 acres, partly in and partly adjoining Saltley, the hub of the manufacturing portion of the city, comprising many huge manufacturing works covering hundreds of acres. It was a go-ahead place with an ever-increasing population.

At the time of the application for the scheme in 1910 hundreds of good houses were being built annually in the district in ever-increasing numbers—there was a building boom. He knew the facts, as he was surveyor of four estates within the area upon which were twelve out of the fifteen approved roads within the area; each year they had disposed of more land for houses, till the number erected approximated the rate of two hundred

a year for the six months preceding the application for the scheme. They were so desperately wanted they could be let as soon as the foundations were in, and sold as fast as they were completed.

After the application for the scheme, and as soon as the details were known, building immediately stopped, as lawyers would not lend money and builders were disgusted, as they knew that the development in the area had been particularly good. Indeed, I have heard doubts expressed whether houses with such good accommodation and amenities have ever been built in any town in England as a business proposition and let at 6*s.* 9*d.* a week. Each house had an average of 5 yards frontage, including the passage in common, the plots averaging 40 to 50 yards deep; there were never less than three bedrooms, and often a bathroom and hot and cold water upstairs. The roads were very expensive, 42 feet wide, and cost £6 or more a yard run; both the kerbs and channels were laid with large blocks of granite, not less than 3 feet long, 6 inches deep, and 12 inches wide upon 6 inches of cement concrete; the carriage-way had 18 inches of metal, the top layer consisting of 6 inches of best Leicestershire granite, though as a rule only required for the butchers' and bakers' carts.

The development was so good that a distinguished civil engineer, who was well acquainted with the facts, referred to what was being done on those estates in a paper he read on town planning at the annual meeting of Municipal and County Engineers at Plymouth in June, 1910, as an example of what could be done.

The largest of these estates, about 90 acres in extent, was being ruined by the scheme. There were upon it

10 out of the 15 approved roads within the area; 7 were in course of construction at an ultimate cost of £20,000. Since the scheme was settled there had been only one application for land for building houses, and that from a man who said he did not understand the business. The speaker referred him to a builder and heard no more of him. The owner of that estate would lose over £10,000 by reason of the treatment.

If there were time he could give details of amazing examples of the unfair and arbitrary treatment; in one case, for instance, 12 houses per acre were fixed on good, level, sound, ripe building land, the same as on water-logged meadows near by, purchased by the corporation partly for the excellent purpose of a boulevard, while 18 were permitted on land near and on several plots suitable for larger houses further out.

In fixing building lines on undulating land 15 feet was specified on land right in Saltley, where it would cause the foundations of the back walls of some of the small houses to be 6 feet deep, although the roads were already partially constructed, 15 feet was fixed for roads on level good land suitable for larger houses a mile further out. He offered to agree to 10 feet, similar to the upper side of one of the roads, and the line permitted on one or two roads in course of construction further out. The plots were from 40 to 80 yards deep, more than was often given to houses let at £40 a year or more.

Plans for houses such as those referred to by the civil engineer were refused; in one case a builder had offered to take land to build between 50 and 60 such houses, and had sent in his plans for the first 6, but they were rejected. Another builder had offered to take land for 10 similar houses on another estate; he

was so disgusted that he left the town; and another, who had already built 50 or 60 such houses, and intended building 24 more to complete a road, withdrew from his offer; while yet another, who had had his plans approved for 24, and had signed an agreement for a lease for 12 (but without bathrooms), and had commenced excavations, would not go on after the approval of the scheme. His arrears of ground rent, amounting to £72, were not enforced, and the agreement cancelled, as the lawyer who had previously promised to finance him withdrew his offer. When too late they were willing to have such houses erected.

There were general conditions in the scheme that were unnecessarily irritating, especially for land near large works; for instance, they prevented the building of a shop even at the corner of a street without the delay, cost, and trouble of first advertising the intention in the newspapers. And 6-feet passages were required between all blocks of houses of more than 5—3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches being ample and usual. This would tend to cause all blocks in future to be the maximum of 8, exactly what they wished to avoid. Land was sometimes cut up in lots and sold by auction, but as no one might build within 3 feet of his boundary a pair of houses would have to be 12 yards wide instead of 10, again encouraging blocks of 8 houses.

With regard to Mr. Davidge's suggestion of 12 houses per acre as a maximum, the plots would have to average 73 yards deep to fill up the frontage with houses. In Birmingham, if the roads were 300 yards long or under, the cost would be £400 an acre or more for the development of back land with plots 40 to 45 yards in depth, and worth about £45 each. It would thus take the value of the site of 9 of the houses to

pay for the roads, to which had to be added the prime cost of the land, the financing, the lawyers' and surveyors' costs, the risks and delays, &c. The builder would have to keep all in repair, and then hand over the income of 4 houses to the corporation to pay the rates. Plots 73 yards deep would sell for very little more than 45 yards deep, and there would be a greater cost for the approach roads at each end, the alternative being to leave sufficient blocks of land permanently undeveloped, often difficult on small estates—besides good land should be fully developed—while the general upkeep of roads, sewers, gas and water pipes, &c., would not be proportionately reduced, and there would be besides the loss of rateable value.

The last five years the bulk of the land which had been developed had lain waste, a bare garden, useless for building or agriculture, fences and trees broken and burnt, kerbs, manholes, gullies, and other road work, damaged, no police supervision, and a nuisance to the neighbourhood, as anyone could see for himself by visiting the district.

Until confidence was restored by a radical alteration in the policy of the Local Government Board in administering the Act, and a drastic amendment of the scheme had been carried out, he did not suppose good workmen's houses would ever be built within the area (unless with public money), certainly not with the amenities the original houses possessed. However imaginative third parties might be as to what should be done with other people's property, capital was a shy bird, and men with bright sovereigns in their pockets were not likely to invest in concerns to be subjected to compulsion without reason or appeal.

In a few cases some larger houses had been built in

the area, but they were not so adversely affected by the scheme; but East Birmingham was the home of the working man, and from it this scheme ousted him, often necessitating his travelling two or three miles or more to his home, and spending unnecessary time and money in public-houses.

The Birmingham surveyors handed to the Local Government Board inspectors their warning in writing that the proposals would stop the building of workmen's houses, but it would almost seem as though suggestions from those who have made a life study of such questions were treated as biassed, and scrapped. Surveyors should therefore realise that the moment owners at a first meeting approve of the boundaries of a scheme they are in the position of the proverbial fly in the web of the Local Government Board, who from that time practically take over the development of their estates. Owners could then only urge their views on questions of development in open court hurriedly where no one apparently wanted to listen to them; they also had three opportunities of sending in written objections and reasons, a wearisome procedure, as the pros and cons had to be given or the point might not be comprehended, and especially so where the estates were already being developed under different rules and regulations, a conversation with the inspectors not being permitted. It was the more important to surveyors because of the statement of the Right Hon. John Burns at a conference held on the 25th November, 1914, when he said "200 "local authorities were town planning or thinking about "town planning," and then suggested that "the 80 "Greater London authorities might do worse than take "the Birmingham methods, plan, and procedure as a "model."

Some responsible for the scheme suggested that the stoppage in building was due to the effect of Mr. Lloyd George's land taxation, but it was decidedly not so; houses were so desperately wanted that they were being built in spite of it.

There were two exceptions where the building of small houses had proceeded within the area; one the case of Sutton's Trustees, with large funds for building small houses at a limit of 2½ per cent. return for the money expended, and not a business proposition; the other where 10 acres of good level land, developed by over 700 yards of main road frontages, was sold after the death of an owner at a price equivalent to the cost of developing back land.

The second committee doubtless improved the scheme, but they seemed hurried at the last to conform with all the procedure to get the draft approved before the Long Vacation. It was unreasonable to expect men to attend many of the meetings, and to read and consider the evidence, when pressed for time, and they might therefore vote with preconceived notions which were difficult to move even by expert evidence in such circumstances.

The Local Government Board also seemed hurried in June, 1913, for in spite of the objections they laid the scheme on the Table of the House on the 30th June, just in time to become law unless a petition were presented to the King by Parliament within thirty days.

The surveyors concerned so resented the treatment that they petitioned every member of both Houses of Parliament, and interviewed many members gaining much sympathy, but Parliament was too hurried at the end of a busy Session to do anything, and so innocent owners who were doing their duty by their estates had to suffer without appeal. The scheme thus became

equivalent to an Act of Parliament and could not be altered without again going through the same cumbersome procedure. This the Birmingham Corporation were willing to do. It remained to be seen how the Board would deal with objections.

Simplification was the only way to success. Let them consider the avalanche of conditions, statutory rules and regulations, red tape, approval of local authorities and consequent delays in developing estates by this Act, which could hold up other Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., and while granting compensation under Section 58, could take it away by Section 59.

He would suggest that there should be only one inspector responsible in future; that he should be permitted to have a conversation with owners prior to the publishing of the draft scheme; and that there should be an easy and quick appeal to a competent arbitrator who could comprehend all sides of the question, as easy as an appointment under the Agricultural Holdings Act.

He could not help thinking that a better and easier way of obtaining the objects of town planning would be by giving extra powers, combined with well-considered modern by-laws, which any urban authority could adopt. In that way three-quarters of the objects of town planning could be attained in a more simple and definite form, which owners, lawyers, surveyors, and builders could understand, and by its general application it would have a far more reaching effect, thus preventing speculators spoiling districts before they were ripe for town planning schemes. In many cases this might for years answer the purpose of a town planning scheme and thus save the waste of time, cost, and confusion of a scheme. He referred to such matters as building lines, widening old roads,

junctioning roads on adjoining estates, laying down the sites of ordinary roads, and in some cases the number of houses per acre, &c., especially if there were an easy and quick appeal to a qualified arbitrator. Then where town planning schemes were necessary for laying out main roads, factory areas, and the density of houses, they would be shorn of much of their terrible detail and delay.

Mr. GILBERT HOUGHTON (Visitor) thanked the Chairman for the opportunity of saying a few words as a solicitor, not on town planning, but upon the working of the Town Planning Act. As they all knew, the local authorities under the Act had power to apply to the Local Government Board for leave, which was generally granted, to bring in a plan. The landowner, or his solicitor, looked at the Act of Parliament and saw that it was not to be binding upon him until it was approved by the Local Government Board. The landowner also saw that as soon as the scheme was carried in to the Local Government Board by the local authority he had the right to appeal against anything in the scheme which he thought would injuriously affect his interests, and that the Board had the power to put the matter right, and to vary the scheme as they thought fit. The landowner also had a very valuable right of again objecting to the scheme, because before it could be approved by the Local Government Board, it had to lie upon the Table of both Houses of Parliament for thirty days, so that any point thereon might be raised in either House and dealt with accordingly. So far everything looked rosy, but there was a section which a good many people overlooked; that section provided that a person should not be able to obtain compensation in the event of the

houses erected on his own land contravening the scheme which the local council had not yet made. The result of that was, when an owner had plans prepared for houses which he proposed to erect—those plans being prepared strictly in accordance with the by-laws of the local authority—and such plans were passed, the local authority, who could not help it, at the same time as they returned the plans approved, sent a letter to the owner, or his agent, thus: "In reference to the enclosed "notice of approval of Plan number so-and-so, for "— houses so-and-so, I have to inform you that such "approval is to be taken as formal, and I hereby give "you notice that Section 58 of the Town Planning Act, "1909, is in force in this district, and that the approval "of your plan will not in any way interfere with the "operation of the said section, Subsection (2), as "follows:—

> A person shall not be able to obtain compensation under this section on account of any building erected on, or contract made, or other thing done, with respect to land included in a scheme, after the time at which the application for authority to prepare the scheme was made, or after such other time as the Local Government Board may fix for the purpose.

Therefore, although one had a right to erect houses, if they happened to contravene the scheme in any way the local authority would have power to pull them down without making any compensation. That was a very serious state of affairs, and they could quite understand what the effect would be on an owner or agent receiving a notice of this sort. Undoubtedly, in most cases, it would shut up the whole proposition. Nobody would lend money or carry out works when the buildings were liable to be pulled down without compensation. That

was the point he particularly wished to bring before The Institution that afternoon. The Act had been in force six years, and the Local Government Board had given local authorities the power to make 132 schemes, only 5 of those schemes in six years had been approved, and 4 more had been submitted to the Local Government Board. So in all those six years the landowner, who wanted to develop his land in a proper and business-like way and in a liberal spirit, was practically tied up until the local authority could find time, or chose to carry in their scheme to the Local Government Board, because, until that scheme was carried in, the owner had no right of appeal to the Local Government Board, and therefore as long as the local authority did not carry in their scheme the owner was tied hand and foot. This was a matter which should have the attention of surveyors; many of them had a large number of estates in their hands, and doubtless they had experienced this difficulty. He was obliged to the Members for the opportunity of making this statement.

Mr. E. C. Barton (Visitor, Brisbane) said, although not a surveyor, he was very much interested in town planning, and was particularly interested in hearing Mr. Davidge's Paper, as in Brisbane they had had the benefit of a visit from him under the auspices of the British Association. In Australia they had been under some disadvantage when they started town planning, and had Mr. Davidge's Paper been available years ago it would have saved them a great deal of trouble. Even now it would be useful to publicity societies and also to the Government. He agreed with nearly everything in the Paper; indeed, in many things he would go even further, but with reference to the criticisms, particularly

Mr. Fowler's remarks, he thought we were apt to look on things from a local point of view. Being interested in special things, one was apt to be carried away from the main issue. That was so with many individual activities.

As to spacing, in Queensland it was provided for by the Act which forbade "Undue subdivision of land." It prevented that very rise in value which gave rise to the difficulty Mr. Fowler had referred to. If they had laws which allowed houses to be crowded on the acre they naturally got high values, and, when a new Act was enforced, it could be proved arithmetically to be deleterious because of the high values. There was a good deal of this in Sydney, but in Brisbane they were able to prevent the cutting up of land into too small areas. Perhaps they had not gone far enough, only limiting the allotments and not number of houses, but practically it had led also to a limitation of houses.

One other point which he wished to bring forward was that we should be doing something now just because of the holding up of everything due to the war. He had been much struck with what Mr. Davidge had said on that subject, and a forcible reason was that now, owing to the war, men who had been living in comfort had come to realise that their comfort and their property were in danger because a large portion of the community had been reared under conditions which made them unable to fight efficiently for their country. Now that men owning large properties, who would never have recognised the facts under any other conditions, were brought to that state of mind, now was the time when the iron was hot and it should be struck, and more improvement schemes brought forward for consideration and preparation. One had only to speak to

people who had property to know that they now thought quite differently about many matters from what they did four years ago. Four years ago, in the Midland counties, they could not get anyone to take an interest in the national aspect of the utilisation of land; people did not feel that they had any duties at all in regard to it; and now those self-same people felt that if those duties were not attended to at once, they were jeopardising their own wealth and comfort.

He warmly thanked Mr. Davidge for his Paper.

Mr. T. H. Mawson (Visitor) said when he received an invitation to hear Mr. Davidge's Paper he was reminded of an amusing piece of advice given to him many years ago by Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Sir Wilfrid said: "My dear Mawson, some day you may want to "speak in public; take my advice and always deal with "principles if you want to be considered profound, and "never descend to details or you will be found out." That was of course just a little bit of Sir Wilfrid's satire; what he meant was that as a nation we had a petty grasp of details, but had not grasped broad principles; that was just the reason why he admired a Paper in which Mr. Davidge had the courage to deal with broad principles. To it he only wanted to add that there were two conditions which were absolutely essential, if practical effect were to be given to those principles which the Paper enunciated, first, they must have an educated civic conscience—in this country that was very much lacking; and second, they must have educated town-planners. What he meant by that was, they wanted a race of men corresponding with the great artists of the world, men who were not surveyors only, but men plus architects and plus engineers, men

who did not possess expert knowledge in every branch, but who at any rate had sufficient knowledge of town planning to attract other men who could really help to make a town plan.

He hoped they were arriving at that point of view in this country, and, by and bye, we should see great artists and experts in various walks of life working together to produce a great scheme. Each man would recognise that he alone was not sufficient to direct the whole of the activities of town planning, and would therefore willingly co-operate with colleagues who had ideas and qualifications different from his own. He thought that that was, perhaps, where we stood to gain most in this country. They recognised that this town planning was a very great work, and that it must be the work of many men, in many directions, and from many standpoints, in order to create one harmonius whole. He was deeply grateful to Mr. Davidge for his Paper, with every line of which he agreed, except, perhaps, where he said that slight curves were desirable in tree-planted streets. His own opinion was that only straight streets should be boulevards, because the idea of planting the trees was to give a good prospect to those roads, leading up to important points or to the motive point.

Mr. James W. Tyler (Fellow) said—alluding to Mr. Barton's reference to the attitude of landowners and the part they took on this question—he was bound to explain, as representing one of the principal landowners in the neighbourhood of a large Yorkshire town, that the difficulty they experienced was to get the public authorities to help them. His client was favourable towards this movement, and contemplated carrying out a garden suburb scheme. They had tried to get the

local authority to look upon the matter with a favourable eye, but they were not only unsympathetic, but put every obstacle in the way. He thought it would be very useful if a copy of Mr. Davidge's Paper could be sent to the clerks and surveyors and members of some of the larger corporations and district councils. He believed a step like that would be a practical help. In the case to which he had referred the by-laws were right up against them, and they could not get the help of the Local Government Board, because the local authorities were working under special local Acts, and in those circumstances the Local Government Board had not the same power to put pressure on the local authority as they otherwise would have. They were not allowed to plant trees; they were compelled to pave the carriage-ways with stone sets; and the requirements of the local authority generally were such as to perpetuate the drab conditions which had been mentioned as existing in many industrial areas. He added his thanks to those already expressed to Mr. Davidge, and wished the Paper could be widely circulated among those who had the power to help in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the vote of thanks, said Mr. Davidge had dealt in his Paper with a large number of points in a very practical way, and he was quite sure that all the Members of The Institution were greatly indebted to him for having prepared it. At any rate, it showed one thing, viz., what a large number of points the question of town planning might involve—not merely the laying out of roads, but the question of the welfare of the community as a whole. That was an important question, and one that The Institution ought to consider. Mr. Davidge had been kind enough to say that he would write his answers to the various points raised.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried unanimously,

Mr. W. R. DAVIDGE, acknowledging the compliment, said he thanked the Members of The Institution for their reception of the Paper; it would be a great pleasure to reply to some of the points which had been raised. It was true they had touched upon one or two weak points in the administration, but so far as the discussion had gone, there had not been shown any weak points in respect of general principles; such difficulties as existed were difficulties of machinery and not difficulties of principle.

Mr. DAVIDGE has sent the following reply to the points discussed:—

In expressing my cordial appreciation of the very kind remarks with reference to my Paper, I should like to express my thanks to all those who have taken part in the discussion and thrown such valuable additional light on the subject.

The object of the Paper was, if possible, to arrive at certain general principles or axioms as to which we could all agree, and the discussion shows that there is fundamental agreement as to these principles.

Such criticism as there has been has been directed not against the principles which I have endeavoured to enunciate, but rather against certain defects and delays in the administration of the Act and the regulations under the Act.

The Paper has been, I am afraid, somewhat unduly long, but so far as possible I have endeavoured to keep the various parts of the subject in proper perspective without unduly labouring any one side of the problem.

I agree with my friend Mr. Willis that there have been many mistakes in American city development, and none are more ready to point this out than Americans themselves. So far as the very tall building is concerned, the days of the "sky-scraper" are numbered.

Mr. Willis was in favour of compulsory town planning, but he went on to limit this to the laying down of the main routes, and I am fully in agreement with him on this point. In my view, however, such main roads and routes should be a national matter and be carried out not by small authorities under unwilling compulsion but by a Government or other central authority. The provision of rapid transit and additional light railway communication, including special tracks for tramways, which need not necessarily run along roads, is a very important point, and would probably be best dealt with by the same authority. In this connection a very high tribute should be paid to the invaluable work which has been performed by the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade. The magnificent work of Colonel Hellard in the planning of new arterial routes for Greater London is well known, and the announcement made by Colonel Hellard of the impending action of the Treasury in closing down the work of that department will come as a shock to many. In the truest interests of economy it is essential that the thinking departments of the Government service should be maintained at their highest efficiency, and it is to be hoped that this threatened backward step will not be allowed to be taken without serious protest by all the professional and other institutions and the many public authorities who recognise the value of the work done by the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Tuckett touched upon the danger of stereotyped forms of town planning, and it is important from that point of view that town planning should not be in too limited hands. As he well said, the main lines are of first importance, and there should be as much freedom as possible in filling in the details. The question of expense has been mentioned, but it cannot be too strongly emphasised that the whole essence of the subject is *economy*, so that every pound spent is a permanent investment, and not spent in undoing mistakes which ought never to have occurred.

Mr. Tuckett also mentioned the limiting gradient of 1 in 20 in the London County Council area, but it should be pointed out that this gradient is only a guide, and the Council have powers to sanction steeper grades where necessary. This drawback is nothing to that found in many American and other cities where the compulsory adoption of the rectangular system frequently leads to the absurdity of roads with impossible gradients, and where some roads finish up abruptly on the edge of a precipice or run full tilt into a cliff.

Mr. Gilbert Houghton contributed some very valuable criticism from the legal point of view, and touched upon several important weaknesses in the administration of our present Act. I do not think the penal powers to which he refers are so terrible in actual practice, but something must certainly be done to simplify the procedure and expedite the preparation of schemes to avoid the serious loss to owners which may occur by the hanging up of development while the scheme is in preparation. The Local Government Board might reasonably be asked to do the one, and to encourage local authorities to do the other.

Mr. Richard Fowler dealt with some of the difficulties

of introducing a limitation of houses per acre in a district where everyone had previously done exactly as he thought fit. It must be remembered, however, that the Birmingham schemes to which he referred were the first in this country to adopt such a limitation, and while the adjoining area is free from such restrictions, it is evident that for a time, at any rate, there may be a tendency for builders to try fresh fields and pastures new. This tendency is one which will, however, rapidly correct itself, if dealt with fairly and reasonably by both landowner and local authority.

I do not altogether agree with the figures given by Mr. Fowler. It should be remembered that there is a considerable difference between the suggested maximum of 12 houses to the acre (including roads and open spaces) and 12 houses to the acre *nett*, which appears to be the basis of Mr. Fowler's figures.

A plot 5 yards frontage by 73 yards deep is not a practical or desirable size, either the average frontage should be considerably increased or a much larger area thrown into common use for allotments or open spaces.

The cost of road-making quoted appears to be unnecessarily heavy, and is based on the old 42 feet by-law roads instead of on the reduced widths of macadam and paving allowable under a town planning scheme for residential roads of the character described.

My own view is, however, very strongly that the Local Government Board is greatly overworked, and that there should be available in each county some form of appeal, either to a central composite authority with representatives from various councils, or preferably to a qualified technical authority with a larger area and bigger powers than are possessed by the ordinary local council. A "Court of Building" of this description has

often been suggested for the adjustment of technical matters, and in my opinion this is the true solution.

I am particularly grateful to Mr. Edward Barton for his very kind remarks on the Paper, and for the valuable sidelights which he has thrown on the subject from the Colonial point of view.

Mr. Mawson touched upon the question of curved streets, and expressed his preference for straight-tree planted avenues. This is of course a question of individual taste, and there are many charming examples of each type of street. The "special assessment" principle in connection with the provision of new parks is one that is worthy of considerable attention.

As Mr. Tyler pointed out, there are many anomalies under our existing by-laws and these cannot of course all be rectified at once, though the introduction of modified by-laws is now possible for particular areas under a town planning scheme. Much can be done with the powers we already possess, but it is evident that before long an amending enactment may possibly be necessitated.

Perhaps I may be allowed to insert the following extract from a letter I have since received from Professor Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A., who had to leave the meeting early to catch a train :—

> Your treatment of the subject brings home the fundamental unity of ideal which the practical and idealistic workers in town planning share. Shorn of the trifles of artistic design, the main principles of spacious amenity of pleasant usefulness and of practical benefit are common to architects and surveyors in their hopes and efforts for the reform of public opinion on the great subject of town development. This unity of purpose in its widest and best aims is supremely above party politics in their general appli-

cation, and it augurs well that we can discern in one common aim of benefiting the nation that we are actuated by motives that are essentially artistic. There is an underlying harmony between beauty and health which properly is sanitation, and the *mens sana* certainly belongs to the external aspect of town planning as much as bodily health does to the more accepted and ordinary services of municipal sanitation.

The subject at home is complicated by the historic past of most English towns, by the disorder of all town plans caused by the libertinism of railway promotions, and by the obstinate adherence of the Englishman to his fetish of the liberty of the subject to do nearly everything he pleases irrespective of the community of which he is part.

From the experiments in newer lands we learn much that is to be avoided.

In our older hemisphere most of these principles belong to ancient history. The Greeks attempted them in their colonies, and the Romans had a dim instinct of following Greek ideas in subjected states; while in the mother cities of Athens and Rome conditions existed which are more parallel with those of London or an old cathedral city.

The original growth of an early settlement in the heart of the ultimate capital of an empire was always evident, and the original settlement—as an acropolis, in the valley of the forum or around a market place—remained marked, and had to be conditioned afterwards by remedial legislation as to heights of buildings and restriction of dwellings strangely akin to modern legislation.

The greatest modification of these recurring and incessant factors has been caused by scientific invention applied to locomotion. The advent of steam railways opens of course the most important chapter of modern civilisation, to be modified by the road traction of the latest period with its new demand for arterial roads. The underground tube, in great cities, is another

operating factor destined, we must hope, sooner or later to remove a great part of the railway incubus from the heart of London, and possibly other great and ancient cities.

The larger view of the subject will take these items of progress each into account. It may be visionary to anticipate a Home Office or Local Government Board policy which will co-ordinate and control the underlying principles of town development, and include traffic by railway, road, river, and canal, with sanitation, afforestation, and building legislation. To the town-planner, however, it will belong to watch the influences which operate upon the growth of the town as well as the means of dealing with their effects. Public opinion is to be created which will demand that the ultimate result of any grant of rights or powers by Parliament shall be subject to the general interests of amenity and development. The Town Planning Act is a recognition of the existence of evils crying for remedy, and is but a first step in the direction of constructive reform.

Larger questions of the internal improvement of existing areas remain, as you pointed out, for individual and separate treatment, including the proper consideration of local peculiarities and beauties, or difficulties which general legislation cannot satisfactorily deal with. For these questions the education of public opinion and the creation of a sensible standard of taste and artistic appreciation are required.

I will conclude this note by remarking how valuable in the interests of public health has been the application of the selfish restriction of height in building by the dominant owner over proposed infringements of ancient rights of light and air.

I must again express my thanks for the kind reception the Paper has received.

Paper 430.
No. 627.

A SCHEME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LAND.

By FRANK NOEL KEEN (Visitor),
Barrister-at-Law of the Parliamentary Bar.

Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of The Surveyors' Institution, *held on Monday, 8th May*, 1916.

John Henry Hanson (President) in the Chair.

The President, before he called upon Mr. Keen to read his Paper, said, on behalf of the Meeting, he ought to say how sorry they were there was not a larger attendance. He felt sure Mr. Keen would understand the difficulties under which they existed at present, and he thought they had done very well to come even in those small numbers. However, the Paper would have the benefit of being printed and circulated to the whole of the Members of The Institution.

Mr. Keen said he sympathised with the difficulties to which the President had alluded; indeed, he had experienced the same sort of difficulties in preparing his Paper. He wished to make two explanations: first, that the main lines of the Paper were laid down several

months ago, and he had hoped in the interval, before reading it, that he would have had time to do more work on the subject and greatly to have improved the Paper. In the interval war work of a more pressing and insistent kind had prevented his carrying out that intention, and he had been obliged day after day, and week after week, to lay the Paper aside.

The other explanation was this: The main ideas of the scheme elaborated in his Paper were of his own conception, but when he was writing it he had invited criticisms and suggestions from various people, which had been generously given, and he had then freely taken advantage of them and absorbed them in his Paper. He was glad to acknowledge this help in a work of such great importance as the circulation of new ideas regarding the development of agricultural land.

Mr. KEEN then read his Paper as follows:—

Among the changes most urgently needed by our country in this era of change is some new means of developing agricultural land, and of securing a larger home production of food.

This object requires speedy attainment for various special reasons. In the interests of national finance we want to reduce to more moderate proportions our imports of food-stuffs. For paying the cost of the war we want to turn our natural sources of wealth production to better account. For giving healthy open-air employment to the men who are being discharged from the fighting services, and those who will be discharged in enormous numbers at a later stage, we want to open up new fields of remunerative work in country districts. For the better security of the life of our people we

want to make the country somewhat more self-supporting, and less subject to the risks and costs of foreign purchase and ocean transport for the necessaries of life.

Under these circumstances I think any practical contribution to the elucidation of the problems of agricultural development and organisation is a national service worth discharging.

I make no pretence of knowledge, but must rather confess great ignorance, of the technical details of agriculture. My only qualification for addressing myself to the subject in hand is some experience in the advocacy and criticism of schemes of public utility, and the average man's power of working out new ideas by the concentration of thought and imagination on a given set of circumstances.

Having approached the subject from this standpoint, and having arrived at certain views as to the possibility and the means of bringing about large changes with beneficial public results, I am glad to have the opportunity of submitting these views to the criticism and discussion of men whose training, experience, and study, give them special and practical knowledge of matters connected with agricultural land.

In the recent history of agriculture, one notices two tendencies moving to a certain extent in opposite directions, and yet not in conflict. One is the tendency towards the multiplication of small holdings—a tendency which has been stimulated by legislation, not marked by conspicuously successful results, and has been supplemented by the breaking up of many large estates of single owners, following on measures of taxation. The other is the tendency towards combination among smallholders by means of co-operative societies.

The benefit of the movement for small holdings lies in the energy, industry, and character, called forth in a man who operates for his own profit on his own small unit of land, instead of being merely the hired servant of another man; the benefit of the movement for co-operation lies in the fact that for purposes of finance, buying materials, selling products, and other processes connected with agriculture, many small areas of land need to be catered for together, instead of separately, if the best economic results are to be obtained.

An aggregation of small holdings coupled with adequate assistance from co-operative societies has much to recommend it as a system, but I doubt whether it is the best possible form of organisation, and I doubt still more whether it is the form of organisation best calculated to achieve those objects to which I have already alluded as being especially necessary for attainment under the circumstances in which this country finds itself to-day. It concentrates the effort and attention of each holder mainly upon his own separate interest, instead of upon a wider interest in which others share. It involves in practice some overlapping, and waste of effort, and expense in the carrying on of separate businesses by various co-operative societies serving different purposes in the same areas, and at the same time it does not ensure administrative efficiency and economy in so full a measure as can be attained when a large area of land is organised as a single unit.

Stated shortly, the main idea of the scheme I propose to put forward in this Paper is that agriculture should be organised in units of so large a size as to command the most efficient and economical administration, but so regulated as to give to each man working in the unit, an incentive of profit-sharing and proprietorship

comparable with that which stimulates the efforts of the small-holder.

I suggest that as much as can conveniently be acquired of the agricultural land within a certain area of country should be owned, controlled, and managed as one co-operative concern, in which the people working upon the land would have the predominant power and interest as shareholders.

What area of land should be taken as the unit would depend in any particular case upon the circumstances of the locality concerned, but in order to get some idea of the possibilities of a scheme of this kind we might assume the existence of a small town, surrounded by a wide stretch of agricultural land. Perhaps in such a case a radius of ten miles from the centre of the town might be drawn as a limit, and in the belt of country thus defined, ten or fifteen thousand acres might be acquired in the first instance, and added to from time to time as opportunity arose. I mention ten miles because it suggests itself as the sort of radius to which a service of motor-transport vehicles might extend.

It is obvious that, if the whole of the 300 and odd square miles comprised within a circle of ten miles radius were farmed as a single undertaking, the business would be one of enormous proportions. I do not suggest that it would be possible to merge together the whole of such an area, but something very much less than the whole would still provide a business of such magnitude as to permit the development of large schemes of farming improvement, the sale and use of produce to the best advantage, the securing of large economies in finance and administration.

The farming business is one of more than average risk. Uncertainties of climate, and visitations of the

diseases to which both vegetable and animal life are subject, bring a large element of speculation into many farming processes.

The organisation of such a business upon the largest scale would tend to some extent to average the risks (because it would distribute the total output over a greater variety of products), and would give the undertaking a capital large enough to carry it safely through periods of depression, in which the capital of a small farmer might be engulfed.

The risks inevitably involved in the business make the small farmer a man of conservative habit. He can ill afford to increase those risks by departing from customary methods of cultivation. Nor can he afford to make such changes in the use of his land as will entirely exclude any branch of production which he regards as essential to his farming unit.

The adoption of a very large unit of management facilitates experiment and change. By way of example, take the recent call of the Board of Agriculture for increase of wheat areas. To depart from the ordinary course of operations in order to respond to such a call may present insuperable difficulties to the mind of a small farmer, whose resources both of brain power and of capital may be limited, whereas to a highly organised body controlling a large tract of country, and having a wide outlook, it need occasion little trouble to introduce such a change in limited parts of its whole estate. Or again, take the case of the growing of sugar beet, for which the exclusion of German and Austrian sugar under war conditions has afforded a specially favourable opportunity. A large experiment of that kind may be difficult where land is held in small ownership, because of the lack of certainty that each owner will have a

readily available market for the product; but it may be easily possible where many square miles are under one control, and the provision of a sugar factory in the locality can thus be made practicable.

Or take the case of timber growing, a branch of cultivation which does not yield its product until long after the time of planting. In the administration of a large undertaking by a company having a permanent existence, a timber plantation may well find a place and discharge an important function, though the small farmer would not feel able to give it either space or attention. The difficulties involved in hauling, converting, and drying, and in railway transport can be more easily surmounted in a large undertaking than in a small one, and systematic arrangements can better be made for the planting of new trees to replace those felled.

A large undertaking could more easily grapple with temporary difficulties, such as the need which has been experienced during the present war for the training of new skilled labour, the employment of women, the obtaining of occasional assistance from soldiers and civilians, and the introduction of labour-saving devices, to counterbalance the temporary shortage of labour caused by the withdrawal of recruits for war service.

Cultivation on a large scale has the further advantage of facilitating the application of all the different parts of the land administered to the purposes for which they are by nature most fitted. The larger the area controlled the easier it is to arrange that such land as is best adapted for the cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flowers, herbs, osiers, timber, &c., or for any other special use, shall be devoted to that use.

But the advantages of the sort of scheme I sug-

gest do not lie simply in cultivation upon a large scale.

One great advantage is the opportunity afforded for carrying on, in conjunction with farming operations, the numerous industries which use agricultural products as their raw material, or which produce articles of which agriculture stands in need. While the land is divided into small sections in separate hands such industries have to be carried on independently, and the resulting conflict of interests and diversity of plans prevent the attainment of the most fruitful results from either land or industries. At the same time there is duplication of administrative expenses. Once, however, combine in one unit a sufficient tract of country to provide the greater part of the material for the industries, and you reach a position in which those directing the management of the land can establish and direct industries to be carried on in conjunction with it. Then, through the unity of direction, you can secure to the fullest degree mutual assistance and co-operation, and the development of common plans and purposes between those working on the land and in the various industries. Greater economy in administration also becomes possible.

It would be interesting to see a statement of all the different kinds of industry or business that can be carried on in conjunction with agriculture; but I have not the necessary equipment for its compilation, and I doubt whether the imagination is capable of making in advance an exhaustive list which would not need supplementing when an undertaking had actually been established, and was prepared to entertain the idea of carrying on any such industries or businesses as branches of its work. Among the most obvious, however, are dairies, butter factories, cheese factories, bacon factories, jam factories,

beet sugar factories, flour mills, seed crushing, egg preserving, fruit preserving, cider making, basket making, saw-mills, manufacture of boxes, hoops, and other wooden articles.

Besides industries of this kind, there are various services of the utmost importance to the development of agriculture, whose introduction and successful working may be rendered possible or greatly facilitated by such a scheme as I am proposing.

Perhaps the most important of such services to mention is motor transport. Taking, for purposes of illustration, the case I have imagined of a small town surrounded by a large belt of agricultural land, it is pretty obvious what a stimulus would be given to agricultural production, and what a convenience would be afforded to the traders in the town and to the population of both town and country, if a large service of trade motor vehicles were provided for the purpose of collecting agricultural produce from the whole belt of country within ten miles from the town, and carrying out into the country materials and machinery required for agricultural purposes, and goods bought in the town by the people in the agricultural area. Such a service could well be provided by an organisation of the type I am suggesting.

Among the other services which could be rendered by such an organisation to the interests of agricultural development, are the provision of better facilities for the storing, preservation, grading, and packing of agricultural produce, for the slaughtering of animals, for the controlling of game and the destruction of vermin, for improving the breed and dealing with the diseases of animals, for getting low railway and canal charges, for selling commodities to advantage and obtaining new

markets and channels for sale, for regulating sales as between local purchasers and dealers at a distance, for studying the needs of consumers, for securing speed in the despatch of perishable goods to consumers, for regulating stocks and minimising disadvantages due to fluctuations of price, for effecting insurances, for procuring supplies of seeds, artificial manures, feeding stuffs, implements, and labour-saving machinery, for testing the quality of materials purchased and agricultural products, for the training of agricultural workers, for circulating knowledge and information affecting agricultural purposes, for banking, finance, account keeping, and the recording and preservation of statistics, for watching and appealing against rates, taxes, and assessments, for the drainage and reclamation of agricultural land, for receiving sewage and disposing of it by irrigation, for economy in the arrangement of fences and hedges, for the extension of the use of electricity and the telephone, and the production of electric and other power, for the housing of agricultural labourers.

I merely string together the names of these various services, but each of them would demand almost a whole paper to describe its importance, its present mode of provision, and the opportunities for its improvement in a large organisation.

Take, for example, the subject of account keeping and statistics. Even in town industries in this country there is great scope for promoting economy and improved production, by extending the use of the most approved methods of accountancy. Agriculture has little hope of rising even to the level of a low town standard of accountancy, unless it is organised in large units justifying the provision of adequate secretarial staffs. But,

given the possibility of such a staff, the functions it could beneficially discharge would be both varied and important, and would require elaborate discussion.

Having thus dealt with the character of the undertaking to be carried on, I have next to consider the body by which it should be owned and conducted. This need not necessarily be the same in all cases. There is an advantage in having different types of organisation to discharge similar functions in different localities, because their relative merits and defects can then be compared on the basis of actual experience.

There is something to be said in favour of the idea of putting an enterprise of this kind into the hands of a body representative of the public. The extent of the powers and the importance of the interests to be controlled, make the exhibition of public spirit in the direction of the undertaking highly desirable. But there are disadvantages, as well as advantages, in placing such a concern entirely under public ownership and management. Although municipal trading has achieved great successes in this country, the incentive of private profit remains, and will continue in the future, a great inducement to enterprise and skill in administration, especially in the case of an undertaking of a novel type. The question of area also raises a difficulty in regard to public management. The geographical limits for the operations of such an undertaking as I am proposing would probably have no correspondence with the area of jurisdiction of any of the existing local authorities, and the constitution of a new authority for a special area and a special purpose usually involves considerable difficulties.

It appears to me that a parliamentary company is the most useful form of organisation for the purpose in

view. Such a company, depending, as it does, upon the passing of a Private Act of Parliament for its creation and the original definition and subsequent variation of its powers and constitution, is subject to large possibilities of criticism and limitation in the public interest, and yet receives a charter which enables it, within defined limits, to give free scope to its energy and enterprise in the pursuit of the particular interests upon which it is bent.

The constitution of a company by Private Act for a purpose of this kind, has the additional advantage that it provides the opportunity for the granting of powers for compulsory acquisition of, or interference with property, or other special powers designed to meet local difficulties, and this may well prove beneficial in the public interest, as well as in the interest of the company itself, where so large an undertaking has to be carried on.

There is a further reason which makes constitution by Private Act a desirable course. The design of the company being to promote the increased home production of food, a purpose of great national importance at the present time and for a long while to come, and the natural effect of the company's operations being to bring greatly added prosperity to the locality in which it works, there seems justification for it to look, in case of need, for some assistance from public funds, both national and local, in carrying out its objects, and particularly while private sources of capital are restricted as a result of the war.

Some of the purposes which it has been suggested that the company might carry out, come within the scope of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, but as the company would not answer the description of a "company not trading for profit" it

would, in the absence of special powers, be ineligible for a grant or loan from the Development Fund under that Act. It needs no wild stretch of imagination, however, to think that the scope of that Act might be extended so as to enable assistance to be given to companies working for agricultural development under the safeguard of Parliamentary control. The Private Act constituting the company might make provision for its maintaining a special fund, applicable only to purposes of a more or less public character, and might enable grants or loans to be made to the company either from the Development Fund or by local authorities, and carried to this special fund. It might also to a certain extent and under appropriate conditions empower local authorities (in which expression I include county councils) to provide loans or grants of money applicable to the general purposes of the company. No doubt this involves an extension of existing practice, but I think it will be found that a fuller use of the services of public authorities, both national and local, in assisting in the provision of capital for company undertakings meeting urgent public needs, will be one of the results of the state of financial stringency caused by the war.

It seems not unreasonable to hope that a company commanding so large an area of agricultural land, and carrying on operations of the kind and upon the scale I have described, would be able to absorb from time to time and train, set to work and settle upon the land a considerable number of men discharged from the fighting services during or after this war, and other unemployed men for whom there may be a difficulty in finding channels of employment. The Act incorporating the company might empower it to make arrangements for receiving, housing, and employing such men, and

empower the public authorities or departments responsible for them to make grants to the company for their training and temporary maintenance. Farming occupations require, for the most part, a considerable amount of training, but among the discharged soldiers will be many who have had farming experience, and many others of a sufficiently adaptable character to profit quickly from the training which the company's large organisation would be able to provide.

The farm colonies to be established by the Government, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Land Settlement for Sailors and Soldiers, will presumably provide for some of these men, but probably there will be abundant need for other agencies to assist in the same work.

While coming to the conclusion that company administration is the best to adopt, I think it is most desirable that the company should not be run in the interests of a group of outside capitalists, but that a large financial interest, and if possible the predominant interest in the concern, should be vested in those who are engaged in active employment under the company. By this means I should hope to secure the output of the best work for the company by all its farmers, labourers, and other employees, and, at the same time, a great improvement in the position of the labourers.

The particular type of co-partnership arrangement might vary in different cases, but one that I suggest might be tried, is to engage all the employees upon the terms, that one-tenth part of all remuneration received for their services should be returned by them to the company, by way of payment for the allotment of ordinary shares or stock of the company. By this plan

in course of time the bulk of the ordinary capital would probably come to be held by the employees, assuming that they did not get rid of their interest to outsiders. In order to prevent the last-mentioned contingency from arising, some embargo would need to be put upon the power of the employees to dispose of their shares or stock. Perhaps it might meet the situation to provide that every employee, so long as he remains in the service of the company, shall retain not less than one-fourth of the amount of the shares or stock taken by him from the company, and that no employee shall transfer any share or stock except to another employee.

With a view to further reducing the risk of control getting into the hands of outside capitalists, it might be stipulated, that the voting power at general meetings should be confined to the holders of ordinary shares or ordinary stock, and that no one should be qualified to hold ordinary shares or stock, unless he is an officer, employee, or tenant of the company, or is resident in the area within which the company is empowered to acquire land.

I expect it will be said that schemes of profit-sharing have been tried for agriculture in the past, and have sometimes failed. I am not greatly impressed by this argument. The principle of profit-sharing is sound, and it has succeeded in other departments of work. Successful experiment has not been wholly absent in the case of agriculture. I have little doubt that its wider extension to agriculture awaits only the development of a type of scheme adapted to agricultural conditions, and the devotion of sufficient care and perseverance to the acclimatisation of the idea among bucolic minds. I think no time could be more opportune than the present for the introduction of a change of this kind, and I think also that the simple type of arrangement I have

suggested is one likely to prove successful for the particular case in view.

While contemplating that the company should itself farm the whole of its agricultural land by the employment of managers, labourers, and other employees, all interested in the profits of the whole concern, I should propose that it should have full liberty to sell or let any parts of its property upon such terms as it might think fit. This would leave the way clear for the employees to hire from the company small holdings or allotments, which they could cultivate for their own advantage in their spare time, in addition to working for the general co-operative concern. It would also leave the way clear for the company to arrange for the actual work of production on parts of the land, or even upon the whole, to be carried out by small-holders or larger holders, as tenants of the company, if experience should prove that this really produced the best results. The company, in that case, would still carry on the work of providing facilities for transport, sale of products, purchase of materials and machinery, and performing the other services, mentioned in this Paper, for the benefit of the tenants, and doubtless it would endeavour to secure that the tenants should have an interest in the capital of the company similar to that held by the company's employees. The company, as a single entity, would serve the whole area by discharging a variety of functions, some of which would in some localities under existing conditions be discharged by co-operative societies. It would thus answer the purpose of a single and comprehensive co-operative society, and would in addition be able to provide expert guidance for the small-holders, to look after the financing of the separate holdings and to regulate the terms on which

they would be held from the company, and to do this in such a manner as would best subserve the combined interests of the whole area of the company. The tenant would thus benefit fully from the large co-operative organisation of the company, while at the same time taking for himself the fruit which directly resulted from his own personal labour.

The means by which the company should be financed and the necessary capital be provided, is obviously a matter of great importance, particularly in view of the limited possibility of raising money through ordinary investing channels during the war and for some time after its termination.

The principal need of capital in the initial stages would be for the purchase of the land which the company is intended to administer. I suggest, however, that for a great experiment of this kind, designed to meet a national need, and fraught with such large possibilities of promoting agricultural prosperity the public spirit of landowners might be successfully appealed to, and they might be induced to put their lands together into the common stock without immediate payment of money. The price of the lands transferred to the company might be agreed upon (or might by agreement be referred to arbitration or valuation), and the sum fixed might be discharged by the issue of fully paid shares or stock of the company. If the company and its scheme commanded the confidence and the interest of the landowners, why should they not accept the shares as a satisfactory equivalent for the land parted with ?

The tenant farmers might also be willing to take payment in fully paid shares, on the basis of a reasonable valuation of their interests, a collateral arrangement

being made in suitable cases for the farmer to enter the service of the company as farm manager, at an agreed rate of remuneration, and for a fixed mimimum period.

It will probably be said that although industrial and commercial businesses are often converted into limited companies on the footing that the proprietors accept payment in shares, and that they and their employees agree to enter the service of the company, agricultural landowners and tenant farmers have not in the past shown much disposition to surrender their property without hard cash, or to change their existing status. As against this, I would point out that the war is rapidly developing a greater sense of community of interest, and we may expect to see landowners and tenant farmers, as well as other classes of the population, increasingly ready to modify their ideas, in regard to both personal service and material possessions, so as to meet national needs. The scheme I am proposing contemplates that the company will be a very large institution serving an important public purpose, advancing the welfare of the locality in which it operates, and governed by directors who command the confidence and support of the owners, farmers, and workers interested in the land. I think feelings of patriotism and public spirit would stimulate a disposition to join and help the institution.

I think also that an institution of this kind would be able to give the owners and farmers concerned some solid reasons for regarding its capital as a sound investment. The possibilities of a much larger output from English agricultural land are such, that the more intelligent among them, at any rate, would probably realise that they could make more income out of shares in a carefully organised co-operative undertaking cover-

ing a wide field, than out of separate estates and farms of ordinary size and character in their own exclusive possession. The more far-seeing should also realise, that a large undertaking would help to insure them against the ill effects of the period of depression which is likely to occur after the war, when foreign and colonial production and competition become strenuous, while financial stringency remains severe.

The problem of the sitting tenant, I should thus propose to solve as far as possible, by inducing him to come into the co-operative concern, transfer his interest in his holding to the company at a fair valuation, take shares in the company for a corresponding amount in payment, and become a manager for the company, superintending the work of others over a certain area of the company's estate.

Some sitting tenants, if unwilling to venture upon so considerable a change of status, might be left temporarily undisturbed, or might be persuaded to exchange their holdings for others to be let to them by the company, and the company might, as a temporary measure, set aside some portion of its estate for letting in this way.

In the case of both owners and tenants who cannot be prevailed upon to co-operate financially, the company would have to face the question of buying them out in cash, agreeing the purchase money where possible. In cases where no agreement is possible, and the control of the particular land concerned is of importance to the development of the company's scheme as a whole, the company might seek from Parliament compulsory powers of purchase. The company might be granted the right of obtaining compulsory powers of acquiring land and interests in land by Provisional Order of the Board of

Agriculture, confirmed by Parliament, just as a sanitary authority may, by Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, obtain land compulsorily for sanitary purposes.

If there should be found any great difficulty in persuading owners and farmers to convert their property into shares, other means might be adopted for securing the initial capital. In accordance with the ordinary practice governing the constitution of Parliamentary companies, the company would be entitled to borrow sums, not exceeding in the whole one-third part of its paid up share capital, by mortgages, debentures, or debenture stock charged upon its undertaking. The exercise of this power might carry the company a certain distance towards the provision of the purchase money for its estates. Purchase money might in some cases by agreement be made payable by instalments, and the company's Act of Parliament might specially empower it to create charges upon the land purchased, by way of security for the instalments. Local authorities might assist in the foundation of the company by lending it on easy terms, under powers granted by the Private Act, the money required for purchase of some of its land. The use of the financial powers of such authorities in the provision of small holdings and allotments is already a familiar idea. In some cases land might be taken on lease with an option of purchase, though I should not advocate such a course if it could be avoided, since it appears to me that immediate ownership of its whole estate by the company is best calculated to promote development on a wise and comprehensive plan.

Apart from the question of special arrangements for providing the purchase money for property to be ac-

quired, a certain amount of financial support for the company's general purposes might, as I have already indicated, be sought from the Development Fund, and from local authorities. A further amount might be sought from people having a general interest in agricultural questions, and from local people specially interested in the general welfare and development of the area with which the company's undertaking would be concerned.

A certain amount of capital might also be raised temporarily from bankers or other financiers, by short term loans or other methods, and repaid gradually out of the growing capital funds contributed by the employees of the company from to time.

Assuming that the necessary capital were provided by these several means, and that the land were acquired at fair prices, and that the undertaking were not loaded with any capital charges unrepresented by assets of real value, there seems every reason for expecting that with capable and honest management an adequate financial return would be secured. The company would be intended to carry on in combination various types of business, which would be capable of being run profitably under the ordinary plan of separate ownership. Is it not a reasonable inference that they must be capable of being run still more profitably, if advantage is taken of the economies in expenditure and the mutual assistance between different departments, which become possible when all are carried on together as a single organisation, and if the agricultural output of the company's area is increased by the systematic and scientific methods of management which so large an organisation would be able to apply ?

The idea being a novel one, nothing can demonstrate

the possibility of success except actual experiment, and for this reason I suggest to those who are more familiar than I am with the practical business of dealing with landed estates, that they should endeavour to secure that experiments of this kind are made and conducted on an adequate scale and under favourable auspices.

The sooner schemes are started, the better chance they will have of proving useful for the settlement of ex-Service men at the end of the war, and obviating the need for such men to emigrate.

It would not of course be essential that the company should start its career on a large scale. It would be armed from the first with general powers for carrying out the purposes I have indicated, but it might begin with the acquisition of only a small area of land, and then add to this from time to time; or, indeed, it might begin without any agricultural land at all and develop in the first instance the motor transport, the factories, the town store, or other departments contemplated in the scheme.

To start on a comparatively modest scale, and grow by gradual stages, is probably the course best calculated to secure ultimate success. However wisely and carefully the position and powers of the company be defined in the Act of Parliament by which it is incorporated, and however able and upright the directors be to whose hands the organisation of the undertaking is entrusted, many people will be timid and sceptical about the policy of entrusting the lordship over so large an area of country and so extensive a system of industry, as I have suggested, to a single company, until they see the institution actually started and working on satisfactory lines. To see beneficial results from a small-scale beginning, combined with obvious openings for extension,

would soon serve to reassure the timid, and develop the greater trust and wider outlook required to bring the scheme gradually to its full fruition.

The recent Departmental Committee on the Home Production of Food has made, in its final report, various suggestions for obtaining an increase in the productivity of the soil of the country, which the Committee considered was greatly needed, and could be secured without involving the withdrawal of labour from more profitable industries. Those suggestions included the increased use of artificial manures, the extension and cheapening of the supply of feeding stuffs, the promotion of the rearing of pigs, the relieving of the present temporary shortage of agricultural labour, the encouraging of the cultivation of unused plots of land, the obtaining of consent of landowners to the breaking up of grass land for wheat growing, and to the pasturing of larger numbers of sheep on moorlands, and the use of parks to their maximum capacity for grazing stock. It appears to me that the reorganisation of agriculture by means of schemes of the kind I have described, would greatly facilitate the giving of effect to those suggestions of the Committee.

The element of profit-sharing the scheme contains is calculated to stimulate to the full the activities of the workers. The large-scale organisation on which it is based would give those activities a good field in which to operate. Thus there would exist a natural incentive for the best output of work in all branches of the concern, while the combined management of one great area would afford the readiest facilities for bringing quickly into operation changes of method required in the national interest, and particularly changes that necessitate increased outlay of money, such as the

breaking up of poor grass lands and their conversion to arable purposes, upon the need for which the Committee laid stress.

If it is feared in any quarters that company management would tend too much to commercialise the countryside, and to take away from rural life its attractiveness, I think that fear may be dispelled. If it were a case of a group of international financiers, coming to exploit our agricultural land under the exclusive influence of a selfish love of gain, there would be need for apprehension. But that is not at all the sort of idea I am seeking to place before you. What I have in my mind is an institution, watched and controlled by Parliament, in which the people engaged in rural avocations would co-operate together, so that their joint efforts should be consciously directed to the best advancement of their own material interests, and of those of the nation at the same time. Such an institution ought not to injure but to benefit country life on the social, moral and æsthetic sides. Both the greater monetary resources it would make available, and the greater opportunities it would provide for association and intercourse, should lead to the development of a fuller and happier life as well as a more comfortable material environment.

He should like to say, before sitting down, that he was conscious of the change the proposals he suggested would involve in the outlook on agricultural affairs, and of the great practical difficulties there would be in carrying out such ideas, but it seemed to him there were great possibilities in the idea of the organisation of agricultural affairs on a large scale, and he had endeavoured in this Paper to face the practical difficulties, and to picture means by which those difficulties might be solved.

His function in the matter was to endeavour to stimulate thought and discussion on the subject. He thought, perhaps, he had understated his ignorance of the management of agricultural land, and he appealed to the gentlemen present who had that knowledge, which he lacked, to bring their practical ideas to bear on the suggestions he had laid before them.

Mr. J. H. Oakley (Vice-President) said, at the request of the President, he rose to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the author for the interesting Paper they had just listened to. In his closing remarks Mr. Keen had been a little apologetic for coming to read the Paper, but he thought they would all agree that at the present moment there was no more important subject to be discussed than that of agriculture, and it needed no apology. Before the war the position of agriculture and matters connected with it were already of importance, but since the war it was impossible to exaggerate their importance, and to his mind the whole question of national food supply was wrapped up in the general question of agriculture; so there was no need for any excuse to bring the matter before The Institution, which was specially interested and specially anxious to do all that could be done to find a way to meet the existing difficulties, and to put agriculture on a satisfactory basis. Various committees had sat from time to time, Parliamentary and otherwise, and their Council, in its wisdom, had set up two committees to consider what were the urban and what were the rural problems to be dealt with at the termination of the war.

He hoped that either in the direction Mr. Keen had suggested, or in others, an opportunity of dealing with the matter might be found, and that they would have

many practical suggestions to help the committee to arrive at some satisfactory conclusions.

The author had also pleaded want of knowledge of agriculture, but he found difficulty in accepting that plea altogether, because many of the suggestions put forward had a practical side which seemed to him to indicate that Mr. Keen must have more knowledge than he confessed.

He entirely agreed with the opening paragraph of the Paper which emphasised the importance of the question, and he also agreed with the importance of one branch, viz., co-operation. Mr. Keen's proposal, if he might put it shortly, was a large scheme of co-operation embracing production, marketing, and ownership, but he was afraid he did not go so far as Mr. Keen, particularly in the line he took on which the land should be obtained. He did not like the idea of the compulsory acquisition of land. He thought, even bearing in mind the admitted importance of co-operation, and there had been a great stride in that direction already, that this benefit could be largely increased and largely extended without the compulsory acquisition of land. They might have companies dealing with certain branches of it, and it seemed Mr. Keen had something of this idea in his mind. Towards the end of the third paragraph on page 396 of the Paper, when referring to the company and the steps it should take, the author had first said it would not be necessary to have a large area of land, and he went on to say: "or, indeed, it might begin without any agri-" cultural land at all and develop, in the first instance, the " motor transport, the factories, the town, store, or other " departments contemplated in the scheme." There, he thought, a great deal might be done financially by the Development Commission or some such body. He agreed

that when the right direction for financial assistance had been found, it would be advantageous to remove the non-profitable limitation at present placed on the Commission.

In whatever was done to improve the position he thought there were more important matters than points of detail which they would have to take into account; they would have to take a very wide view, and go outside their ordinary routine. It seemed to him the agricultural question, like many others, was suffering for these reasons. He did not blame individuals, but as a nation they should take a broader view, and look ahead to see in what way they could help the country; but it must be regarded from a national point of view, and with reference to the increased home-grown food supply for national consumption.

In his opinion they must look further than co-operation, or any palliatives of that kind, valuable as they were, if they were to succeed in the future. To his mind the whole thing turned on the stability, he might say, the reasonably profitable position of agriculture; and he did not think it was possible without this to make such a scheme a financial success even with the suggestions Mr. Keen had made. The various movements for increasing production which he had come across would not be successful till the farmers saw a greater certainty in this profitable adoption.

If they desired to see an increase in production, which meant increase of land under the plough, he put forward for serious consideration that they must accept wheat as the basic crop, and that there must be some fixed price for wheat, even if only for a limited period, so that there might be something tangible put forward as an inducement to tenant farmers and landowners, possibly not altogether to alter, but he would say, to go back to their

old ways. The suggestion for a minimum price had been made by the Milner Committee in an interim report which, when it came before the Government, was put on one side; he thought they had been a little hasty. They considered that with the temporary reduction in the submarine menace one of the great difficulties had been got over, but they had to look further, and he felt that whatever the suggestions for improvement were, whether it was the question of labour or any other, it all came back to the same point, viz., the stability of agriculture. Labour could not be got back to the land unless it was given an attractive wage. The means of paying a living wage could not be obtained until agriculture had been put on a sounder basis; with capital the argument was the same, with housing also; it all came back to the stability of agriculture.

He endorsed many of Mr. Keen's suggestions and admired the boldness of the scheme. In putting forward his own suggestions he was not speaking as a Protectionist or Free Trader, in fact he had heard so many arguments on the one side and on the other that he honestly did not know which position he took; but he spoke as one who attached great importance to the question of national food supply.

He feared his remarks had been a little disjointed, but Mr. Keen must not imagine that he thought the less of the Paper, and he wished again to thank him and to propose a very hearty vote of thanks.

Colonel Raikes (Fellow) said he felt sure that they would be glad to admit that Mr. Keen had tackled a most complicated subject with ability and spirit from his own point of view, and as he had assured them of his anxiety to submit the proposals to the criticism and

discussion of those whose training, experience, and study gave them special practical knowledge of matters connected with agricultural land, he did not think that he (Mr. Keen) would be disappointed.

The ground traversed was so wide that it was difficult to confine criticism to the remarks generally considered sufficient on these occasions. As, however, finance must be the first consideration in any proposal of the kind, he made no apology for saying a few words first on that subject. Many sources were suggested which might be tapped. First it was considered that the public spirit of the landowners, who were to be bought out, might induce them "to put their lands together into a "common stock without immediate payment of money," the price having been fixed by arbitration or agreement. The author said: "If the company and its scheme com- "manded the confidence and interest of the landowners, "why should they not accept the shares as a satisfactory "equivalent for the land parted with?" He could only say that he did not think they would. Nor did he think they would part with their land on such terms under any circumstances, certainly not just now when the investment of money was particularly attractive in so many other directions. It was no use telling them that this had been done in Ireland, by making the landowners take Irish land stock instead of cash. In Ireland the majority of owners were anxious to get rid of their land, and Irish land stock was a marketable security by reason of its being guaranteed by the British Government.

Mr. Keen next depended on the tenants who would be turned out of their farms. He said: "The tenant "farmers might also be willing to take payment in fully "paid shares, on the basis of a reasonable valuation of "their interests, a collateral arrangement being made in

"suitable cases for the farmer to enter the service of the "company as farm manager." Could they imagine anything more distasteful to a tenant farmer than to remain in the spot where hitherto he had practically been supreme, in order to carry out the company's instructions, which he certainly would not approve, and in the success of which he would have little confidence. He thought, therefore, they might strike out the farmer as a provider of capital; but, doubtless, some would be disposed to accept a comfortable salary as manager and put their pride, with their money, in their pocket. Failing landowners and farmers, compulsory powers of purchase were suggested, eked out by mortgages or debentures. Power might, it was said, be given to local authorities to advance money on *easy terms*: the British Government itself could not raise money under 5 per cent., and the local authorities were getting a little weary of *permission* to raise money on the security of the rates for investment in land, which they were expected to let on *easy terms* on very doubtful security. The Development Fund was also suggested as a possible source; and failing all these, financiers and bankers were to be asked to lend money temporarily until such time as the employees of the company had saved sufficient capital in the company to pay them (the bankers and financiers) off.

It would not do; the bankers would not advance money on such terms, and if the practice of centuries was going to be upset, the present position of landlord and tenant disturbed, it could only be done by the Government itself planking down the money required. He had heard it said the Government had made up its mind to do this to the extent of two millions—quite a fleabite nowadays—in order to purchase and equip

three large estates or colonies for the instruction of and eventual occupation by some of our disabled soldiers.

He would not have alluded to that proposal unless Mr. Keen had called attention to it, and had assured them that his scheme would be supplemental, and not in any opposition, to that of the Government.

Was it necessary or desirable to spend oceans of the nation's badly wanted money in experiments of this kind ?

He took it that most of those whom he was addressing were conversant with country life, and they would agree with him that the class of men suitable for successful small holdings was extremely limited. This was not the case in the Vale of Evesham, which he knew well, where the whole male population were born market gardeners. As soon as a young fellow had saved £50 or £60 he took a few acres of bare land, or with a cottage and a shed on it if he could. He worked twice as hard as any hired man, and lived very hard for the first three years, after that his asparagus and bush fruit came in, and in a few years, when his ground was all planted with fruit trees in bearing, he could either take it a bit easy, or launch out into a larger acreage. On this system the Vale of Evesham had developed into the most prolific tract of country in the world, and without one penny of Government assistance, except an Act of Parliament to insure the tenants reasonable compensation for their outlay and improvements. In almost every country parish he knew there were a few small-holders who were forging ahead, many of whom would be willing to employ a discharged soldier or sailor of good character, and teach him how to get on; more heartily, perhaps, if he were assisted by a Govern-

ment pension. Surely this would be more economical and likely to prove more successful than either of the schemes proposed.

Mr. Keen's scheme, however, was far more comprehensive than that of the Government. It suggested a company, not only owning a large tract of land, but also all kinds of industrial concerns, any one of which would require the services of a capable trained manager; it also advocated a large staff of accountants to keep the tenants' books for them. Others were to be employed in the controlling of game and destruction of vermin. As far as the game was concerned he could assure Mr. Keen that there was no need to worry, because where small-holders were thick on the ground the game became extinct in a few years.

He regretted to say he found little to agree with in the Paper until, towards the end, the author himself counselled prudence, and admitted it would be well to begin on a small scale with a small area of land, or, indeed, to start one of his commercial ventures without any land at all. This was, he believed, the only way in which co-operation in agriculture had proved successful, *i.e.*, when a farm had been taken and worked by the employees of some flourishing industrial concern.

Last, but not least, there was every reason against starting farming just at present. Even the best known and respected tenants were having the greatest difficulty to find labour to keep their business going, and, supposing there was no labour difficulty, it would be very risky to equip any quantity of land with live stock and implements at the present abnormal prices. He had no hesitation in stating that to take over a well-stocked farm to-day, by valuation of everything live and dead, would cost at least 60 per cent. more than it would have

done two years ago, and who could tell what the position might be in two years' time?

He had pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Noel Keen for his able Paper, and felt sure that however much some of them might disagree, they must all appreciate his courage in addressing The Surveyors' Institution on the subject, and in soliciting the criticism of such an assembly.

Mr. H. Trustram Eve (Fellow) said, having had the advantage of reading the Paper, he thought it was the most difficult one to speak on that had ever been read at The Institution, for he could hardly catch the real object. Sometimes he thought he was near it, then thought he had got it, and then it seemed to fly away. He took it, however, though Mr. Keen did not say so, that the real object was to grow more food for the nation per acre, but he thought, as they had heard from Colonel Raikes, it would prove in practice to be a long way from having that effect.

Mr. Keen had said it was "most urgently needed by "our country in this era of change" that there should be "some new means of developing agricultural land, "and of securing a larger home production of food." He would ask Mr. Keen to give them, when replying, an indication of what he meant by "agricultural land." To his own mind it was arable and pasture, and he did not think Mr. Keen meant that derelict or absolutely barren land not cultivated by man should be tackled, and, therefore, he supposed the Paper was restricted to arable and pasture land. He would also ask Mr. Keen further to explain, by way of comparison, how much better off the nation would be if some of the suggested schemes were in operation so far as produce

per acre was concerned, because he was sure Mr. Keen would admit that the only beneficial object of the scheme would be the increase of food that could be got. If the area was to be the large area, which Mr. Keen had corrected from 600 square miles to 300 square miles, about 200,000 acres would be needed, and it would have to be very good land. He suggested that class of land was producing near the maximum of what was possible. If it were to be second or third-class land, he agreed it might grow more per acre, but to turn a new company on to an area of second or third-class land, he thought they would all agree, would spell absolute failure.

He did not know if Mr. Keen could tell them of any company that had ever been farmed with success on such lands. He had had the pleasure of selling up two, one of which had lost £10,000 in a few years, and he suggested farming could not be done by a committee. A farmer had once said to him, "Farming is not much, "but you must be there," which he thought was a very wise remark.

Mr. Keen did not seem to believe in small-holders, but they would probably all agree that the right man in the right place, and on the right land, was good for the nation, and certainly, under such conditions, more per acre was produced than when it was ranched, and in so far as the scheme meant "ranch" he was against the proposal.

In all statistical diagrams one saw the curves going up or down; and diagrams showed that when trade was good indeed there was a tremendous cry for small-holders, and *vice versa*, and so it would always be. Economically, he supposed, small and intensive holders growing intensive crops would always succeed when trade was good and the producing power of the nation was high, because there

were plenty of customers for the food-stuffs they were growing. In ordinary good times—he was not talking of war times—farmers' expenses went up per acre because wages rose higher when there was a good time in trade. Generally speaking large farmers would be having rather a bad time when small intensive growers were having a good time. It was impossible for small-holders to make a profit unless they worked like two horses, but he did raise a protest against the idea of trying to turn out occupiers on 200,000 acres of land, and having a managing director and bailiff coming to the same area, and thinking they were going to grow much more per acre; for although they might farm higher, he did not think they would make more profit; but of course they might make more profit, which was possible, as the expenses wholesale would be less than retail.

First of all the shareholders had to be tempted with considerable profits and dividends, to have the effect of raising the shares above par, otherwise no one would dream of taking them instead of cash; but that could not be done because the profits and dividends had already been promised to those who were going to work on the land, and enough profit could not be got out of a farm to tempt the shareholders, and at the same time induce the workers to take a proportion of their wages in shares. Farming, he thought, was the one thing that could not be done by companies.

He would say nothing more, except that, in his opinion, it would be very wrong to have a Private Act of Parliament to secure profits for the benefit of share-holders, unless it could be shown it was for the public good. In this country no Act of Parliament was passed depriving individuals of their rights, unless it was for

the public good, in which case we were prepared to give way; but he failed to see that what this scheme suggested would be for the public good or that it would increase the wealth of the country. He had tried to keep within the limits of Mr. Keen's Paper, as he took it that it was not intended they should wander over other or alternative schemes, but that they should stick to the title—"*A* scheme for the development of agricul-" tural land."

He admired Mr. Keen for his pluck, and was grateful to him for reading the Paper; they were dull, practical people, and if they never had others to put ideas before them, they would lack the advantage which they had when a man of Mr. Keen's knowledge came and laid a scheme before them and invited them to discuss it.

Mr. C. B. Fisher (Fellow) said, notwithstanding any criticism that had been passed on the Paper, he was sure they would all agree that it was encouraging to find someone like Mr. Keen, not a member of the profession, who yet had given so much time and thought to the subject.

The first few lines of the Paper referred to the question of "securing a larger home production of " food," and no doubt this was the basis of the author's ideas in suggesting a scheme for the development of agricultural land. He did not therefore agree with Mr. Eve that it was essential that they should confine themselves strictly to the title of the Paper. He thought it most essential that something should be done in connection with securing a larger home production of food, and that it was a fitting time to consider the opinions given by others in connection with the lessons learned from the war regarding our food

supply and to come to some conclusion. The Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolution that "This "Chamber desires to place on record for the guidance "of those to follow us in the days to come its firm "conviction, based on experience of war, that the "strength and safety of the Empire lie in ability to "produce what it requires from its own soil and fac- "tories." The Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture on Land Settlement for Soldiers and Sailors was very emphatic on that point, and he would read two clauses in connection with it:—

"We also desire to state our profound and unani- "mous conviction that a scheme for attracting a large "population to the land is urgently required at the "present time in view not only of the obligation of "the State to the ex-Service men but of the highest "interests of the nation as a whole.

"One of the most important lessons learnt from the "war is the extent to which the defensive power of a "country is strengthened by its capacity to produce food "for its inhabitants, and the developments of modern "warfare have emphasised the danger of an undue "dependence on foreign sources of food supply. There "is also general agreement that on economic grounds it "is a matter of the greatest importance to increase the "production of food in this country and so reduce the "amount which has to be imported from abroad."

Of the Committee appointed to consider the "Pro- "duction of Food" six members expressed the opinion that "It is necessary and practicable to produce within "this country a very large proportion of the food- "stuffs and other agricultural products natural to its "soil, but now produced abroad at a cost of nearly

"£300,000,000 per annum, two-thirds of which are "derived from countries outside the British Empire. We "believe that this can be done to the physical, social, "and economic advantage of the country." He thought all those expressions of opinion justified the reader of the Paper in introducing the subject, and it was more than ever necessary for such bodies as theirs to discuss it, and to bring pressure to bear on the Government in order that it should now be considered. At the time when Lord Milner's Committee was appointed "to consider the "Production of Food" the country was under a grave menace in consequence of the submarine danger, and one month after its appointment an interim report was issued, which was unanimous, that it was essential something should be done, and the report recommended that a minimum price of 45*s.* should be guaranteed for home-grown wheat for four years. The final report was issued on October 15th, but he was sorry to say that report was not unanimous, and he thought for that reason such bodies as theirs should endeavour to impress the Government of the needs of the nation. The minority report signed by Lord Inchcape and Sir Harry Verney read thus: "On the hypothesis that "the submarine menace might seriously jeopardise "the importation of wheat while we are at war, and "that it might be necessary to provide for this con-"tingency, we suggested, in the Committee's interim "report, that if farmers got a guarantee of 45*s.* a "quarter for wheat for four years it might induce "them, with little risk to the Exchequer, to plough "up poor pasture and to adopt intensive methods "of cultivation (a policy with which we are in "full sympathy), and thereby increase our wheat "supply." And further: "The submarine menace since

" we made our report is apparently 'well in hand,' " and the Government are not now afraid of a short " supply of wheat from abroad. They consider it un- " necessary, therefore, to adopt any extraordinary " measures to ensure a home-grown supply, even if the " war should extend beyond the autumn of 1916." That was signed by Sir Harry Verney, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture at the time, and it showed that those with whom the responsibility rested were only considering the immediate danger, and the present efforts of the Germans in connection with submarines were not contemplated. He thought such a body as The Institution should endeavour to impress upon them the importance of this great national question. Something had been learned from the war, and they should insist that such matters as those should receive further consideration than was temporarily given by a minority in that report. Only on May 4th Sir Edward Carson made reference to the disasters to our mercantile marine and the attempted German blockade, and said it was of such importance that no words of his could exaggerate it. What was the remedy? If the remedy was not such as pointed out by the author of the Paper, was it a question of small holdings? The author had referred to that, and he thought on the whole it was perfectly right that small holdings were not likely to help in the future to increase to a large extent the produce of the land. Lord Milner's Committee said: " Moreover, the united efforts of all the county councils in England and Wales have only succeeded in providing land directly for about 15,000 applicants in seven years."

This Committee then proceeded to recommend a scheme somewhat similar to the author's scheme, and

proposed to establish three colonies consisting of 4,000 to 5,000 acres at an expense of something like £324,000, and to settle three hundred people on them. With all sympathy for our soldiers and sailors, and looking at it from a philanthropic point of view, that might be right, but it did not seem to be a solution for obtaining more from the land or for putting more people on it. If small holdings or schemes similar to these were not likely to have the desired effect, what could do it? He agreed with Mr. Oakley that the root of the whole subject was whether wheat was our basic crop or not? If it was, then it was essential that land that had been growing wheat, something like 2,000,000 acres more than at present, should be restored to wheat growing. They could produce more wheat, and what they did not produce they had to pay for. They grew about 7,000,000 quarters and imported about 28,000,000, which, at £2 a quarter, represented £56,000,000. A good proportion of that they could produce, as they did in the past, and if they had stability of price it would encourage farmers to increase their area, and to grow better crops by using more artificial manures. He knew it was argued by some that wheat was not the basic crop, and that many farmers were doing well, especially with milk, and the only difficulty now was that food-stuffs were so dear. Milk was practically the only protected portion of the agricultural industry, because it was impossible to deliver it daily across the sea; but with reference to food-stuffs if more land was growing wheat, there would be a much larger portion of food-stuffs for cattle and pigs. Out of 36 stones of wheat 10 stones were offal. If a further 1,000,000 acres were grown, it would mean 4,000,000 quarters, and it would have been of enormous assistance at this juncture to the milk industry.

It would also have had some effect in keeping down the freight on the food-stuffs which had to be imported.

An acre of wheat would keep five people for a year, would produce 5 cwts. of offal, which would produce about 88 lbs. of pig meat, and would leave a residue of manurial value; and in addition there was the consuming value of the straw and the manurial value of the straw when consumed.

He was told by a large dealer in pigs that 75 per cent. of the pigs sent to market since Christmas were not fit to be sent, and that two pigs were killed for every one that ought to be killed.

How did they compare with other countries? France grew about 19,500,000 acres of wheat; Germany, 20,000,000 acres; and they grew about 2,000,000. Out of Germany's cultivated surface they devoted 80 per cent. to arable land, France 70 per cent., and England 40 per cent. Germany had been practically, so far as bread-stuffs were concerned, self-supporting throughout the war. France, he was told the other day by a large miller, was paying 10*s.* to 12*s.* per quarter less for their wheat, all through the war, than they were in England. What was the reason? Because France had looked forward and by fostering agricultural industry had increased the growth of wheat.

He was not in favour of a protective duty on wheat, but he agreed with Mr. Oakley that we must have stability of price, and if wheat was to be the mainstay of English agriculture, the only way to effect it was to fix a minimum price. The minimum price recommended by the Food Committee was 45*s.*—which might be charged, to use an auctioneer's term, as an "upset price." It would not affect the price of imported wheat, for the price of that would be according to the

competition of growers in other countries. He thought it only fair, when they were doing that, that they should give some consideration to the Colonies, and that a registration duty of 2*s.* should be charged on wheat imported from other countries so as to gives our Colonies a preference, and a duty should be placed on flour to encourage the milling industry and enable them to get the advantage of the offals. If the price of English wheat was 40*s.*, and bread was made from one-fourth English and four-fifths foreign wheat, which would probably be 47*s.*, the average price for each quarter of wheat would be 45*s.* 7*d.*, and at that price you could produce bread at 6½*d.* for the 4-lb. loaf. Every 5*s.* rise or fall would mean another ½*d.*, and it would be no hardship on the consumers of bread in this country if the price of wheat were fixed at 45*s.* and not 40*s.*

According to the Committee appointed to consider the Settlement of Soldiers and Sailors as to settling people on the land, only 15,000 had been settled in seven years by the Small Holdings Acts, which would represent, allowing four to a family, 60,000 persons. £324,000 would settle 1,200 under their scheme, but if they had 2,000,000 more acres of wheat that would mean 8,000,000 acres more arable land, making the proportion 28,000,000 arable and 20,000,000 pasture, instead of 20,000,000 acres arable and 28,000,000 pasture as at present. And as for every 100 acres three extra men would be employed if the land were ploughed instead of grass, the agricultural population would be increased by about 2,000,000.

He was grateful to the author for having taken so much trouble to bring the subject forward, because it gave an opportunity for the ventilation of views, and an opportunity for other people to consider the subject in

its various lights, but he did not think that any question connected with the greater production of food supply from the land could be solved until the question of the basic crop was settled, and a definite conclusion was arrived at whether wheat was the basic crop.

Mr. P. F. TUCKETT (Fellow) said he thought everyone would agree with the object of the Paper, but beyond that he must take issue with Mr. Keen, because he thought the scheme was wholly impracticable and undesirable. At the same time whatever difference of opinion there might be, the development of agricultural land was so important that the more it was discussed the better, and therefore he would like to add his thanks to Mr. Keen for his courage in giving them his views, especially as he admitted that he had no technical knowledge of the subject and had largely drawn upon his imagination. The great thing was to make people think about the subject, because the war had proved how vital a question the problem was. It is true that the submarine and airship menace had hitherto failed in their object, but those services were in their infancy, and who could tell to what extent their offensive powers would grow in the future. The danger to the country was a real one, and they must make adequate preparation for their protection. Time was too short to permit of any detailed criticism of the scheme, and he was not sure that he understood what Mr. Keen had in his mind. At first he thought the author was in favour of co-operation, but the proposal to acquire a huge area of land to be worked under one management of course destroyed any idea of co-operation; then at the end of the Paper the author gave up the idea of acquiring land at all. So he (the speaker)

hardly knew what principle the author really meant to embody in his scheme.

The acquisition of a large area of land under one management would bring everyone down to the level of employees, and even if the latter obtained a few shares in the concern, it could not possibly compensate the country for the loss of the independence and energy of the individual. He was entirely against any interference with the existing occupation of land. Farmers and small-holders should be encouraged, not destroyed, and to a certain extent such assistance could be given by co-operation, but, as Mr. Oakley had already told them, the chief thing agriculture needed was stability of prices. The other ways in which assistance might be given were, shortly, financial assistance; the demonstration and loan of labour-saving appliances; education as to the best crops to be grown, feeding-stuffs, manures, &c.; the use of State animals for breeding purposes at a low fee; better facilities for the transport and sale of produce; and relief from rates in respect of the upkeep of main roads and education, the cost of which should be transferred from local authorities to the National Exchequer.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the vote of thanks to the Meeting, said all who were interested in agriculture welcomed ideas; and from that standpoint The Institution and those interested in agriculture thanked Mr. Keen heartily for giving them an "outsider's" views (he thought he might describe it in that way) as to what was the remedy for agriculture in this country.

The vote of thanks was then carried unanimously.

Mr. KEEN said he must thank the President for his

remarks, and he acknowledged the kindness of the Meeting in passing the vote of thanks.

Mr. Goddard had suggested that he might put such observations as he had to make in writing, and he would be glad to do so.

He should like to add that some of the criticism made that evening was of a negative, or perhaps he should say destructive, character, which led him to think how very valuable it would be if one could have, from the more instructed people there, the constructive side.

He should have liked to have had the opportunity of asking Colonel Raikes and Mr. Eve, who had put a destructive criticism on his proposals—What was their solution for the undoubted difficulty that had to be solved?

Mr. Davidson Keith (Visitor) said he would like to suggest to Mr. Keen that he should study the Scotch system. They adopted small-holders on land, but they were a different class of people to those here.

The Meeting closed.

Mr. Keen's written reply to the discussion is as follows:—

I must express my gratitude for the welcome which has been extended to my suggestions, even by those who have thought them open to strong objections.

In many criticisms made I recognise the instructed expert's appreciation of the difficulties of the problem. A few of the criticisms, however, have rested upon a misconception of my proposals. For example, Mr. Eve

raised a protest against the idea of trying to turn out occupiers on 200,000 acres of land. Whose idea that is I do not know. It certainly is not mine. I have suggested that occupiers should remain upon the land, and join together with each other and with owners in the same neighbourhood in a common endeavour to co-operate for their mutual advantage and the public good. It is only in the case of unpersuadable occupiers that I contemplated their being bought out, and I should not suggest compulsory expropriation, except in the last resort, if a particular piece of land is of importance to the development of the company's scheme as a whole.

Mr. Eve is beating the air when he says that in this country no Act of Parliament is passed depriving individuals of their rights unless it is for the public good. All my proposals rest upon the assumption of public need and public usefulness, as I clearly explained in the early part of my Paper. To suggest compulsory disturbance without proof of public good would be quite foreign to my purpose.

I feel some doubt, from the general trend of the remarks of both Mr. Eve and Colonel Raikes, whether they realise sufficiently the difference the war has made in creating and disclosing the need for new measures, and in producing an atmosphere in which changes can be made which, before the war, would have been thought impracticable.

I look upon it as an urgent national need to secure a much larger home output of food, by way of insurance against future risks, and a much greater production of wealth through agriculture, as a set-off against the wastage and burdens of war. Perhaps less vital, but still of great public importance, as it appears to me, is the need for agriculture to equip itself with the

capacity for giving reasonably remunerative employment to a larger proportion of the population.

I think also that a greatly increased disposition to use methods of association, co-operation, and mutual help will be one of the most marked results of the war.

Colonel Raikes believes that neither owners nor tenants can be persuaded to put their property into a common stock; I am more optimistic.

I find no difficulty in thinking that three or four owners, having adjoining properties, and realising the force of the old saying that "Union is strength," might put their lands, and their knowledge and energies as well, into a common stock, and succeed in obtaining those advantages and profits which I have attributed to association and organisation. An example thus set would probably prove infectious.

Occupying tenants seem to me to involve a greater difficulty, but I see no reason why they should not be brought gradually to take their part in the organisation. They might in the first instance, without giving up their tenancies, share in the common undertaking for providing motor transport and other services; and having progressed safely thus far on the pathway of co-operation, they might then see the advantage of going further in order to secure unity of direction and control over a large area of land.

Mr. Eve asks me to say what I mean by "agricultural "land." I should include arable and pasture land, and land adapted for conversion into arable or pasture, but I see no reason why there should not also be included some other lands, such as woodlands, and land which Mr. Eve describes as derelict, if through its position or ownership it can conveniently be acquired or held along

with arable or pasture land, and can be put to some economic use. The desired object would be not merely to grow more food per acre, but also to secure a larger net return per acre, and to increase the number of acres profitably devoted to food production.

I have some difficulty in following Mr. Eve's point as to very good land and second or third-class land. One would naturally expect that a large area would comprise lands of various types and qualities. With unity of control the effort would be to screw up bad or indifferent land to a higher pitch. Both good and inferior land would profit by the service of motor transport, local industries, and the auxiliary services to which I have alluded in my Paper.

I certainly cannot agree with Mr. Eve's suggestion that the only beneficial object of the scheme would be the increase of food. The economy to be secured in both production and distribution has, in my view, similar importance.

Colonel Raikes's speech seemed to me to be characterised largely by a spirit of *laisser faire*. My reply to him is that great changes must inevitably result from the war, and the best thing to do is to try and anticipate the changes, and guide them in right channels. He gave an interesting description of the activities of the men in the Vale of Evesham. I could not help thinking that men of the type he described were just those who might be expected to realise that they could make further progress still by combination and organisation.

The fact that individual small-holders have produced good results in the Vale of Evesham no more disproves the possibility of a large co-operative agricultural scheme, than does the prosperity of a group of thrifty small shopkeepers in one town disprove the possibility

of producing still better economic results by a great co-operative store in another town.

Mr. Tuckett fears that the co-operative company scheme would destroy the individuality and mop up the occupation of the co-operator. I see no reason why it should do either. Nowadays our town industries and commercial undertakings are commonly conducted on joint stock principles, but I am not aware that we experience any lack of individuality or initiative in these spheres, or suffer injury there from the mopping up of occupations.

To Mr. Oakley I should like to give my special thanks for his kindly reception of my Paper. I cordially agree with his view of the importance of attracting labour back to the land by such means as the payment of a better wage. One of my objects in writing this Paper has been to discover a means of securing for agriculture larger resources out of which a better wage can be provided.

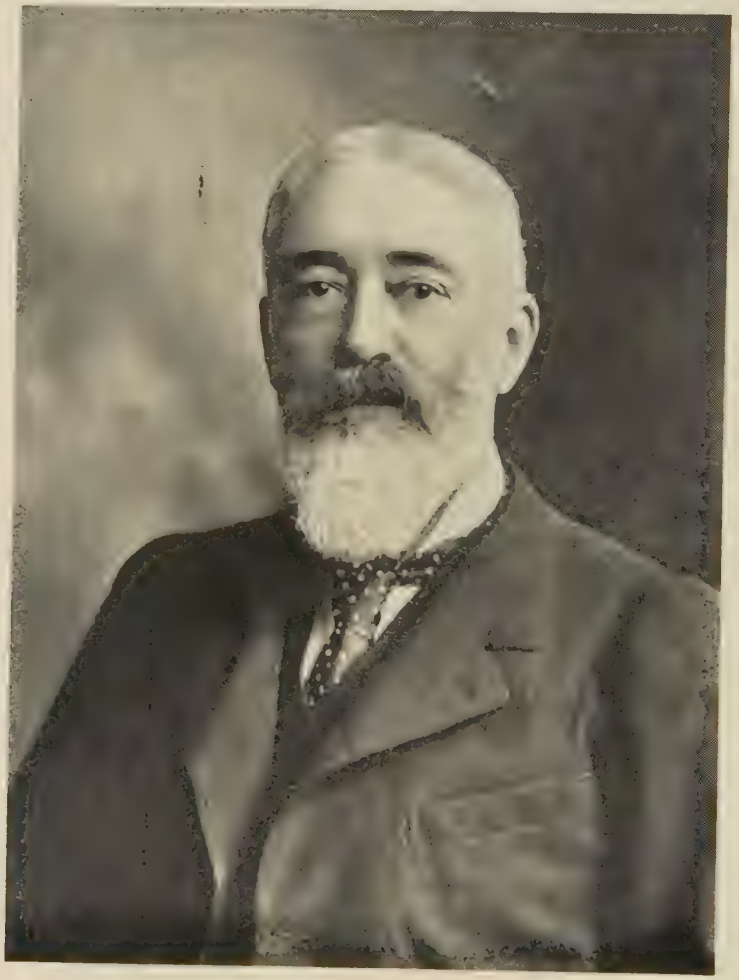
Mr. Oakley, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Tuckett all show leanings towards a guaranteed minimum price of wheat, as the means of strengthening the agricultural industry and stimulating a larger production of food. One drawback to that proposal seems to me to lie in this, that the strengthening would be done at the expense of the general public, and, regarding the matter from the broad national standpoint, an advantage gained in one direction would be counteracted, and perhaps outweighed, by a disadvantage accruing elsewhere.

I have tried to find a way by which, through new methods of organisation, agricultural production and distribution may be made cheaper and at the same time more efficient, and the larger output of food may thus be secured without putting any charge or burden upon

the general body of taxpayers or consumers, but bringing, instead, a great accession of new wealth to the community as a whole.

I hope those who are impressed with the need for securing a larger home production of food will keep prominently in mind the need for this simultaneous increase of the national wealth. On this point I admit no ignorance, and am ready to lay down the law to Members of this Institution, or to any others of my fellow-countrymen. If we are to counteract the inroads made upon the national wealth by the war, efficiency and economy will long remain for all of us a pressing duty, and in the consideration of questions of organisation, whether in agriculture or any other department, the total effect upon the whole community will need to be kept more constantly in view than has been customary in the past.

Whether or not the scheme outlined in my Paper is the best that can be devised for the purpose, I hope its consideration by Members of this Institution may contribute in some measure towards the achievement of an object of whose desirability I have no doubt, namely, the co-operation of all ranks of the agricultural interest in a well-planned endeavour to promote a greatly increased development.



HERBERT THOMAS STEWARD.

President 1904-5.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

Monday, 29th May, 1916.

JOHN HENRY HANSON (President) in the Chair.

The Report of the Scrutineers, appointed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Monday, 8th May, 1916, under the provisions of Article XLII. of the By-Laws, was read to the Meeting.

The Report declared that the following were elected a

COUNCIL FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President.

GEORGE FRANCIS STEWART.

Vice-Presidents.

ARTHUR LYON RYDE
JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY
ANDREW YOUNG
JOHN WILLMOT

Members of Council.

SIR ROBERT JAMES THOMPSON
JOSEPH HENRY SABIN
JOHN McCLARE CLARK
JAMES INGLIS DAVIDSON
EDWIN SAVILL
EDMUND WALTER RUSHWORTH
JOHN DAVID WALLIS
DENDY WATNEY
GEORGE CORDEROY
ERNEST ALFRED RAWLENCE
HERBERT MANSFIELD COBB
EDWARD SAMUEL COX
BERNARD MARR JOHNSON
ERNEST HOLTHAM LEEDER
HENRY HARTLEY
CHARLES HERBERT BEDELLS

Professional Associates of Council.

STANLEY HICKS.
JOHN MAUGHAN.

Associates of Council.

SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, K.C.B.
GEORGE MALLOWS FREEMAN, K.C.

The Report of the Council on the affairs of The Institution, and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1915 were read.

It was Resolved—"That the Report of the Council and the Balance Sheet be received and approved, and be printed and circulated with the *Transactions*."

It was Resolved—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Messrs. H. C. Newmarch and E. H. N. Ryde for the efficient performance of their duties as Auditors, and that they be requested to continue their services for the ensuing year."

It was Resolved—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, and the other Members and Associates of the Council, for the able manner in which they have administered the affairs of The Institution."

It was Resolved—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to Mr. Percivall Currey (the Honorary Secretary), to Mr. Alexander Goddard (the Secretary), and the other Officers of The Institution, for the able manner in which they have executed their several duties."

It was Resolved—"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Messrs. J. H. Mellenfield, C. J. Lake, C. S. Burkett-Smith, and Geoffrey L. Vigers, for their services as Scrutineers."

The Chairman presented the following Prizes won by Candidates in the Professional and Preliminary Examinations, 1916:—

THE "PRELIMINARY" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £2 2*s*.

for the highest number of marks in the Preliminary Examination, 1916, to John Barber Florance, who obtained 378 marks out of 500.

THE "CONSTRUCTIVE AND WORKING DRAWINGS" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £5 5*s*.

to William Henry O'Donnell, who obtained 92 % of

the maximum marks in the subject of "Constructive and Working Drawings" in the Intermediate Examination, 1916.

THE "BEADEL" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £5 5*s*.

for the best work in the subject "Agriculture" in the Intermediate Examination, 1916, to JAMES WILSON, who obtained 85 % of the maximum marks in this subject.

"THE INSTITUTION" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £15 15*s*.

to NORMAN FREDERICK PROCTOR, first of the Student Candidates in the Intermediate Examination, 1916, with a total of 780 out of 1,000 marks.

THE SPECIAL PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £10 10*s*.

to DANIEL SAWBRIDGE, second on the pass list of the Student Candidates in the Intermediate Examination, 1916, with a total of 770 out of 1,000 marks.

THE "PENFOLD" SILVER MEDAL

for the highest percentage of marks (over 75 % of the maximum) in the Students' and Non-Students' Divisions of the Intermediate Examination, 1916, to ARTHUR FITZSIMMONS.

THE "DRIVER" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £15

for the highest marks gained by a Non-Student Candidate in the Intermediate Examination, 1916, to WALTER CLEVELAND ARMITAGE, who obtained 787 marks out of a possible 1,000.

THE "CRAWTER" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £10

for the best work in the subject "Principles and Practice "of Valuation" in the Final Examination, 1916, to ALFRED SCHOFIELD, who obtained 79 % of the maximum marks in the subject.

He also won

THE "PENFOLD" GOLD MEDAL

for the highest marks (over 75 % of the maximum) in the Final Examination, 1916. Mr. SCHOFIELD obtained 779 marks out of a maximum of 1,000.

In 1914 Mr. SCHOFIELD won the Silver Medal and the Driver Prize, and by his successes this year has constituted a record in the number of Prizes won by one Candidate in the Examinations.

THE "GALSWORTHY" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £15.

awarded to WILLIAM HILL, the Candidate in the Final Examination, who, having passed the previous Examination as a Student, is found to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks in the two Examinations combined. Mr. HILL won The Institution Prize last year.

A vote of thanks to Mr. HANSON for his conduct in the chair during his year of office was carried unanimously.

Mr. STEWART, President for the ensuing year, was inducted to the chair and invested by the retiring President with the chain of office.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,
29th May, 1916.

The Second Annual Report of the Council issued during the great European War follows the first in emphasising the effect of the war in almost every department of The Institution administration. The statistics of membership again show a considerable fall in every class except that of Colonial Fellows, but of that fall more than half is attributable to a decrease of 119 in the number of Students, the supply of whom is practically shut off by the calls of military service.

The same might be said of Professional Associates, who number 69 less than twelve months ago. Although a considerable number of men have passed the Intermediate Examination, the war has prevented so many of them from sitting for the Final that the source from which the Balloting List is mainly recruited in normal times has, therefore, now practically been closed. In

this connection it is interesting to note that the Balloting List of October, 1913, contained the names of 30 candidates for the Fellowship and Colonial Fellowship, 1 for the Associateship, and 452 for the Professional Associateship, while the numbers in October, 1915, were respectively 30, 0, and 55.

The class of Probationers, recently formed from among those who, having passed the Intermediate Examination, wish to connect themselves with The Institution until they have passed the Final and come up for election, show a slight increase of from 49 a year ago to 62 at the present time.

The following tables give the numbers up to date :—

TABLE A.

	Honorary Members.	Fellows.	Colonial Fellows.	Professional Associates.	Associates.	Probationers.	Students.	Total.
May, 1914	24	2000	71	2967	57	—	363	5482
May, 1915	24	2048	72	2860	53	49	328	5434
May, 1916	23	2013	76	2791	51	63	209	5226
	−1	−35*	+4	−69†	−2	+14	−119	−208

* New Fellows 55
Resigned or died ... 90
− 35

† New Professional Associates... 55
Transferred, resigned, or died 124
− 69

Table B.

	Members (or "Fellows" after 1881).	Associates.		Students.	Total.
		Professional.	Ordinary.		
May, 1869 ...	162		38	2	202
,, 1870 ...	180		59	2	241
,, 1871 ...	190		65	2	259
,, 1872 ...	205		67	4	276
,, 1873 ...	225		74	5	304
,, 1874 ...	247		89	6	332
,, 1875 ...	275		101	11	387
,, 1876 ...	300		119	8	427
,, 1877 ...	310		133	11	454
,, 1878 ...	312		134	8	454
,, 1879 ...	330		146	10	486
,, 1880 ...	342		155	10	507
,, *1881 ...	357		164	14	535
,, 1882 ...	480		235	7	722
,, 1883 ...	557	218	74	38	887
,, 1884 ...	666	307	80	58	1121
,, 1885 ...	703	317	86	86	1192
,, 1886 ...	716	316	84	80	1196
,, 1887 ...	741	339	89	108	1277
,, 1888 ...	798	333	90	102	1323
,, 1889 ...	910	334	89	110	1443
,, 1890 ...	1095	310	89	123	1617
,, 1891 ...	1374	336	96	140	1946
,, 1892 ...	1646	342	97	172	2268
,, 1893 ...	1629	353	93	181	2269
,, 1894 ...	1626	381	84	204	2309
,, 1895 ...	1629	430	83	210	2352
,, 1896 ...	1802	465	86	220	2573
,, 1897 ...	1808	540	84	252	2684
,, 1898 ...	1835	615	85	272	2807
,, 1899 ...	1887	686	84	308	2965
,, 1900 ...	1883	757	88	336	3064
,, 1901 ...	1883	834	89	364	3170
,, 1902 ...	1891	906	86	392	3275
,, 1903 ...	1897	1025	86	396	3404
,, 1904 ...	1886	1140	80	409	3515
,, 1905 ...	1893	1312	80	384	3669
,, 1906 ...	1878	1502	74	361	3815
,, 1907 ...	1832	1638	74	345	3389
,, 1908 ...	1819	1786	77	350	4032
,, 1909 ...	1821	1876	76	385	4158
,, 1910 ...	1862	1970	75	365	4272
,, 1911 ...	1904	2105	73	338	4420
,, 1912 ...	1937	2271	62	355	4625
,, 1913 ...	1963	2633	61	354	5011
,, 1914 ...	2000	2967	57	363	5387
,, 1915 ...	2048	2860	53	328	5289
,, 1916 ...	2013	2791	51	209	5064
				Honorary Members ...	23
				Colonial Fellows ...	76
				1916 Grand Total...	5163

* Since August, 1881, "Members" have been designated "Fellows," and, in 1883, "Associates" were divided into "Ordinary" and "Professional" Associates.

Three new Honorary Members have been unanimously elected: The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, in succession to his father the late Earl, who had been a Member since 1889; the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G., President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; and the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. Each of these gentlemen has shown an intimate knowledge of, and a keen interest in, many of the problems which surveyors are called upon to study, and their connection with The Institution will be cordially welcomed by Members.

Apart from war casualties, which are dealt with later, death has caused many gaps during the year among our oldest and most respected Members. Of our Honorary Members we have lost the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., who for so many years generously placed Osterley Park at the disposal of the Council for the outdoor Surveying and Forestry Examinations, and in other ways manifested an interest in the work of The Institution. By his death the profession has lost a kind and valued friend, whose place will not easily be filled. Lord Addington; Sir Stafford Howard, K.C.B., for many years one of His Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and well known for the energy and knowledge with which he attacked the many problems connected with the growth and sale of home-grown timber; and the Rev. J. B. McClelland, until recently Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, have also died during the year.

Among Fellows whose deaths have to be reported mention must first be made of Mr. Herbert T. Steward, whose membership commenced in 1868, and who passed the Presidential Chair in 1904. Some details of his life and professional career will be found among the obituary notices attached to this Report, but the Council feel that

special reference is needed here to the loss of one who stood so high in the profession which he adorned, and in the affection of his colleagues. The reputation for integrity and ability enjoyed by Mr. Steward placed him quite in the forefront of surveyors practising in his particular branch, and no name among the distinguished men who have held chief office in The Institution better deserves its place in the list. Practising in the same branch, also, was Mr. H. W. D. Theobald, whose death occurred in March last. From 1905 to 1914 he was a Member of the Council, and when in the latter year he felt obliged to retire owing to ill health, his colleagues heard of his decision with the greatest regret.

Nor would the Council feel justified in passing over without mention such old Members as the following, who have been claimed by death during the year: William Eve, London, (1868); John Laurence, Peterborough (1868); A. W. Mellersh, Godalming (1879); Wm. Hitchcox, Newport, Mon. (1882); G. T. Hine, London (1883); C. Rutley, London (1883); R. K. Bruce, London (1884); G. M. Fayerman, Leamington (1884); W. M. Haywood, Hereford (1885); R. Brydon, Durham (1886); John Hepper, Leeds (1887); and T. de Courcy Meade, Manchester (1891).

Finally, in December last died the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Alverstone, G.C.M.G., late Lord Chief Justice of England, Associate Member of Council. As Mr. Richard Webster, Q.C., he joined The Institution in 1878, being elected Associate Member of Council in 1886, the year following that in which he had been honoured by Her Majesty Queen Victoria with a knighthood. Until his death he retained his position on the Council, and in spite of the heavy demands made upon his time by the great position which he attained, and by the services he was called upon to perform for his country,

he interested himself in the affairs of The Institution up to the last. The Council feel that every Member will join with them in the deep sense of loss which they have already expressed to the family.

Finance.

As was inevitable in the circumstances, the Statement of Account shows that considerable changes have taken place during the year, but the Council feel that Members are to be congratulated upon the manner in which The Institution finances have stood the strain of the war. In spite of the great depletion of income due to the fact that Members on naval or military service are not asked to continue their subscriptions during their absence from professional life, it has been found possible again to carry on the year's work without making any call upon capital, the decrease in revenue being met to a great extent by economy in expenditure.

The decline in the receipts from Annual Subscriptions amounted to £1,610, and from entrance fees to £140. It has been, however, in connection with the Examinations that the most marked loss has been manifested. During the few years prior to the war the large number of candidates presenting themselves for examination led to balances in examination fees over expenditure becoming available for the increase of the Scholarship Endowment Fund. These dropped to £95 in 1914, the first year of the war, while for 1915 the Examination Account showed a deficit of £600, in spite of a reduction by a similar sum of the expenditure under this head.

Rates and taxes have increased by £190, while the necessity of insuring The Institution buildings and their contents against damage by hostile aircraft has provided an additional war expense.

By suspending the offer of new scholarships during the period of the war, a subject dealt with later on in this Report, by the discontinuance for the time being of the Country Meeting and the Annual Dinner and Reception, together with the consequent reduction in the cost of printing and postage, and by other retrenchments, distributed under almost every heading, a total decrease of expenditure compared with 1914, amounting to about £2,200, has been effected.

In these circumstances the Council have been able to respond to the national call by taking up £1,000 of the Second War Loan. It will be noticed that they also converted The Institution holdings in earlier Government securities into the 4½ per cent. War Loan Stock, and, an extra dividend accruing thereby during the year of account, the return under this heading shows a proportional increase of £60. The actual increase in dividend which will result from the conversion of all The Institution Government securities will amount to about £40 per annum.

The following table gives a *précis* of the Accounts for the year 1915; the details will be found on pp. 460-467.

Table C.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
Revenue Balance—1st January, 1915	1,100	8	1	Total Payments out of Revenue (Current Expenses)	9,881	8	5
Total Receipts on Revenue	11,864	0	0	Purchase of £1,000 War Loan 4½% Stock.	994	13	0
Capital Account	578	11	0	Examinations Account	611	6	11
				Furniture	11	10	3
				Cash at Bankers and on Current Account	1,697	10	10
				Examinations Suspense Account	346	10	0
	£13,542	19	5		£13,542	19	5

The Examinations.

The calls of the war were very evident in the number of candidates who presented themselves for the Preliminary and Professional Examinations during the current year. There were 44 candidates only for the Preliminary Examination, the smallest number since 1883, the third year in which the examination was held; while we have to look back to 1892 to find a lower total than 139, the number who this year sat for the Professional Examinations. Members, however, would not wish it otherwise. The paucity of candidates merely provides further evidence as to the manner in which the coming generation of surveyors is answering to their country's call.

In the last Annual Report particulars were given of the arrangements which the Council were making to reduce, so far as possible, the disadvantage in which intending candidates might be placed by the interruption of their studies. The concessions there detailed still remain good.

By the death of Mr. A. W. Mellersh The Institution benefited by a legacy of £100, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to a prize for the encouragement of forestry. The Daniel Watney Prizes being already available for this purpose in connection with the Special Diploma Examination, the Council decided to allot this prize to the candidate doing best in the Outdoor Forestry Examination, Final Division.

The following table shows the number of candidates and the percentage of passes since the examinations were established.

TABLE D.

Years.	Preliminary Examinations.			Professional Examinations.		
	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.
1881	13	6	46·15	2	1	50·00
1882	30	17	56·66	—	—	—
1883	44	22	50·00	25	22	88·00
1884	51	30	58·82	36	23	63·89
1885	46	37	80·43	43	31	72·09
1886	46	34	78·26	56	38	67·85
1887	53	39	73·58	58	45	77·59
1888	48	39	81·25	73	52	71·23
1889	51	41	80·39	71	51	71·83
1890	53	44	83·01	96	70	72·91
1891	76	60	78·94	92	68	73·91
1892	83	64	77·10	125	93	74·40
1893	77	57	74·00	149	100	67·11
1894	97	66	68·00	182	129	70·87
1895	121	80	66·11	196	141	71·93
1896	117	78	68·37	212	143	67·45
1897	133	91	68·42	236	151	63·97
1898	127	95	74·80	265	169	63·77
1899	145	112	77·25	290	184	63·44
1900	131	102	77·86	325	193	59·38
1901	142	111	78·45	362	246	67·95
1902	165	133	80·06	369	241	65·30
1903	151	108	71·52	424	294	69·34
1904	152	108	71·05	480	370	77·08
1905	132	88	66·66	505	399	79·00
1906	190	106	55·78	535	349	65·23
1907	171	102	59·64	554	422	76·17
1908	160	106	66·25	468	351	75·00
1909	137	95	69·34	540	356	65·93
1910	130	95	73·08	623	437	70·14
1911	137	92	67·15	768	516	67·18
1912	121	78	64·46	1,102	738	68·76
1913	146	93	63·69	1,266	724	57·19
1914	145	100	68·96	1,095	670	61·19
1915	84	61	72·61	526	290	55·13
1916	44	32	72·72	140	80	57·15
TOTALS	3,749	2,622	69·90	12,289	8,187	66·62

Table E shows the number of English candidates who sat in the different sub-divisions of the Professional Examinations, the number who succeeded in passing, the number who were referred back in their Typical

Subject, and the percentage of candidates who passed. Those candidates who merely came up in their Typical Subject are not included.

Table E.

England and Wales.

	Sub-Division I. Land Agency.			Sub-Division II. Valuation.			Sub-Division III. Building and Quantities.			Sub-Division IV. Mining.			Percentage of Candidates who Passed.
	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	
Intermediate Examination, Students	4	2	1	9	8	—	6	1	3	—	—	—	57·89
Intermediate Examination, Non-Students	6	2	—	21	9	1	17	9	2	—	—	—	45·45
Final Examination	5	2	1	21	17	4	11	9	1	2	—	1	71·79
Direct Fellowship Examination	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	44
Totals	15	6	2	52	34	5	42	23	6	2	—	1	56·75

In the Typical Subject only 14 candidates sat, of whom all but 4 passed.

The number of examinees sitting at Glasgow was 6, of whom 2 entered for the Intermediate, 1 for the Final, and 3 for Direct Fellowship; of these 2 were

successful, 1 in the Intermediate and 1 in the Final Division. 9 candidates also sat for the Typical Subject only, of whom 5 passed.

The number of examinees sitting at Dublin was 5, of whom 3 entered for the Intermediate and 2 for the Final. All the candidates passed, one obtaining the Building Prize in the Intermediate Division.

The Examiners.

The following changes among the examiners are reported: Agricultural Valuations, Mr. Robert Cobb, *vice* Mr. W. F. Langridge on military service; Drainage and Sanitation, Mr. T. W. A. Hayward, *vice* the late Professor H. Robinson (Mr. Hayward already acted as examiner in the Public Health Acts); House Drainage and Plumbers' Work, Mr. H. Freyberg, *vice* the late Professor Robinson; Mensuration, Mr. K. Robinson, *vice* the late Professor Robinson; Acts for the Compulsory Purchase of Property, Mr. Barnard Lailey, K.C., *vice* Mr. Cecil Wash, K.C., raised to the Judicial Bench in India. The two new subjects, the Principles of Valuation and Use of Valuation Tables, taken by Candidates in Sub-Divisions I. and III. of the Final Examination, and Heating and Ventilation taken in Sub-Division III. of the Intermediate Examination, were undertaken by Mr. R. G. G. Reed and Mr. Christopher Chart respectively.

The following is a complete list of those who acted as examiners during the year, and in giving it the Council would like to acknowledge the indebtedness of The Institution to them for their services:—

Mr. J. E. Bidwell.
Mr. Thomas Binnie.
Mr. David Bowen.
Mr. G. T. Brown.
Mr. E. F. Buckley.
Mr. J. W. Willis Bund.
Mr. J. Bury.
Mr. C. Chart.
Mr. W. A. Cheeke.
Mr. Robert Cobb.

List of Examiners—(*continued.*)

Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe.
Mr. Donald Currie.
Mr. J. J. Done.
Mr. J. E. Drower.
Mr. James Edgar.
Mr. W. H. Eve.
Mr. William Fraser.
Mr. Gordon T. Frew.
Mr. H. Freyberg.
Mr. John Gilchrist.
Mr. W. Vaux Graham.
Mr. J. Grimwood.
Mr. M. L. Gwyer.
Mr. F. H. A. Hardcastle.
Mr. T. W. A. Hayward.
Mr. Eustace Hills.
Mr. William H. Howatt.
Mr. A. B. Howes.
Mr. F. Hudleston.
Mr. John Hume.
Mr. F. W. Hunt.
Mr. H. J. Johnson.
Mr. Barnard Lailey.
Professor Lilly.
Mr. F. J. Lloyd.
Mr. W. McCracken
Mr. R. B. Mann.
Mr. James Mather.
Mr. J. D. Mathews.
Mr. P. T. Maw.
Mr. W. Menzies.
Mr. R. E. Middleton.
Mr. H. P. Monckton.
Mr. E. C. P. Monson.
Mr. T. A. O'Donahue.
Mr. E. C. Pinks.
Mr. R. G. G. Reed.
Mr. K. Robinson.
Mr. W. G. S. Rolleston.
Mr. E. Savill.
Mr. W. T. Scruby.
Mr. E. J. Silcock.
Mr. S. A. Smith.
Mr. S. L. Thacker.
Mr. Gilbert Thomson.
Mr. D. T. Thring.
Mr. A. Vernon.
Mr. H. T. Wales.
Mr. Alexander Walker.
Mr. A. T. Walmisley.
Mr. C. Walsh, K.C.
Mr. Dendy Watney.
Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. J. Dawbarn Young.
Mr. M. H. Young.

Scholarships at the Universities.

The Council have decided to suspend during the period of the war the offer of Institution scholarships tenable at the Universities. They have been influenced in arriving at this decision by the fact that the call to military service not only had the effect of reducing the number of candidates desirous of competing, but, what was perhaps more important, in the absence on service of the best, of lowering the average standard of those who applied. This was perhaps to be expected, but in the circumstances the Council considered that the objects for which the scholarships were established would not be attained during the present interruption of university studies.

The Publications.

In order to meet war conditions it was, early in the new Session, decided to hold the Ordinary General Meetings once a month, instead of fortnightly as usual, and at 5 p.m. instead of 8 p.m. Although naturally the attendance is comparatively small compared with pre-war times, it has not been unsatisfactory, while the standard of the discussions, which have followed the reading of the Papers, has been good. The Council feel, therefore, that the change has justified itself, though a return to the Evening Meetings is contemplated as soon as the conditions have become normal.

The first Paper read during the Session after the Opening Address of the President was "Case Law under the Finance Act," by Mr. E. M. Konstam, Barrister-at-Law, a Paper possessing a special value in that it lays down in a handy form the legal position under the 1910 Act up to the existing period of truce. This was followed by "English Timber, before, during and after the War," by Mr. M. C. Duchesne, Fellow; "Some Notes on Reinforced Concrete," by Mr. R. M. Kearns, Fellow; "Dilapidation Practice: some Notes and Suggestions," by Mr. C. F. Slater, Fellow; "The Principles and Position of Town Planning," by Mr. W. R. Davidge, Fellow; "A Scheme for the Development of Agricultural Land," by Mr. F. N. Keen, Barrister-at-Law; while a Paper "On the Management of Estates in Mining Districts and Mineral Valuations," by Mr. G. Turville Brown, Fellow, welcomed the new Mining Division, which has recently been added to The Institution.

During the period of the war the *Professional Notes* will be issued every four months instead of quarterly. The Notes and Queries will continue to be dealt with

expeditiously in the usual manner, and the Council feel therefore, that this war economy may be adopted with no serious inconvenience to Members.

The Library and The Forestry Museum.

Expenditure on the Library and the Forestry Museum has been reduced to a minimum. The former, however, is kept up to date by the purchase of new works of special interest to the profession, and new editions of previous issues as they are published. The Librarian, Mr. D. Wheatley, was called to the Colours under Lord Derby's recruiting scheme in March, and has since been sergeant-instructor in musketry at Bramshot. His Assistant, Mr. W. E. Cooke Yarborough, had previously left in December on obtaining a commission in the Monmouthshire Royal Engineers. During their absence on military service their places have been filled respectively by Mr. John Hunt and Miss Cooke Yarborough.

In connection with the English Forestry Association, an interesting exhibition of home-grown timber, and the uses to which it is being put to meet naval and military requirements during the war, was opened in the Lecture Hall of The Institution by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G. (Honorary Member), President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, on the 13th December, the day on which Mr. Duchesne read the Paper already referred to as dealing with this subject. The exhibits were partly from the Forestry Museum and partly lent by the Minister of Munitions. The latter have since been presented to The Institution, and may be seen in the Museum.

The Provincial Committees.

In spite of the war an attempt has been made to keep up the Meetings of the Provincial Committees, and

although naturally the attendance has been affected, a number of useful Meetings have been held. The following schedule gives a list of the subjects which have been discussed, those marked with an asterisk having been opened by a Member of the local Committee, the speaker in the other cases being provided by The Institution.

TABLE G.

Provincial Committee.	Subject and Author.
Hants, Dorset, and South Wilts	* The Financial Effect of the War. (By the Chairman, Mr. Edward Waters.)
Northumberland and Durham ...	Manuring and Cropping in view of the present enhanced returns from Farm Produce and of increased costs of Labour and Production. (By Professor Gilchrist.)
Notts, Lincs, and N. Derby ...	do. do.
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	The Requirements of the Home-grown Timber Committee. (By Mr. D. W. Young.) Excess Profits Duty on Timber.
Devon and Cornwall	* The Agricultural Outlook. (By the Hon. Sec., Mr. J. F. Bowden.)
Northumberland and Durham ...	* The Assessment of Dilapidations on Property used for Military Purposes. (By Mr. J. M. Clark.)
Berks, Bucks, and Oxon. ...	Excess Profits Duty on Timber and on Surveyors' Earnings. (By the Chairman, Mr. J. A. Rutherford, and the Secretary.)
Sussex	* Timber and Underwood. (By Mr. Montagu Blaber.) The Position of the Home-grown Timber Trade. (By Mr. M. C. Duchesne.)
Warwick, Worcester, Staffs, and S. Derby	do. do.
Cumberland and Westmorland	do. do.
Beds. Essex, and Middlesex ...	do. do.

The Council are indebted to those Chairmen and Members who have undertaken the responsibility of opening discussions at the Meetings of their Committees,

and also to Mr. M. C. Duchesne, who has, in an honorary capacity, attended several Meetings to explain to Members the position of the home-grown timber trade as affected by the war.

The Council also desires to express their thanks to the Chairmen and Secretaries of these Committees for their co-operation in connection with examination candidates, applications for transfer to the fellowship, and other matters during the year.

The following table gives the names of the Chairmen, Hon. Secretaries, and also the number of Members of each Committee.

TABLE H.

Committee.	Chairman.	Hon. Secretary.	Number of Members.
Northumberland and Durham	Geo. T. Brown	C. McGhie	108
Cumberland and Westmorland	F. B. Punchard	T. Brown, Jun.	50
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	F. W. Thompson	J. H. Hall	342
Yorkshire	R. E. Horsfall	H. Hanson	265
Salop and Hereford and Mid-Wales	W. F. Addie	A. M. Hickman	62
Nottingham, Lincoln, and North Derby	H. Haynes	E. J. Turton	110
South Wales and Monmouth	F. H. G. Price	F. H. Osmond-Smith	170
Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, and South Derby	John Willmot	E. G. Bigwood	265
Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland	C. B. Fisher	M. T. Woolley	68
Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk	John Looker	L. G. Hawkins	141
Berks, Bucks, and Oxon ...	H. D. Buckland	M. C. Duchesne	117
Beds, Essex, Herts, and Middlesex	A. Rumball	A. W. Merry	335
Devon and Cornwall ...	A. D. Fenton	J. F. Bowden	118
Somerset, Glo'ster, and North Wilts	J. J. Harle	R. H. King Price	156
Hants, Dorset, and South Wilts	J. Rawlence	R. C. Barrow	220
Kent	Henry Dann	R. Cobb	213
Surrey	R. M. Chart	T. Brent	246
Sussex	O. N. Wyatt	H. G. B. Wyatt	127
North Wales	W. E. Jones	J. M. Porter	40
Irish Committee	Henry Franks	B. J. Newcombe	155
Scottish Committee	J. I. Davidson	W. H. Howatt	229

The Standing Committees.

The Council have little of special interest to announce with regard to the work of the majority of the Committees, a list and the *personnel* of which will be found at the end of this Report.

The Parliamentary Bills and General Purposes Committee, however, have had a considerable amount of work thrown upon them in connection with the war, such as the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Bill, the proposals in connection with which they considered in their earliest stages, reporting thereon through the Council to the President of the Local Government Board. While that measure has been subjected to a considerable amount of criticism as economically unsound, it should not be overlooked that it was passed to meet certain abnormal conditions which had arisen; and that Mr. Long, in introducing the Bill, specially disclaimed any suggestion that the proposals were logical, or that they could be defended on economic grounds.

They have also been engaged in considering the appointment of arbitrators under the Housing Acts; the effect of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme and the Military Service Act on the profession; the manner in which the depletion of office staffs could best be made good; and the effect of the excess profits duty on surveyors' earnings.

The European War.

Twelve months ago the number of those connected with The Institution who had joined His Majesty's Forces was 1,063, of whom 29 had given their lives in their country's cause. Those figures must now be in-

creased to 1,757 and 60 respectively. Of the former figure 197 are Fellows, 1,002 Professional Associates, 7 Associates, 10 Colonial Fellows, and 481 Probationers, Students, and Examination Candidates. Eight Members of The Institution staff are also serving.

Although it has been found impossible to draw up a list of military distinctions obtained by Members which could be looked upon as in any way complete, it may be interesting to note that a C.M.G., a D.S.O., a Croix de Guerre, a D.S.C., and five Military Crosses have been awarded, while a number of Members have been mentioned in despatches.

The following list of 31 names brings up to date the Roll of Honour contained in the last Annual Report, giving the name, rank, and previous position of those who have lost their lives on active service:—

Name.	Rank and Regiment.	Previous Position.
A. S. Baxter (P.A.)	2nd Lieut., 18th Bn. Middlesex Regt. (Pioneers)	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue.
F. R. L. Bell (P.A.)	2nd Lieut., 10th Bn. Border Regt.	Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley.
R. W. Burr (P.A.)	L.-Corpl., 2nd London Sanitary Co. R.A.M.C.	Surveyor to Wadebridge U.D.C.
B. F. Chesterfield (Student)	Pte., 4th Bn. Hampshire Regt.	Alton U.D.C.
B. C. Cumberland (P.A) ...	Capt., 5th Bn. Bedford Regt.	Messrs. J. Cumberland & Son.
E. G. D. Fromant (Student) ...	Pte., 1st City of London Sanitary Co. R.A.M.C.	Mr. J. W. Start.
P. S. Gardner (P.A.) ...	Pte., 1st Public Schools Bn. Royal Fus.	Messrs. Reynolds & Eason.
A. E. P. Grant (Student) ...	2nd Lieut., 1/7th Bn. Royal Welsh Fus.	Articled to Mr. Jocelyn Bray.
P. Haggis (P.A.)	Leading Seaman, Collingwood, R.N.D.	London County Council.
J. O. Holroyd (P.A.)	Sergt., 7th Bn. Norfolk Regt.	Messrs. T. Howell & Co.
J. N. Horsfield (F.S.I.) ...	Lieut., Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve	On his own account.
E. G. Houghton (P.A.) ...	Pte., 16th Bn. Middlesex Regt.	Messrs. W. Houghton & Sons.

ROLL OF HONOUR—(*continued*).

Name.	Rank and Regiment.	Previous Position.
S. R. JACKSON (P.A.)	Capt., 19th Bn. London Regt.	Messrs. Price & Gibbs.
J. M. JAMES (P.A.)	Pte. 16th Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.	Mr. T. W. Knowles.
J. JENKINSON (F.S.I.)	Capt., 6th Bn. North Staffs Regt.	
W. I. JOHNSON (P.A.) ...	Capt., 9th Bn. Linc. Regt.	On his own account.
S. C. A. LATHBRIDGE (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., 4th London Field Co. R.E.	Mr. F. Hammond.
S. B. LAWS (P.A.)	Pte., 16th Bn. Middlesex Regt.	Messrs. Clymo & Co.
A. C. LEECH (P.A.)	Capt., 5th Bn. Manchester Regt.	Messrs. A. H. Leech & Son.
W. D. LOWE (Student) ...	Pte., 10th Bn. King's Liverpool Regt.	Articled to Mr. H. Coverdale.
F. W. LOXTON (F.S.I.) ...	Corpl., Somerset L.I.	Messrs. Wilson & Gray.
T. H. MOORE (P.A.)	Lieut., 5th Bn. Glo'ster Regt.	Messrs. Moore & Son.
A. H. NEWTON (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., Middlesex Regt.	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue.
R. J. POYNTON (P.A.)... ...	Lieut., 2nd London Divisional Engineers R.E.	Messrs. Selby & Sanders.
P. E. SIMMONS (Student) ...	Capt., 4th Bn. Hants. Regt.	Messrs. Simmons & Sons.
H. C. TURNER (P.A.)	Pte., 23rd Bn. County of London Regt.	London County Council.
S. P. VANSTONE (P.A.) ...	Lieut., 10th Rifle Brigade	Teignmouth U.D.C.
H. H. WALTON (Student) ...	Capt., 7th Bn. Sherwood Foresters	Messrs. Walker, Walton & Hanson.
C. I. WIDCOMBE (Student) ...	2nd Lieut., 1st Bn. Oxon. & Bucks L.I.	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue.
W. H. WINCH (Student) ...	2nd Lieut., 5th Bn. The Buffs.	Messrs. Winch & Sons.
H. I. WYKES (P.A.)	Capt., 6th Bn. Wiltshire Regt.	Great Northern Railway.

In the early part of the year many Members were helped to join technical branches of the Army, either with commissions or through the ranks, more particularly the Lines of Communications, Mining, and Navvy Companies of the Royal Engineers, the Heavy Artillery, and the Sanitary Companies of the R.A.M.C.; but since the

Derby Scheme and the Military Service Act came into operation, the military authorities seem to have found a difficulty in giving the time necessary to place men in units for which their technical qualifications would seem specially to fit them. The resources of The Institution, however, continue to be at the service of the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions, and other Government Departments in the event of men being needed for special purposes, and from time to time advantage is taken of the fact.

The Institution was represented at the Conference called by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Chairman of the Home Office Committee, on behalf of Lord Derby, to consider how the shortage of men engaged in professional or industrial undertakings, occasioned by the recruiting schemes then coming into force, could be made good; and to what extent individuals might be looked upon as indispensable to any particular business. The Council laid their reasoned views before the Committee, which doubtless, in conjunction with those of other Associations, resulted in the inclusion of Section 2 (1) (*b*) of the Military Service Act.

A special committee was set up to consider the various proposals which were being made to meet the case of men charged with responsibilities in connection with their families or dependants which the service pay and allowances would not permit them to fulfil on being called up for service. The fact that the liabilities of these men are largely in connection with the payment of rent, mortgage interest, and similar charges, enabled surveyors to speak with some authority on the problem; and the Council, therefore, with the assistance of the Committee, drew up a memorandum on the subject for the use of the President of the Local Government Board

when considering the proposals to be put forward on behalf of the Government to meet the case.

Mining Surveyors' Conference.

In connection with the new Sub-Division for Mining Surveyors, referred to in previous Reports, a conference of the leading representatives of this branch was called by the President to discuss how best the objects of The Institution in forming the new sub-division might be attained; how it might further be strengthened; whether a standing committee specially representing mining surveyors should be set up; whether the syllabus of examination attaching to the sub-division were capable of amendment; and whether The Institution scale of fees should be extended to cover charges for mining work.

A useful discussion took place, which there is every reason to hope may have valuable results.

Miscellaneous.

The Council have naturally been keenly interested in the widely distributed retrenchments which have taken place in the surveyors' staff of the Valuation Office of the Board of Inland Revenue. They at once recognised that the dismissal of large numbers of men at a time when existing circumstances made it unlikely that any considerable number could be absorbed in private practice was likely to give rise to great hardship, particularly among those who had contracted responsibilities in the belief that their position was practically secure. While refraining from offering any opinion on the policy of retrenchment, the Council have impressed upon the Government the view that in such

a matter they should occupy the position of the model employer, and that, whatever the strict legal situation with regard to the displaced officials may be, a moral obligation attaches to that position which should constrain the Government to see that men who have been in their employ, and who are acknowledged to have carried out their duties loyally and well, are not permitted to suffer if other openings in the public service, either technical or clerical, present themselves, which they are qualified to fill.

A number of Members having been required to make returns in connection with claims for excess profits duty, the Council thought it advisable to take the highest legal advice as to whether surveyors were not exempted under Section 39 (*c*) of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915. They therefore consulted Sir Robert Finlay, who advised very definitely that Members of The Institution practising the ordinary profession of a surveyor are not engaged in a trade or business to which Part III. of the Act dealing with excess profits duty applies. An interview subsequently took place between representatives of the Council and the Chairman of the Inland Revenue Commission, as a result of which Sir Edmund Nott-Bower afterwards wrote to say that his department felt bound to maintain the opinion that the negotiation of sales, notwithstanding the element of personal qualification of the surveyor engaged, normally fell within the scope of the duty, and that the same applied to the collection of rents although combined with a measure of estate management; his department would, however, always be ready to consider specially cases in which the various classes of a surveyor's business transactions were not separated, and the bulk of them fell in a class which all agree to be excepted from the operation

of the duty. It is hoped that most Members of The Institution will be found to come within the cases referred to in the latter part of the letter.

The uncertainty which existed as to the liability of landowners for excess profits duty in respect of home-grown timber felled was brought to the notice of the Board of Agriculture, and a circular on the subject was issued to Members.

A circular was also issued warning Members that the War Risks Insurance Committee examine very closely claims for compensation in respect of damage to property by hostile aircraft under the Government scheme, and do not accept liability for professional fees in respect of reinstatment, or for the cost of renewing boundary walls, paving, &c., unless specially mentioned in the policy. In the circumstances Members were advised to see that the nature of the property, and the risks which it was desired to cover, were precisely defined; and it was pointed out that where the insurances were effected by reference to existing fire policies, this might be done by endorsement thereon.

In view of the possibility of unemployment arising at the termination of the war, and the necessity of taking steps beforehand to meet it, the Council have set up a committee divided into two parts, representing respectively town and country conditions, with the following reference :—

To consider the problems likely to arise at the termination of the war, more particularly in connection with possible unemployment on the disbandment of the Army and munition workers; and dealing with the questions involved in the light of the special knowledge posssesed by surveyors as distinct from other professional men or from representatives of trade and industry,

to suggest preventive or curative schemes. These committees are now sitting, and it is hoped that valuable results may be obtained from their deliberations.

Among other subjects dealt with during the year have been town planning, in connection with which a Circular was sent out jointly with the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, urging surveyors representing local authorities and those in private practice to co-operate in order to secure agreement in the earliest stages of the preparation of town planning schemes; and in connection with which, also, the Council have joined with the Royal Institute of British Architects to impress upon the Government and other authorities the urgent need which exists for defining without delay the lines of main arterial roads.

The Council also have had under consideration the appointment of arbitrators under the Housing Acts, and have laid before the Local Government Board the advantages, from the point of view of economy, promptitude, and certitude of judgment, of employing as arbitrators men with a professional knowledge of the matters with which they have to deal.

Mr. Howard Martin was nominated to represent The Institution on the Tribunal of Appeal under Section 28 of the London Building Act, 1890, in place of the late Mr. Herbert Thomas Steward.

ADDENDUM.

The following are the main points brought out by the Reports of Examiners on the recent professional Examinations.

Sub-Division I.

Agricultural Chemistry.—As in past years candidates are deficient in real knowledge of this subject. They do not seem to study chemistry, but only practical agriculture; they are ignorant of the composition of substances, and do not understand the reasons for their actions. They have a parrot-knowledge of facts which they do not understand.

Agricultural Valuations.—While the standard on the whole was fair, candidates seemed to experience a difficulty in applying their practical experience to compensation questions, and to the interpretation of the Agricultural Holdings Act.

The Construction and Arrangement of Farm Homesteads.—The detail drawing was poor.

Report.—The detailed figures of the valuation were, as on former occasions, the weakest part of the work.

Sub-Division II.

The Application and use of Valuation Tables.—The average standard reached was higher than a year ago, but carelessness was again shown by the less well prepared men, among whom lack of style and clarity of expression was evident. Several, in contravention of the instructions, wrote their names on the papers, and this was symptomatic of a generally careless attitude of mind.

Sub-Division III.

Constructive and Working Drawings.—Candidates

have only a slight knowledge of the elements of construction, and require to give greater attention to draughtsmanship. In both Intermediate and Final the standard was poor.

Quantities.—The method of measurement and descriptions given of the various items indicate a lack of preparation. There was a general failure in Billing, the papers showing a want of care and neatness, and of knowledge as to the proper place of each item in a Bill. The attempts made at pricing were failures.

Building Materials.—Candidates exhibited a lack of knowledge of the different English limestones, of the relative strength of mortar to bricks in a building, and of the composition of reinforced concrete.

Heating and Ventilation.—Further study should be given to the arrangement of heating systems, and care taken not to confuse systems of domestic hot-water supply with those for warming purposes only. The papers indicate a book-knowledge of the subject, rather than a practical acquaintance with it.

House Drainage and Plumbers' Work.—Candidates as a rule failed to illustrate their answers with efficient sketches. The question of soil pipes disclosed ignorance of detail as regards practical application, and the disposal of grease in a town mansion was only dealt with satisfactorily by three candidates.

Sub-Division IV.

Mine Surveying, Advanced.—The method of reducing observed angles was wrong, and the answers to Question 6 showed some want of familiarity with the proper methods of curve ranging.

Mineral Leases.—A very superficial acquaintance with the construction of a mineral lease was shown.

Report.—The cost for carrying out the various works suggested was much underestimated.

Sub-Divisions I and III.

Valuations, Principles of and Use of Valuation Tables.—Few of the candidates reached the pass standard in this subject. No candidate took Reversion Duty into consideration in valuing reversions, and, generally, the subject needed more careful study of the underlying principles.

Legal Subjects.

Law of Arbitration.—The methods of enforcing awards appeared to be a matter of some uncertainty among candidates.

Law of Fixtures, Dilapidations, and Easements.—A question on ecclesiastical dilapidations was badly answered. Only a superficial knowledge of easements was shown, and candidates are inclined to conceal their ignorance by writing at length on matters not really pertinent. A large proportion used the terms "*prima facie* right" and "absolute right" with only the slightest knowledge what the terms really meant.

Law of Mines and Minerals.—This subject showed a need for far more careful preparation. The questions were purposely confined to general principles, but the level of knowledge reached by the candidates was low.

General Subjects.

Algebra.—The theory of quadratic equations seemed neglected, and too little attention had been given to graphs.

Book-keeping.—Little initiative was indicated in the drafting of book rulings, and the making of reports and

submission of accounts by the candidates as agents to their principals.

Building Estates.—The paper was directed to test the extent to which candidates would be able to deal with some of the broader aspects of building development. None appear to have thought very much about the general principles of the subject, which is to be regretted, having regard to the importance it is assuming in the public mind.

Road-making.—Further general preparation, particularly in estimating, is required.

Surveying and Levelling.—Question 3 in the Morning Paper, requiring candidates to find by trigonometry the length of a tie line from particulars given, was dealt with by the majority, but few answered Question 6 in the Afternoon Paper, with regard to a length of a line subtending an angle at which two base lines cut, as it might have been answered, by assuming the two base lines to be of equal length, and calculating the hypotenuse as twice the sine of half the angle between the base lines. Generally this was attempted by means of the same formula, learned from text-books, as was used for Question 3.

Evidence of want of practical experience was shown in the answer to the question on reduction of staff readings. Candidates instead of balancing the summation of the rise and fall columns with that of the back and foresight columns and the equivalent difference of the first and last reduced level, each page separately, have treated the two pages as one, and thus carry forward any error that may have occurred in the first. They do not appreciate that each page should be treated as an independent and complete piece of levelling. It was to test their knowledge on this point that two pages were included in the question.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE SESSION 1915-16.

Building.

Barry, Sir J. W.
Clarke, H. C.
Corderoy, G.
Freyberg, H.
Johnson, B. Marr
Martin, Howard
Ryde, A. L.
Stenning, Sir A.
Thompson, Sir R.
Vernon, A.
Watney, Daniel
Watney, Dendy
Hanson, J. H.
Currey, P.
Waldram, P. J. (Reinforced Concrete)

Council Selection.

Bidwell, C.
Clarke, H. C.
Langridge, G.
Martin, H.
Oakley, J. H.
Rolleston, Sir J.
Ryde, A. L.
Sabin, J. H.
Stenning, Sir A.
Stewart, G. F.
Strutt, Hon. E. G.
Vernon, A.
Vigers, L. R.
Wallis, J. D.
Watney, Daniel
Hanson, J. H.
Currey, P.

County Districts and Country Meetings.

Dann, H.
Langridge, G.
Martin, H.
Rawlence, E. A.
Stewart, G. F.
Strutt, Hon. E. G.
Watney, Daniel
Hanson, J. H.
Currey, P.
Rawlence, J.

Dinner.

Bidwell, C.
Chinnock, F. G.
Martin, H.
Watney, Daniel
Hanson, J. H.
Currey, P.

Education.

Buckland, H. D.
Clark, J. M.
Clarke, H. C.
Corderoy, G.
Cox, E. S.
Davidson, J. I.
Freyberg, H.
Horne, W. E., M.P.
Langridge, G.
Leeder, E. H.
Martin, H.
Oakley, J. H.
Ryde, A. L.
Sabin, J. H.
Thompson, Sir R.
Vernon, A.
Vigers, L. R.
Wallis, J. D.
Wood, L. S.
Young, A.
Hanson, J. H.
Currey, P.

Elections.

Clarke, H. C.
Cox, E. S.
Davidson, J. I.
Hicks, Stanley
Langridge, G.
Leeder, E. H.
Martin, H.
Oakley, J. H.
Ryde, A. L.
Sabin, J. H.
Savill, E.
Stenning, Sir A.
Strutt, Hon. E. G.
Thompson, Sir R.
Vigers, L. R.
Wallis, J. D.
Willmot, J.
Hanson, J. H.
Currey, P.

Finance.

Chinnock, F. G.
Horne, W. E., M.P.
Martin, H.
Rolleston, Sir J.
Rushworth, E. W.
Sabin, J. H.
Strutt, Hon. E. G.
Thompson, Sir R.
Hanson, J. H.
Currey, P.

Forestry.

Bidwell, C.
Cobb, H. M.
Cox, E. S.
Duchesne, M. C.
Langridge, G.
Maughan, J.
Oakley, J. H.
Rawlence, E. A.
Rolleston, Sir J.
Savill, E.
Somerville, Dr. W.
Strutt, Hon. E. G.
Watney, Daniel
Wood, L. S.
Young, A.
Hanson, J. H
Currey, P.

List of Standing Committees—(*continued.*)

Library and Sessional Papers.

Langridge, G.
Martin, Howard
Rushworth, E. W.
Sabin, J. H.
Savill, E.
Vigers, L. R.
Watney, Daniel
Watney, Dendy
Young, A.
Hanson, J. H.
Currey, P.

Parliamentary Bills and General Purposes.

Bidwell, C.
Clark, J. M.
Clarke, H. C.
Cobb, H. M.
Corderoy, G.
Cox, E. S.
Dann, H.
Davidson, J. I.
Fenton, A. D.
Fisher, C. B.
Horne, W. E., M.P.
Johnson, B. M.
Langridge, G.
Leeder, E. H.
Martin, H.
Maughan, J.
Punchard, F. B.
Rawlence, E. A.
Rushworth, E. W.
Ryde, A. L.
Sabin, J. H.
Savill, E.
Stenning, Sir A.
Strutt, Hon. E. G.
Thompson, Sir R.
Vigers, L. R.
Wainwright, T. T.
Wallis, J. D.
Watney, Dendy
Willmot, J.
Young, A.
Hanson, J. H.
Currey, P.
Oakley, J. H. (Fees)
Rawlence, J.
Wood, Leslie S.

Professional Practice.

Chinnock, F. G.
Clark, J. M.
Clarke, H. C.
Cobb, H. M.
Davidson, J. I.
Hicks, S.
Horne, W. E., M.P.
Johnson, B. M.
Langridge, G.
Leeder, E. H.
Martin, H.
Rushworth, E. W.
Sabin, J. H.
Savill, E.
Slater, C. F.
Stenning, Sir A.
Thompson, Sir R.
Vigers, L. R.
Watney, Daniel
Watney, Dendy
Willmot, J.
Young, A.
Hanson, J. H.
Currey, P.

Quantity Surveyors.

Brown, W. B.
Corderoy, G.
Drower, J. E.
Gleed, R. C.
Hardcastle, F. H. A.
Hurrell, J. W.
Kenwrick, G.
Lawrance, W.
Northcroft, H.
Stoner, A.
Trollope, C. G.N.
Watson, John (Hull)
Young, M. H.

Holders of Special Diplomas form Sections, acting as Committees, for the purpose of advising the Council upon matters coming within their respective provinces.

1915. BALANCE SHEET, ASSETS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash at Bankers and in hands of Secretary : —		
Current Account (including £50 Petty Cash) ...	629 16 2	
,, ,, on deposit at Bankers	1,000 0 0	
Library, Forestry, and Geological Account	349 13 1	
"Prize Endowment" Capital Account	0 14 9	
"Prize Endowment" Income Account	104 8 10	
Penfold Scholarship Fund	67 14 8	
		2,152 7 6
Furniture		1,545 0 4
Library, Forestry, and Geological Account		3.929 13 4
INVESTMENTS :—		
The Leasehold Premises (999 years from 1893) No. 11, Great George Street, S.W., at cost ...		20,230 19 8
£ s. d.		
3,314 18 7 India 3 °/₀ Stock at 69¼	2,295 11 9	
3,399 4 4 New South Wales 3 °/₀ Inscribed Stock at 78	2,651 7 9	
1,990 17 4 War Loan 4½ °/₀ Inscribed Stock at 97⅛	1,933 12 7	
1,240 3 1 Metropolitan Water Board 3 % B Stock at 72½	899 2 3	
1,811 1 11 New South Wales 4 °/₀ Inscribed Stock at 92	1,666 4 2	
		9,445 18 6
Library, Forestry, and Geological Account.		
£ s. d.		
1,952 14 2 War Loan 4½ °/₀ Inscribed Stock at 97⅛	1,896 11 4	
401 16 9 West Australian Government 4 % Inscribed Stock at 92	369 13 10	
		2,266 5 2
£ s. d. *Prize Endowment Account.*		
503 1 11 India 3 °/₀ Stock at 69¼	348 7 11	
278 0 3 Midland Railway 2½ °/₀ Debenture Stock at 59¾	166 2 3	
254 0 0 North British Railway 4 % No. 1 Preference Stock at 93	236 4 5	
304 14 1 War Loan 4½ °/₀ Inscribed Stock at 97⅛	295 18 10	
440 10 8 India 3½ °/₀ Stock at 80¾	355 14 7	
500 0 0 Courage & Co. 3½ °/₀ B Debenture Stock at 55	275 0 0	
		1,677 8 0
£ s. d. *Scholarship Account.*		
2,776 11 6 War Loan 4½ °/₀ Inscribed Stock at 97⅛	2,696 15 0	
1.988 1 7 Metropolitan Water Board 3 % B Stock at 72½	1,441 7 2	
2,324 14 0 New Zealand 4 °/₀ Inscribed Stock (1943-63) at 95	2,208 9 4	
1,813 3 0 Queensland 4 % Inscribed Stock (1940-50) at 92	1,668 2 0	
		8,014 13 6
£ s. d. *Penfold Scholarship Account.*		
1,600 0 0 Canadian Pacific Railway 4 °/₀ Debenture Stock at cost		1,709 2 9
Amounts due, but not received at date, viz.:—		
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	1,139 5 0	
Hire of Rooms	137 0 6	
Rent of Offices (Tribunal of Appeal)	33 5 0	
REPORTS OF REFEREES' DECISIONS	7 7 6	
		1,316 18 0
		£52,288 6 9

N.B.—The above assets do not include the value of The Institution premises, No. 12, Great George Street, S.W., held on a lease for 999 years from 1895.

31st DECEMBER, 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	1915. £	s.	d.
Accumulations Account	33,202	7	6
Library, Forestry, and Geological Account	6,545	11	7
"Prize Endowment" Capital Account	1.678	2	9
"Prize Endowment" Income Account	104	8	10
Scholarship Account—General	8,014	13	6
" " "Penfold"	1,776	17	5
Sundry Creditors, Due to	966	5	2
	£52,288	6	9

We report that with the assistance of the Chartered Accountant we have examined the foregoing Accounts, and have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required; and in our opinion such Accounts are correct. The foregoing Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit the true and correct state of The Institution according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of The Institution.

H. C. NEWMARCH,
E. H. N. RYDE,
Auditors.

18*th February*, 1916.

We have examined the receipts and payments affecting the Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1915, and find the same in good order and vouched. We have also examined the Deeds and Securities, and certify that they were in possession and safe custody as on December 31st, 1915.

TANSLEY WITT & CO.

5, Chancery Lane, W.C.
18*th February*, 1916.

RECEIPTS. FOR THE YEAR ENDED

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1915.	To Cash at Bankers on Current Account ...			1,050 8 1
Jan. 1st.	„ Petty Cash in hands of Secretary ...			50 0 0
Dec. 31st.	INCOME ACCOUNT :—			
	To 1,744 Fellows' Subscriptions at £3 3*s.*	5,493 12 0		
	„ 46 Fellows' Subscriptions, Arrears at £3 3*s.*, and part payment at £2 2*s.*...	147 0 0		
	„ 18 Fellows' Subscriptions in advance for 1916 at £3 3*s.*	56 14 0		
	„ 3 Fellows' Subscriptions on reinstatement at £3 3*s.*	9 9 0		
	„ Differences of Subscription on Transfer at £1 1*s.*	18 18 0		
			5,725 13 0	
	„ 1,907 Professional Associates' Subscriptions at £2 2*s.*	4,004 14 0		
	„ 137 Professional Associates' Arrears of Subscriptions at £2 2*s.*, and 2 Part Payments at £1 1*s.* each	289 16 0		
	„ 16 Professional Associates' Subscriptions on reinstatement at £2 2*s.*	33 12 0		
	„ 11 Professional Associates' Subscriptions for 1916 at £2 2*s.*	23 2 0		
			4,351 4 0	
	„ 134 Students' Subscriptions at £1 1*s.*	140 14 0		
	„ 16 Students' Subscriptions in advance for 1916 at £1 1*s.*	16 16 0		
			157 10 0	
	„ 24 Probationers' Fees at £1 1*s.* ...		25 4 0	
	„ Hire of Rooms		377 0 0	
	„ Public Trustee Guarantees		2 13 3	
	„ Dividends and Interest		404 1 5	
	„ Rent of Leasehold Property, No. 11, Great George Street, S.W.	829 12 3		
	Less Ground Rent on the same ...	302 10 0		
			527 2 3	
				11,570 7 11
	„ Sale of £744 1*s.* 4*d.* Consol 2½ % at 65		482 12 5	
	„ Conversion of £750 Consol 2½ % into £500 War Loan 4½ % Inscribed Stock		500 0 0	
				982 12 5
	PENFOLD SCHOLARSHIP :—			
	To Dividends...			56 16 0
	GENERAL SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT :—			
	To Surplus on year		236 16 5	
	„ Do. Sale of £4,208 15*s.* 10*d.* Consol 2½ % at 65		2,729 18 7	
				2,966 15 0
	CAPITAL ACCOUNT :—			
	To 36 Fellows' Entrance Fees at £5 5*s.* ...	189 0 0		
	„ 59 do. from Suspense Ledger at £3 3*s.*	185 17 0		
	„ 31 Fellows' Differences of Entrance Fee at £2 2*s.*	65 2 0		
			439 19 0	
	„ 44 Professional Associates' Entrance Fees at £3 3*s.*		138 12 0	
				578 11 0
				£17,255 10 5

31st December, 1915. PAYMENTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By *Referees' Decisions:* Reporting and Publication		53 19 4	
„ *Transactions:* Reporting and Publication		468 12 11	
„ *Professional Notes:* Reporting and Publication		259 10 4	
„ Salaries and Pensions		3,342 9 10	
„ Wages and Pension		361 18 7	
„ Postage and Receipt Stamps, General...	165 6 5		
„ „ „ „ *Transactions* ...	341 4 1		
„ „ „ „ *Professional Notes*	106 9 6		
„ „ „ „ *Referees' Decisions*	18 15 11		
		631 15 11	
„ Rates, Taxes, Corporation Duty, and Insurance	1,294 8 9		
„ Staff Endowment Insurance	521 5 5		
		1,815 14 2	
„ Fuel, Light, and Water		376 5 2	
„ Ground Rent, *less* Tax	962 12 6		
Less Amount received from the Tribunal of Appeal ...	120 0 0		
		842 12 6	
„ Stationery and Books of Account ...		55 3 5	
„ Printing and Lithography		522 1 9	
„ Donations to various Societies in connection with the War		126 0 0	
„ Parliamentary Papers		41 10 1	
„ Provincial Committees and Junior Meetings		578 17 1	
„ Housekeeper's Account and Sundries ...		332 1 1	
„ Valuation Forms		0 1 3	
„ Law Charges		12 15 0	
			9,821 8 5
„ Purchase of £1,000 War Loan 4½% Inscribed Stock at par, *less* discount	994 13 0		
„ Purchase of £490 17*s.* 4*d.* do. at 98 $\frac{5}{16}$	482 12 5		
„ Purchase of £506 do. by conversion ...	500 0 0		
			1,977 5 5
„ Penfold Scholarship, Terms Fees ...			60 0 0
EXAMINATIONS:—			
By Examiners' Fees, Hire of Hall, &c. ...		1,309 7 8	
Less Candidates' Examination Fees ...	667 16 0		
„ Sale of Syllabus	30 4 9		
		698 0 9	
			611 6 11
GENERAL SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT:—			
By Purchase of £2,776 11*s.* 6*d.* War Loan 4½% Inscribed Stock at 98 $\frac{5}{16}$ ...			2,729 18 7
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:—			
By Furniture			11 10 3
"SUSPENSE" ACCOUNT:—			
By Entrance Fees transferred	185 17 0		
„ Examination Fees do.	160 13 0		
			346 10 0
„ Petty Cash in hands of Secretary ...			50 0 0
„ Cash at Bankers on Current Account ...			647 10 10
„ Do. do. on deposit			1,000 0 0
			£17,255 10 5

LIBRARY, FORESTRY, AND

1915.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31st.	To Purchase of Books, Maps, &c.:—		
	General Library	46 4 3	
	Loan Library	1 11 6	
			47 15 9
	„ Amount of Depreciation written off ...		318 12 5
	„ Annual Subscriptions:—		
	British Fire Prevention Committee ...	2 2 0	
	London Society	1 1 0	
	Palæontographical Society	1 1 0	
	Topographical Society	1 1 0	
			5 5 0
	„ Alterations to Forestry Museum ...		97 6 0
	„ Honorarium to Curator		52 10 0
	„ Sundry Disbursements:—		
	Forestry Specimens	25 0 0	
	Sundries	0 5 10	
			25 5 10
	„ Printing and Stationery		7 6 9
	„ Insurance		4 14 0
	„ Decrease in Value of Investments ...		147 1 5
	„ Balance carried forward to 1916:—		
	Cash at Bankers	349 13 1	
	£1,952 14*s.* 2*d.* War Loan 4½% Inscribed Stock at 97⅛	1,896 11 4	
	£401 16*s.* 9*d.* West Australian Government 4% Inscribed Stock at 92 ...	369 13 10	
	Value of Books, Forestry, and Geological Collection	3,929 13 4	
			6,545 11 7
			£7,251 8 9

CAPITAL ACCUMULATIONS

1915.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31st.	To Balance brought forward from Examinations Account (Deficit 1915)	611 6 11
	„ Decrease in Value of Investments	321 14 3
	„ Depreciation on Furniture	81 6 4
	„ Increase in Liabilities	25 2 6
	„ Balance carried forward to 1916	33,202 7 6
		£34,241 17 6

GEOLOGICAL ACCOUNT.

1915.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward	6,984	6	2
Dec. 31st.	„ Increased Value at this date, viz.:—			
	Books purchased	47	15	9
	Books presented	15	2	0
	„ Dividends	117	1	10
	„ Donations	87	3	0
		£7,251	8	9

ACCOUNT.

1915.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward from 1914	31,413	17	5
Dec. 31st.	„ Balance brought forward from Receipts and Payments (Capital)	578	11	0
	„ Balance brought forward from Receipts and Payments (Income)	1,985	15	11
	„ Increase in Outstanding Accounts	263	13	2
		£34,241	17	6

"PRIZE ENDOWMENTS"

1915.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. To Decrease in Value of Investments ...				59	3	11
„ Balance carried forward, viz. :—						
"Penfold Gift"—						
£503 1*s.* 11*d.* India 3 % Stock at 69¼	348	7	11			
"Beadel Bequest"—						
£278 0*s.* 3*d.* Midland Railway 2½ % Debenture Stock at 59¾	166	2	3			
"Crawter Bequest"—						
£254 North British Railway No. 1 4% Preference Stock at 93 ...	236	4	5			
"Watney Gift"—						
£304 14*s.* 1*d.* War Loan 4½% Inscribed Stock at 97⅛	295	18	10			
"Driver Bequest"—						
£440 10*s.* 8*d.* India 3½ % Stock at 80¾	355	14	7			
"Galsworthy Gift"—						
£500 Courage & Co. 3½% B Debenture Stock at 55	275	0	0			
Cash in hand	0	14	9			
				1,678	2	9
				£1,737	6	8

"PRIZE ENDOWMENTS"

1915.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. To Paid for "Beadel Prize"	4	16	0			
„ Paid for "Driver Prize"	15	2	0			
„ Paid for "Penfold Prize"	30	1	6			
„ Paid for "Galsworthy Prize"	16	13	0			
„ Paid for "Crawter Prize"	9	18	6			
				76	11	0
„ Balance carried forward				104	8	10
				£180	19	10

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1915.		£	*s.*	*d.*
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward (including 14*s.* 9*d.* cash balance)	1,737	6	8
		£1,737	6	8

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1915.		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward				88	7	11
Dec. 31st.	,, Dividends as under :—						
	"Beadel" Bequest	6	5	5			
	"Driver" Bequest	13	13	2			
	"Crawter" Bequest	9	3	2			
	"Penfold" Gift	13	7	5			
	"Watney" Gift	16	10	0			
	"Galsworthy" Gift	15	9	10			
					74	9	0
	,, Excess of Expenditure carried to General Prize Account				18	2	11
					£180	19	10

APPENDIX TO VOL. XLVIII.

Obituary.

WILLIAM AITKENHEAD (Fellow) was articled to the firm of Messrs. Kyle & Frew of Glasgow, afterwards obtaining valuable experience as master of works on the estate of the Earl of Glasgow. His capacity soon obtained for him more important posts, and for many years he was factor on the extensive estates of the Carron Company in Stirlingshire, Perthshire, and elsewhere. He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1908.

The Right Hon. Lord VISCOUNT ALVERSTONE, G.C.M.G., late Lord Chief Justice of England, first became connected with The Institution as an Associate Member in 1876. As Richard Everard Webster he was then a well-known junior at the Bar, his practice at the Parliamentary Bar and in arbitration work bringing him in constant touch with many surveyors who held prominent positions in The Institution. The friendships he then made, and the respect for the ability and judicial qualities of the leading surveyors which then found place in his generous mind, were never forgotten, but were often publicly acknowledged after he had attained his great position.

Thirty years ago, in 1886, he was elected Associate Member of the Council, retaining that office until his death in December last; and although his Parliamentary, judicial, and national work made it impossible for him

to attend Council and Committee Meetings with regularity as the calls upon his time became more and more numerous and weighty, his invaluable advice was always available and readily given to The Institution on questions of moment. It would be impossible to speak too highly of the indebtedness of The Institution for the help thus given, while many individual Members will bear witness to little acts of personal kindness which they themselves experienced at his hands, and which showed that the honour earned by hard work and ability had no effect in extinguishing the natural kindness and simplicity of his character.

The particulars of LORD ALVERSTONE'S life which have appeared in the Press make it unnecessary to deal at any length here with his work apart from The Institution. Suffice to say that in 1878, at the age of 36, he took silk; he was elected member for Launceston in the Conservative interest in 1885, and became Attorney-General the same year. He was appointed Master of the Rolls in 1900, and became Lord Chief Justice of England later in the same year, holding that office until his retirement in 1913.

As an undergraduate DICK WEBSTER was a fine athlete, obtaining a running blue at Cambridge University, and his fondness and aptitude for athletics and field sports of all kinds remained with him all his life.

GEORGE BELL (Fellow) was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1908, in which year he was president of the Glasgow Institute of Architects; he was also a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

He was articled to his father's firm, Messrs. Clarke & Bell of Glasgow, which had been established in the forties, and in due course became a partner. He was

concerned for the Glasgow Town Council in the acquisition of property for the Market Trust and the improvement scheme of the Port of Glasgow.

Mr. BELL'S professional ability and integrity were widely recognised in the North, his services being constantly requisitioned as valuer, expert witness, and arbiter.

As a young man he was a keen supporter of the volunteer movement, joining the Lanark Rifle Volunteers, and later the Lanark Artillery Volunteers, from which he retired with the rank of honorary colonel.

ROBERT BRYDON (Fellow), a native of north Berwickshire, was well known as a horse breeder in the north of England. He came to England primarily as a veterinary surgeon, and was one of the oldest on the register of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, having taken his diploma at Edinburgh in 1864.

It was in 1868 that he became agent to Earl Vane, afterwards Marquis of Londonderry, whose estates he managed in the north-east Durham districts and in Shetland until the time of his sudden death in June last year.

It was on those estates at Seaham and in Shetland that he did so much for the improvement of the Clydesdale and Shetland breeds, as it was at Seaham that he established on behalf of Lord Londonderry the celebrated stud of Clydesdales, afterwards carried on by the Seaham Harbour Stud Company, and which, on the company's dissolution in 1910, Mr. BRYDON did so much to carry on himself.

He was one of the founders of the Shetland stud-book, and on a farm of Lord Londonderry's in Shetland he established the stock of ponies for pit and similar work

from which so many of the best ponies are derived to-day. He took an active part in the organisation of agricultural matters of every description in the district, and held at one time or other all the chief offices in the Durham County Agricultural Society.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1886, and was at one time chairman of the Provincial Committee for Northumberland and Durham. He was also a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society.

HENRY HADDON CAVE (Fellow) was a well-known surveyor and land agent of Rugby. At the time of his election to the Fellowship of The Institution in 1875, he was agent to Mr. Carr Elwes for his Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire estates. He acted also for Sir Walter Smythe on the Acton Burnell Park estate, near Shrewsbury, for the present Lord Nelson, and for the Earl of Denbigh in respect of the Newnham Paddox estate at Lutterworth.

WILLIAM EVE (Fellow). By his death in February last at the age eighty, The Institution loses one of its oldest and best known members. He was elected a Fellow in 1868, the year in which The Institution was founded.

In the earlier years of The Institution Mr. Eve was the author of several valuable Papers read before its Members, and he acted for many years as examiner in rating subjects, a duty since continued by his son, Mr. W. Harold Eve. He was articled to the late Mr. Edward Ryde of Bedford, and more than fifty years ago commenced practice at Union Court, E.C., where he quickly established his position as a leading rating

surveyor. His services were also in great request in compensation cases, and until his serious breakdown in health some years ago his name frequently appeared as a witness in important cases. He was a most indefatigable worker, and it is to be feared that his devotion to his work, and also the time and attention he gave to public affairs, severely strained his reserves of strength.

He was mayor of Stoke Newington at the time of the Coronation of King Edward VII.

Mr. EVE acted for the South Eastern and Chatham Railway when they applied for the Parliamentary powers that enabled them to acquire the terminus for their line at Charing Cross, and since 1869, when the Metropolitan Rating Act came into force, he had acted for a number of the then created assessment committees in connection with the quinquennial valuations.

The business is carried on by his partners, Mr. W. Harold Eve and Mr. Frank Eve.

GEORGE METCALFE FAYERMAN (Fellow) was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1884, and served on the Worcestershire and Warwickshire Committee for some years.

He was senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Fayerman & Co. of Leamington, to which town he went from London thirty-six years ago. He entered into partnership with Messrs. Norton, Drimbley & Co., but the firm was carried on under his own name when he later acquired the whole interest. He was well known in connection with the Leamington improvement scheme both as hon. secretary and hon. treasurer.

Mr. FAYERMAN is succeeded in his business by his son, Capt. A. G. P. Fayerman, at present on military service, and Mr. A. W. Hobbs.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS HAYWOOD (Fellow) who died suddenly at the age of 57 this year, was senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Haywood & Son of Hereford. He was articled to the late Mr. F. P. Webb of Evesham, an architect, and later joined his father in partnership as a land agent. He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1885.

He was much interested in agriculture, and himself kept a pedigree herd of Herefords, derived from the Blakemere stock.

Among the agencies held by his firm were Sir Geoffrey Cornewall's estate, the Herefordshire estates of Guy's Hospital, and Harewood Park, owned by Major Parry.

JOHN HEPPER, J.P. (Fellow), was senior partner in the firm of Messrs. John Hepper & Sons, Leeds. He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1887, and had been chairman of the Provincial Committee for Yorkshire.

He was born in 1835, and commenced his professional career in his father's office in 1851. During his lifetime, mainly owing to his ability and energy, the business of the firm increased until in its own particular line it stood second to none in the West Riding. His opinion on the value of town and manufacturing property was widely sought, and on many occasions he acted for the Board of Trade in settling disputed cases under the Land Clauses and other Acts; he also advised a number of rating authorities in the West Riding. Mr. HEPPER was past-president of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, and a member of the North of England Surveyors' Association.

He took an active part in the public life of his native

city, and interested himself in educational matters, being, for some years, a member of the School Board. As long ago as 1883 he was made a magistrate for the city of Leeds.

GEORGE THOMAS HINE (Fellow) practised both in London and Nottingham.

He was a pupil of Messrs. Hine & Evans of Nottingham, and in 1867 was taken into partnership by his father. In addition to their practice as architects they were agents for the Duke of Newcastle's Nottinghamshire estates.

He was well-known for his work in connection with asylums, and for twenty years had held the appointment of consulting architect to His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy for England.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1883, and was a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mr. HINE designed a large number of county and borough asylums, and amongst his chief works were four large asylums for the London County Council.

WILLIAM HITCHCOX (Fellow) was a native of Banbury. He was articled to the late Mr. C. H. Davids, land agent, of that town. From there he went to Newport (Mon.) in the sixties, and became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Graham, Hitchcox & Co. He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1882, and was very well known professionally in the county of Monmouthshire and South Wales.

At the time of his death, in December last, he was in his seventy-second year.

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Honorary Member), died at his seat, Osterley Park, on the 31st May, 1915, aged 71, after a protracted illness.

His Lordship's work as a Colonial Governor and a public man is too well known to need reference here, beyond saying that few men have recognised more fully than he the responsibilities entailed by a great position. Up to the time when a few years ago his health broke down, his abilities and energy had been freely placed at the disposal of his country and had been fully recognised and employed.

His connection with The Institution, however, is less well known. Always personally interested in the stewardship of his great estates, he quickly saw the national advantage of a society such as The Institution, having for its object the advancement of professional learning and a higher standard of education among those responsible for the management of property. He was elected an Honorary Member of The Institution in 1889, having then for some years placed Osterley Park at the disposal of the examiners for the outdoor surveying and timber measuring examinations. For many years, too, he most hospitably entertained the candidates at luncheon, saying with characteristic generosity, when a protest was made that the numbers were becoming too great to permit the Council to continue to take advantage of his kindness, "No luncheon, no park." It was not until quite recently, after his Lordship's breakdown in health, that the Council were able to bring to an end a precedent which was felt to be making too great a demand upon his generosity and hospitality.

Lord Jersey was for many years a frequent guest at The Institution Dinners and Meetings. In his death the profession has lost a friend, who from the personal knowledge of landed problems which he possessed, and from the interest which he took in the various branches of the surveyor's business, was specially fitted "to promote the general interests of the profession, "and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public "advantage."

CHARLES FREDERIC JONES (Fellow) was head of the firm of Messrs. C. F. Jones & Son of Fleet Street, E.C.

He was among the first of those who, after the Union Assessment Committee Act had come into operation, practised specially in the rating branch of the profession. In that branch he built up a very considerable practice, being engaged as an expert in numerous important rating cases, and acting as adviser to a number of unions, in particular the Hendon Union, with which he was connected for thirty years. He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1882, and was, in 1914, president of the Rating Surveyors' Institution.

He held a prominent position in local and municipal affairs, being at one time vice-chairman of the old Finchley Local Board and later a member of the Middlesex County Council.

GEORGE LAMMIE (Fellow) of Glasgow, who died in May this year at the age of 90, was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1891.

He came to Glasgow from Ochiltree nearly sixty-five years ago, and commenced practice as a property agent.

He became very well known in the city, and was

concerned in most of the negotiations and arbitrations that arose in connection with the acquisition of property for the City Union and other local railways. He was a member of the Merchants' House, and was a justice of the peace for both Glasgow and the county of Ayr.

JOHN LAURANCE (Fellow) was born in 1843 at Elton in Huntingdonshire. He was educated at King's College, and later was trained in his profession by his father, the late Mr. John Laurance of Elton, at that time a prominent land agent.

At the beginning of the seventies he was appointed by the Earl of Carysforth resident agent for his estate at Elton Hall. Eventually Mr. LAURANCE succeeded his father in the management of the Holmwood and other estates, and when, some years ago, the Holmwood estate was sold, he moved to Peterborough, where he commenced a general practice. At the time of his death, in November last, he was agent for the Whittlesea estates in the Isle of Ely, and for other large properties, including that of the trustees of the late Mrs. Calling Hanbury, near Peterborough. Mr. LAURANCE was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1868. Among his many professional attainments was an intimate knowledge of the great drainage systems of the Fen districts. He was one of the senior members of the Middle Level Drainage Board, the North Level Board, the Denver Sluice Commissioners, and other bodies.

In the absence of his son, who holds a commission in the Huntingdonshire Cyclist Battalion, and is at present absent on military service, his agencies are being carried on by Messrs. Bidwell & Sons of Ely and Cambridge, Mr. Charles Bidwell of that firm being his brother-in-law.

THOMAS DE COURCY MEADE (Fellow), whose death, after an operation, occurred in March this year, had held the position of city surveyor of Manchester for twenty-one years. He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1891.

Mr. MEADE was articled to the late Mr. Jackson, the county surveyor of Cork, and later came to London, where in 1877 he received an appointment in the office of Colonel Hayward, the surveyor to the City of London. Under Colonel Hayward he was entrusted with the supervision of several large works in connection with the Lower Thames Valley Main Drainage Scheme and the Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvements Act, 1875. He was later for eleven years surveyor to the Hornsey Local Board.

In 1894 he received his appointment under the Manchester Corporation, for whom, as city surveyor, he prepared a main drainage scheme which has the reputation of being one of the most remarkable in Great Britain for the manner in which he overcame the many difficulties which presented themselves in this great work. He was widely known amongst municipal and county engineers, and was an ex-president of their Institution; he was also a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

ALFRED WILLIAM MELLERSH (Fellow) died at the age of 65 in November last year, after being in failing health for some time.

He was a member of the firm of Messrs. Mellersh of Godalming, founded nearly seventy years ago.

Mr. MELLERSH joined the firm in 1870, and was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1879.

He was well known in the south of England, being concerned for the Lea Park estate at Witley and for many other estates in his district.

Mr. MELLERSH was greatly interested in the examination work carried out by The Institution, particularly in the furtherance of scientific forestry. He left a legacy of one hundred pounds sterling, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to a prize in that subject.

JOHN EDWARD POUNDLEY, J.P. (Fellow), was one of the oldest Members of The Institution. He was elected a Fellow in 1870, and in his more active days took a keen interest in the affairs of The Institution, being at one time chairman of the North Wales Committee. He also took an active part in the public work of his county.

Mr. POUNDLEY acquired a practical knowledge of estate and railway surveying in his father's office, and later joined the firm, which has been established upwards of ninety years, under the title of Messrs. Poundley & Son.

He held the agency and management of several large estates in Mid-Wales, but at the time of his death, in his seventy-seventh year in February last, he had practically retired from business.

CHARLES RUTLEY (Fellow)—after being articled to the late Mr. F. Eggar of Alton—commenced practice as a surveyor in the City more than fifty years ago, during which time he built up the extensive business now carried on under the name of Messrs. C. & F. Rutley, in Dowgate Hill, E.C. Mr. RUTLEY was perhaps specially well known in connection with the development of building estates in Surrey. During his long

connection with his firm many hundreds of acres of rural Surrey must have been turned through his agency and advice to more profitable use.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1883.

HERBERT THOMAS SCOBLE (Professional Associate) became a Professional Associate of The Institution on 1898, and was for some years one of the auditors of The Institution accounts.

He met his death in August last year by accidently falling from a cliff at Bude, Cornwall.

He served his articles to Mr. C. E. Pinks of 45, Parliament Street, and made sanitation and sewage disposal his particular study, practising as a consulting surveyor in that branch of the profession.

Besides contibuting to *Professional Notes*, he read several valuable Papers before The Institution on the subjects in which he specialised.

HERBERT THOMAS STEWARD (Past-President), son of the late Mr. Thomas Francis Steward, was born in 1838, and was educated at Westminster School. He commenced his business career as a pupil in the office of Sir Henry Arthur Hunt, C.B. No better school of training could have been found for him, nor has there ever existed in the history of the profession a period more pregnant with possibilities for the young surveyor than the sixth and seventh decades of the last century. Public enterprise was in its zenith, unemployed capital was clamouring for investment, the sun of prosperity was shining in mid-heaven, and there was hardly a cloud in the fiscal firmament. Young STEWARD, with his immense capacity for work, was of exactly the type to take advantage of such unexampled opportunities.

Entering into partnership with Sir Henry Hunt's son, the late Mr. Henry Arthur Hunt, he and Mr. Hunt soon succeeded in building up an extensive general practice at 45, Parliament Street, Westminster, specialising largely in quantity surveying in connection with estimates for public buildings and engineering enterprises. Among the former may be mentioned the Royal Courts of Justice, the Natural History Museum, the Home and Colonial Offices in Whitehall, the General Post Office, the Cape of Good Hope Parliament Buildings, the 1862 Exhibition Buildings, and the Whitehall and St. Stephen's Clubs. Mr. STEWARD acted as surveyor to the Home Office, to Sutton's Hospital, Charterhouse, E.C., to Childs' Bank, and (after Mr. Hunt's death) to the Trustees of the Paddington Estate, and to Lord Cadogan's extensive and valuable estate in Chelsea.

With an experience so great and so varied, it is no wonder that Mr. STEWARD'S judgment came to be largely relied on in matters involving interests of enormous magnitude and in questions affecting the always delicate relationships between building-owners, contractors, and quantity surveyors—relationships never too well defined and calling on occasions for the exercise of much tact and discrimination.

It was for this reason and not from any natural timidity that he looked rather askance at proposals for a more rigid definition of professional ideals, believing matters could be more safely left to custom and good feeling on both sides. Indeed, he had a constitutional aversion to strong courses of all kinds unless his path lay clear before him. For the same reason he regarded with pronounced mistrust the policy of wide comprehension which has resulted in the building up of a powerful body representative of every branch of a many-sided

profession, for he was, by nature, an eclectic, and did not disguise his preference for a more restricted roll of membership.

No man wore his heart less upon his sleeve. He was frankness itself when the case required it, but he was, by nature, reticent and reserved and held himself somewhat aloof from general society, his whole heart being in his work, leaving small leisure for lighter occupations. No man more detested self-advertisement or was keener in detecting it, no matter how speciously disguised. He was ever the gentleman with the unmistakeable *cachet* of the public-school man, and his handsome presence was in itself a ready passport to general favour.

In all that concerned professional etiquette he was quick to discern and prompt to reprobate transgressions, but he was no martinet in practice, being ever ready to find excuses for younger men who under stress of circumstances or owing to immaturity of judgment were led into courses of which, in principle, he disapproved.

Of course he had his idiosyncracies—which of us is without them? He was apt on occasions to be a little petulant and over-critical, but no one was more aware than he was himself of his failings in this respect. The mention of it will be forgiven, because it brought out one of the most charming features of his disposition —the frank acknowledgment of any trifling faults of temper which instantly took away the sting which he had unintentionally inflicted;—surely a very rare and a very lovable quality in this rough world of ours.

It may be mere fancy, but it has always appeared to the writer of this memoir that there was a strong resemblance between Mr. STEWARD and a predecessor who occupied the Presidential Chair more than forty

years ago (the late Mr. E. N. Clifton) in cast of character, in personal bearing and in general attitude towards questions with which they were both equally concerned. Temperamentally they appeared to be the analogues of each other; both were engaged in much the same line of practice, and both fell victims to the same distressing complaint after years of suffering, borne with heroic fortitude.

Mr. STEWARD was among the first hundred Members to join The Institution on its formation in 1868. For some years he took little or no share in its work, but with the gradual accession of a considerable body of building and measuring surveyors, it was felt that no better representative could be found of this new element of membership. Mr. STEWARD was accordingly elected a Member of the Council in 1890, became a Vice-President in 1902, and President in 1904. From the date of joining the Council in 1890, he threw himself heart and soul into the work, sparing neither time nor pains, though still in his usual spirit of self-effacement, to promote the interests of the Society. His Opening Address may still be read with interest, covering as it does a large and previously unexplored field of experience in connection with urban problems which still await solution.

As a young man he was an ardent oarsman, and never lost his interest in aquatic pursuits. To the last he was chairman of the committee of management of Henley Royal Regatta, of the Amateur Rowing Association, and of the Leander Club.

It was, so far as the writer is aware, his one and only recreation. It would perhaps have been better for his health had it been otherwise, but he was a worker by nature, and was never so happy as when immersed in business.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of Mr. STEWARD'S services to The Institution. Apart from his general work on the Council he acted for years as one of the examiners in a most exacting subject. To his skilful and experienced hand was confided the principal share in the negociations for the surrender of the old lease of The Institution premises and the acquisition of a longer and much more advantageous lease preparatory to re-building. He rendered similar services in connection with the purchase of the intermediate lease of No. 11, Great George Street, and the procuring of a new lease in perpetuity as a provision for the future expansion of the building. His labours in connection with the re-shaping of amorphous proposals for the amendment of the London Buildings Acts will be fresh in the memory of those who took part with him in his laborious endeavours, which proved successful in the end, to bring order, consistency, and fairness out of the chaos of contradictory and confiscatory suggestions which the promoters hoped to get placed upon the Statute Book. The result is a measure which, though ideally far from perfect, does no flagrant injustice to private interests while meeting all reasonable public requirements. The credit for all this is largely due to Mr. STEWARD'S indefatigable exertions assisted by a strong committee of leading building surveyors.

Nor does this exhaust the record. As a member of the tribunal of appeal under the Building Acts he performed valuable work in helping to build up a body of consistent decisions on the general line of buildings, which has done much to relieve the injustice wrought by the confused and shifting rulings of the central authority.

With Mr. STEWARD'S death an honoured Member of The Institution has disappeared from the scene, but the

inspiring example of a most useful and well-ordered career still abides with us, and will continue to bear fruit in the lives of those who came under his influence.

[J. C. R.]

JOHN WALTON TAYLOR (Fellow) had a large business as a building surveyor in Newcastle.

He was elected an Associate Member in 1881, and became a Fellow in 1887. He was also a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

He practised in Newcastle from 1881, and among the most notable of the buildings that he designed there are the fine Young Men's Christian Association Buildings and the Soldiers' Home.

Mr. TAYLOR took an active part in the work of the Northumberland and Durham Committee of The Institution, and acted as chairman of the Committee in 1911-12.

EDWARD SHAW TENER (Fellow) had been agent for the last twenty-eight years for the estates of the late Marquis of Clanricarde of Portumna Castle, and was himself a landed proprietor in County Cavan.

He received his education as a surveyor in the office of his father, the late Mr. Kenley Tener, one of the principal land agents of Ulster.

The management of Lord Clanricarde's estates necessitated his living in what at one time was the most dangerous and disturbed part of Ireland, and that Mr. Tener held the position he did for so long says much for his strength of character and purpose.

For many years he was constantly in danger of his life, and till his death he carried in his person a reminder

of those times in the shape of a bullet received in the disturbances some twenty-five years ago.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1895.

HENRY WELLS DEWHURST THEOBALD (Fellow), the senior member of the old-established firm of Messrs. Gardiner & Theobald, of 110, Great Russell Street, W.C., was recognised as holding a leading position in his branch of the profession, that of quantity surveyor.

He had for many years been one of the surveyors to His Majesty's Office of Works, the last important public work upon which he was engaged being the recent extensions to the British Museum. In conjunction with other surveyors he was engaged upon such prominent buildings as the Victoria and Albert Museum, Whiteley's Limited, and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

He was elected a Fellow of The Institution, and from the first he interested himself in its work and Meetings. He acted as an examiner in Quantities from 1904 to 1912, and was elected a Member of Council in 1905. There seemed every reason to hope that he would in due course represent his branch of the profession as President, thus following in the steps of his old friend and predecessor, the late Mr. Herbert T. Steward; but to the great regret of his colleagues his health gave way, and although with a characteristically brave effort he managed to return to work, he suffered almost continuous pain, and it became necessary to curtail his engagements. He therefore felt compelled to retire from the Council in 1914. Up to the end, however, he continued to take his part on the Quantity Surveyors Committee of The Institution, and attend their meetings with regularity.

Few men under a somewhat reserved and retiring

manner have hidden greater capacity for work and soundness of judgment, but to those of his friends who penetrated this seeming reserve was revealed a most kindly and lovable character.

His son, and partner, Mr. John Meadows Theobald, although over military age, patriotically joined the National Reserves in the early days of the war, and is at present on military duty in Rangoon. All will sympathise with him in the great loss he has sustained while absent on such a cause.

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DONATIONS OF BOOKS, MAPS, &c.,

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DONORS.	TITLE OF WORK.
Accountant, Editor of the...	"The Accountant," 1915-1916.
Acting Surveyor-General of Ceylon	Ceylon—"Administration Reports:—Part I., Civil."
Adams, Thomas	"Report of Conference—Civic Improvement League of Canada." 1915. "Housing and Town Planning in Canada." 1916. "Town Planning Draft Act." 1915.
Agricultural Gazette, Editor of the	"The Agricultural Gazette," 1915-1916.
American Institute of Mining Engineers ...	"Bulletin," 1915-1916.
An Associate (Anon.) ...	"The Duty of a Steward to his Lord." By Edward Laurence. Large 8vo. London. 1727.
Architect, Editor of the ...	"The Architect," 1915-1916.
Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom... ...	"Notes on Practice," Vol. III., Parts 4, 5; Vol. IV., Parts 1, 4. "Annual Record," Vol. V., Parts 1, 2. "Year-Book and Diary."
Bath and West and Southern Counties Society	"The Journal," Vol. 10, 1915-1916.
Blount, B.	"Probable and Presumptive Life of Concrete Structure made from Modern Cement."
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	International Institute of Agriculture :— "Bulletin of the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence and of Plant Diseases," 1915-1916. "Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic Intelligence," 1915-1916.

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Board of Trade Labour Gazette, Editor of the ...	"The Board of Trade Labour Gazette," 1915-1916.
British Architect, Editor of the	"The British Architect," 1915-1916.
British Clay-Worker, Editor of the	"The British Clay-Worker," 1915-1916.
British Immigration League	"Tenth Annual Report."
Brown, E. O. F.	W. Forster, "A Treatise on a Section of the Strata from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the Mountain of Cross Fell in Cumberland." 1821.
Brown R.	"Sewage and its Precipitation."
Builder, Editor of the ...	"The Builder," 1915-1916.
Building News, Editor of the	"Building News," 1915-1916.
Central Association of Agricultural and Tenant-Right Valuers	"Fifth Annual Report and Statement of Account." Voelcker, Dr. J. A., "Compensation for Manurial Values." 1915.
Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture	"The Journal," 1914. "Fifth Annual Report of the Council."
Chambers, W. & R.... ...	Chappell, E., "Five-figure Mathematical Tables." 1915.
Chartered Institute of Patent Agents	"Transactions," Vol. 33.
Chief Inspector of Mines, New South Wales ...	"Annual Report of the Department of Mines," 1914.
Civil Engineering, Editor of	"Civil Engineering," 1915-1916.
Clerk to the Metropolitan Water Board	"Report for the year ended 31st March, 1915.'
Concrete, Editor of ...	"Concrete," 1915-1916.
Concrete Institute	"Transactions and Notes," Vol. 5, Parts 3, 4, 5, 6.
Consulting Engineer to the Road Board in Scotland...	"Preliminary Statement," May, 1915.
Contract Journal, Editor of	"The Contract Journal," 1915-1916.
Contractors' Chronicle, Editor of	"The Contractors' Chronicle," 1915-1916.
Country Gentlemen's Association	"The Estate Magazine," 1915-1916.

Donors.	Title of Work.
The Director of Public Works	East Africa Protectorate—"Annual Report of the Public Works Department," 1913-1914.
Dunsmore, G.	Martin, E. A., "Dew Ponds." 2 copies.
Engineer, Editor of the ...	"The Engineer," 1915-1916.
Engineering Standards Committee	British Standard Specifications :— (1) "Wall Plugs and Sockets." (2) "Charging Plug and Socket." (3) "Wrought Steels for Automobiles." (4) "Tar and Pitch for Road Purposes." "British Standard Nomenclature of Tars, Pitches, Bitumens, and Asphalts and Tar." "British Standard Electrical Pressures for New Systems and Installations (Low and Medium Pressures)."
Estates Gazette, Editor of the...	"The Estates Gazette," 1915-1916.
The Farmers' Club... ...	"Journal," 1915-1916.
Ferro-Concrete, Editor of ...	"Ferro-Concrete," 1915-1916.
Field, Editor of the ...	"The Field," 1915-1916.
Ford, S.	"Notes on Property Law." 1915.
Geologists' Association ...	"Proceedings of," Vol. 26, Parts 2, 3, 4.
Grellier, G. H.	"Some Minor Farm Crops," 2, 1915.
Haines, A. H., and Hood, Daniel A. F. ...	"Surveying and Building Construction." 1915.
Hewitt, Captain J. T. Baines	"Agricultural Journal of the Union of South Africa," Vol. 1, Parts 1, 2, 4, 5; Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (complete); Vol. 7, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland ...	"Transactions," 1915.
Illinois University	"Bulletins," 77, 78, 79, 80, Vol. 13, No. 12.
Illuminating Engineer, Editor of the	"The Illuminating Engineer," 1914-1915.
Illustrated Official Journal (Patents), Editor of the...	"The Illustrated Official Journal (Patents)," 1914-1915.
Indented Bar Bulletin, Editor of the	"The Indented Bar Bulletin."
The Institute of Jamaica, on the suggestion of Mr. A. C. Bancroft	Cundell, F., "Historic Jamaica."

Donors.	Title of Work.
Institution of Civil Engineers	"Minutes of Proceedings," Vols. 199 and 200; name index, Vols. 59-118. Report of Council, 1915.
Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland ...	"Transactions," Vol. 41, 1915.
Institution of Electrical Engineers	"Journal," 1915-1916.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers...	"Proceedings," 1915-1916.
Institution of Municipal and County Engineers ...	"Journal," 1915-1916.
The International Correspondence Schools	"Recapture and Expansion of British Trade." "The Building Trade." "The Commercial War and Expert Selling." "Electrical Industries." Three Pamphlets by the Permanent Staff.
Irwell, J. B....	"The Official Year-Book of New South Wales," 1914.
Land Agents' Record, Editor of the	"The Land Agents' Record," 1914-1915.
Land Agents' Society ...	"Journal," 1914-1915.
Land Values, Editor of ...	"Land Values," 1914-1915.
Liverpool Engineering Society	"Transactions," Vol. 35.
Local Government Journal, Editor of the	"The Local Government Journal," 1914-1915.
London Society	"Journal," 1915-1916.
Messrs. Longmans, Green & Company	"Rivington's Notes on Building Construction." Edited by W. N. Twelvetrees. Parts 1 and 2, 1915.
Lovegrove, H.	"Some Account of the District Surveyors' Association of London." 1915. By Lovegrove, H.
Manchester Steam Users' Association	"Memorandum by Chief Engineer." 1914.
Matthews, A. H. H. ...	Matthew, A. H. H., "Fifty years of Agricultural Politics."
McCaw, C. J.	"Colonial Survey Committee:—Report of the Measurement of an Acre of Meridian in Uganda."

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Middleton, J.	"Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland—Transactions," Vols. 4, 5, 6. 1872-4.
Mirams, A. E.	Mirams, A. E., "An Address on the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915."
New Zealand Institute of Surveyors	"Journal," 1915.
North of England Institute of Mechanical and Mining Engineers...	"Transactions," 1915-1916.
Pentleton, R. H.	Davey, F., "The Students' Catechism of Bookkeeping." 1910. Ryde, W. C., and E. M. Konstam, "Reports of Rating Appeals, 1894-1904." 1904. Adams, H., "Practical Trigonometry." 2nd edition. 1905. Chambers' Mathematical Tables. (n.d.) Walmisley, A. T., "Land Surveying and Levelling." (n.d.) Dicksee, L. R., "Auctioneers' Accounts." 2nd edition. 1905. Taylor, T. J., "An Inquiry into the Operations of Running Streams and Tidal Waters, with a view to determine their Principles of Action, and an application of those Principles to the Improvement of the River Tyne." 1851. Reid, G., "Practical Sanitation." 17th edition. 1912.
Phillips, E. A. W.	"British Trade and the Metric System."
Power User, Editor of the...	"The Power User," 1915-1916.
Quarry, Editor of the ...	"The Quarry," 1915-1916.
Queensland Geographical Society	"Journal," Vols. 28 and 29.
Ridge, Lacy W.	Ridge, Lacy W., "Fixtures in Parsonage Houses."
Royal Agricultural College Students' Club	"Agricultural Students' Gazette," 1915-1916.
Royal Agricultural Society of England	Vol. 75, 1915. General Index to the 3rd Series.
Royal Dublin Society ...	"Economic Proceedings," 1915-1916. "Scientific Proceedings," 1915-1916.
Royal Engineers' Institute...	"Journal," 1915-1916.
Royal English Arboricultural Society	"Quarterly Journal of Forestry," 1915-1916.

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Royal Institute of British Architects...	"Journal," 1915-1916.
Royal Sanitary Institute ...	"Journal," 1915-1916.
Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society	"Transactions," 1915-1916.
Royal Statistical Society ...	"Journal," 1915-1916.
Rowlatt, C. C.	American Institute of Mining Engineers' Bulletin. List of Members, 1916. Oct., Nov., Dec., 1915; Jan., Feb., March, 1916. The Transactions of this Institution :— Vol. XLII. Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11. „ XLIII. Complete with Supplement. „ XLIV. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13. „ XLV. Nos. 1, 4, to 13. „ XLVI. Complete, Nos. 1 to 13. „ XLVII. Nos. 1 to 12. „ XLVIII. Nos. 1 to 4.
Sanitary Record and Municipal Engineering, Editor of the	"The Sanitary Record and Municipal Engineering," 1915-1916.
Scottish Farmer, Editor of the...	"The Scottish Farmer," 1915-1916.
Shelton, A. W.	Shelton, A. W., "The People's Housing Pamphlet. 1915."
Société des Géomètres Experts de France ...	"Journal," 1915-1916.
Society of Architects ...	"Journal," 1915-1916.
Society of Engineers ...	"Transactions," 1915.
South Africa.—Department of Agriculture	"Journal," Vol. 7.
South Wales Institute of Engineers	"Proceedings," Vol. 31.
Spon, E. and F. N.	Holloway, T., "Levelling." 3rd edition. 1914.
Standard, Editor of the ...	"The Standard," 1915-1916.
Surveyor, Editor of the ...	"The Surveyor," 1915-1916.
The Surveyor-General, New Zealand	Department of Lands and Survey:—"Report on the Survey Operations for the Year 1914."
Timber, Editor of	"Timber," 1915-1916.

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Timber Trades' Journal, Editor of the	"The Timber Trades' Journal," 1915-1916.
Town Planning Institute ...	1915-1916.
Turnor, Christopher ...	Turnor, Christopher, "Our Food Supply,"
United States Army Corps of Engineers	"Professional Memoirs."
Walker, Alex.	Walker, Alex., "Burgh of Glasgow. Statement showing the Total Valuation." Walker, Alex., "Comparative Statement showing the Rate of Assessment levied on Dwelling-houses in Glasgow, 1915." Walker, Alex., "Statement showing the Number of Occupied and Unoccupied Premises within the Burgh (Glasgow) at Whit-Sunday, 1915."
Water, Editor of	"Water," 1915-1916.
Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton	"Architects and Surveyors' Diary and Price-Book." 1916.

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(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

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1. To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.
2. To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

The Institution was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a total membership of over 5,100.

The Institution consists of four classes, viz.—Fellows, Professional Associates, Associates, and Honorary Members, with a class of Students attached.

A Fellow must have qualified for that position by having acquired a practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined, and have held for at least five years a responsible position in the profession; and must have passed the Examinations called for by the Rules of Examination, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto.* A Fellow has the right, conferred by the Charter,

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1907 THOMAS TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT
1908 HOWARD MARTIN
1909 SIR ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING
1910 LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS
1911 W. EDGAR HORNE, M.P.
1912 HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT
1913 *W. Edward Woolley*
1914 HOWARD CHATFEILD CLARKE
1915 JOHN HENRY HANSON.

(The names of those deceased are printed in italics).

Examiners.

J. E. BIDWELL
THOMAS BINNIE
D. BOWEN
G. L. BRIGHTON
G. TURVILLE BROWN
E. F. BUCKLEY
J. W. WILLIS BUND
J. BURY
C. CHART
W. A. CHEEKE
ROBERT COBB
H. COURTHOPE-MUNROE
DONALD CURRIE
J. J. DONE
J. E. DROWER
JAMES EDGAR
W. H. EVE
WILLIAM FRASER
GORDON T. FREW
H. FREYBERG
JOHN GILCHRIST
W. VAUX GRAHAM
J. GRIMWOOD
M. L. GWYER
F. H. A. HARDCASTLE
T. W. A. HAYWARD
EUSTACE HILLS
WM. H. HOWATT
A. B. HOWES
F. HUDLESTON
JOHN HUME
FRANK W. HUNT
H. J. JOHNSON
B. LAILEY, K.C.
PROF. LILLY
F. J. LLOYD
W. MCCRACKEN
R. B. MANN
GEORGE MARSHALL
JAMES MATHER
J. D. MATHEWS
P. T. MAW
W. MENZIES
R. E. MIDDLETON
H. P. MONCKTON
E. C. P. MONSON
T. A. O'DONAHUE
E. C. PINKS
R. G. G. REED
KEITH ROBINSON
W. G. S. ROLLESTON
E. SAVILL
W. T. SCRUBY
E. J. SILCOCK
SYDNEY A. SMITH
WILLIAM SOMERVILLE
S. L. THACKER
GILBERT THOMSON
DOUGLAS T. THRING
ARTHUR VERNON
H. T. WALES
ALEXANDER WALKER
A. T. WALMISLEY
C. WALSH, K.C.
DANIEL WATNEY
DENDY WATNEY
J. WILSON
J. D. YOUNG
M. H. YOUNG

The Surveyors' Institution

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

Is established—

1. To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.
2. To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

The Institution was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a total membership of over 5,100.

The Institution consists of four classes, viz.—Fellows, Professional Associates, Associates, and Honorary Members, with a class of Students attached.

A Fellow must have qualified for that position by having acquired a practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined, and have held for at least five years a responsible position in the profession; and must have passed the Examinations called for by the Rules of Examination, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto.* A Fellow has the right, conferred by the Charter,

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* *The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations.*

to use the letters F.S.I. after his name. A Fellow has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Chartered Surveyor."

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Examinations. A Professional Associate has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after his name. A Professional Associate has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor."

An ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to unite with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

An HONORARY MEMBER must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of the Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of the Institution ; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

STUDENTS (who must not be under eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed one of the Examinations mentioned in the Rules, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of a Member of the Institution. Students are expected to enter for the Professional Examinations under the conditions laid down in the Rules of Examination.

A Student is entitled to the use of the Library and Loan Library, to attend the Meetings, and to receive the Transactions. For further privileges as to fees and percentage of marks, see paragraphs 10, 11, 12 and 14 of the Rules of Examination.

Scholarships open to Students and tenable for three years have been instituted at Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities, of the value of £80 and £50 per annum. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Institution.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination may connect themselves with the Institution by enrolment as PROBATIONERS on payment of an annual subscription of One Guinea. Probationers are entitled to attend Meetings, to use the Institution buildings, museum and library, and to receive the Transactions. They can retain the position for three years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

Any person desirous of being admitted into the Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full name and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellows, or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a practical knowledge of the candidate ; or, by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful enquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will nominate the candidate for election by ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds :—

	Annual Subscription.			Admission Fee.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Student	1	1	0	—		
Probationer . . .	1	1	0	—		
Associate	2	2	0	3	3	0
Professional Associate .	2	2	0	3	3	0
Fellow	3	3	0	5	5	0

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of the Institution, unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to the Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of the Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of the Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of the Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates, are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of the Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of the Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are held as far as possible on alternate Mondays during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing visitors to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by the Institution after their admission.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

LIST OF MEMBERS, JULY 1st, 1916.

Honorary Members.

Date of Election and Transfer.	HONORARY MEMBERS.	Address.
Nov. 1904	ARMSTRONG, THE RT. HON. LORD	Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Dec. 1880 Nov. 1910	BANKES, THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE ELDON	45, Eaton Square, S.W.
Jan. 1895	BEDFORD, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G.	15, Belgrave Square, S.W.
April, 1910	CHALMERS, SIR ROBERT, G.C.B...	Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.
Dec. 1889	CHAPLIN, THE RT. HON. LORD VISCOUNT	6, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.
Jan. 1887	COBHAM, THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT	Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.
Nov. 1910	COZENS-HARDY OF LETHERINGSETT, THE RT. HON. LORD, MASTER OF THE ROLLS	50, Ladbroke Grove, W.
Nov. 1908	DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G.	Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.
Jan. 1909	DIBDIN, SIR LEWIS T., K.C., D.C.L.	Nobles, Dormansland, East Grinstead.
Nov. 1906	ELLIOTT, SIR THOMAS HENRY, K.C.B.	The Royal Mint, Tower Hill, E.C.
Mar. 1882 M. Nov. 1905	HAMILTON, HIS HONOUR JUDGE HENRY BEST HANS	3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Nov. 1901	HOWE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL, G.C.V.O.	Curzon House, Curzon Street, W.
Nov. 1915	JERSEY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF	Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon.
Jan. 1911	JOHNSTON, COLONEL SIR DUNCAN, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.	8, Lansdowne Crescent, Edinburgh.
Mar. 1893	LINCOLNSHIRE, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF, K.G., G.C.M.G.	53, Prince's Gate, S.W.
Nov. 1915	MILNER, THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	47, Duke Street, St. James', S.W., and Sturry Court, near Canterbury.
Nov. 1888 M. Feb. 1906	MOULTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.B.	57, Onslow Square, S.W.
Jan. 1885 Jan. 1914	PARMOOR OF FRIETH, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, P.C., K.C.V.O., K.C. ..	1, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
Nov. 1905	‖ROGERS, JULIAN CLARKE	Creefleet, Cumberland Gate, Kew, S.W.

‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

Date of Election and Transfer.	HONORARY MEMBERS.	Address.
Nov. 1915	SELBORNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., G.C.M.G.	49, Mount Street, W.
A. April 1879 H.M. Dec. 1892	SMITH, SIR LUMLEY, K.C.	25, Cadogan Square, S.W.
A. Dec. 1877 H.M. April 1906	SUTTON, SIR HENRY	49, Lexham Gardens, W.
A. May 1886 H.M. Nov. 1905	WHEELER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE THOMAS WHITTENBURY, K.C. ..	32, Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W

Total number of Honorary Members, 23.

Fellows.

The names of those Fellows who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus*
The names of those Fellows who have gained Prizes at the Institution Examinations are distinguished thus§

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Jan. 1889	ABBEY, JOE BURMAN, A.M.I.C.E.	District Bank Chambers, Market Street, Huddersfield.
Jan. 1884	ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G. ..	Whitley House, Malton, Yorkshire.
A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1895	*ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY ..	40A, Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn, N.W.
Oct. 1913	*ABRAMS, JOHN EDWARD	Council House, Birmingham.
Oct. 1912	ADAIR, GERALD A., B.E. (*Dublin*), A.M.I.C.E.	South Eastern Railway Company, Dublin.
Oct. 1897	ADAM, THOMAS	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
Feb. 1884	ADAMS, HENRY, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	60, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*ADAMS, THOMAS	Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, Canada.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1901	*ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
Dec. 1888	ADDIE, PETER	City Valuers Department, The Exchange, Corn Street, Bristol
Feb. 1881	ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER ..	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1900	*ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH	32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.
A. Jan. 1888 F. Jan. 1891	*†ADKIN, BENAIAH WHITLEY ..	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
A. Dec. 1881 F. Nov. 1886	ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN	Wantage and Abingdon, Berks.
Oct. 1912	*AISH, CLIFFORD AUGUSTUS ..	526, Oxford Street, W.
Feb. 1899	AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM	Castlemilk Estates Office, Norwood, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
Sep. 1895	ALEXANDER, HENRY GEORGE SAMUEL, COLONEL	Carrickmore House, Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone.
Feb. 1908	ALLAN, ROBERT	Halfway House, Whitburn, N.B.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1902	*ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR, B.SC. (*Edin.*)	Link Elm, Malvern Link, Worcestershire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*ALLSOP, BENJAMIN GEORGE KIDSTON	141, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.W.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3073	A. Oct. 1886 F. Dec. 1902	*Ambler, Sydney Wood ..	Estate Office, Sandbeck Park, Tickl near Rotherham, Yorkshire.
2503	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1893	*§Amos, Frank	3, The Parade, Canterbury, Kent.
7564	Oct. 1915	Anderson, John	20, York Place, Edinburgh.
3172	Oct. 1897	Anderson, Robert	Property Agent, 95, Bath Street, Glasg
597	A. Jan. 1881 F. Mar. 1884	Anderson, Robert	Knowsley, Prescot, Lancs.
1635	Dec. 1889	Andrew, Thomas Hawkes ..	Northwood, Minehead, Somerset.
1792	May 1890	Andrews, John..	13, Basinghall Street, E.C.
3342	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1900	*Angel, Francis Houghton ..	7, Wolseley Gardens, Gunnersbury,
5589	Oct. 1909	Anthony, Ernest John.. ..	95, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
3953	A. Oct. 1902 F. Sep. 1903	*Appleby, John Henry James..	Corona, Chester Road, Northwo Middlesex.
4886	Oct. 1906	*Apps, Benjamin Charles.. ..	1, Bury Street, Guildford.
2649	A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1896	*†§Aris, John Whitton, m.a. (*Oxon*)	Lois Weedon, Denbigh Gardens, Ri mond, Surrey.
1133	Apr. 1884	Armistead, Richard, a.m.i.c.e.	10, Booth Street, Bradford, Yorksh
3782	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1912	*Armstrong, Albert Leslie ..	14, Swaledale Road, Sheffield.
7546	Feb. 1915	Armstrong, Henry	Collingwood Buildings, Collingwo Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5590	Oct. 1909	Armstrong, Reginald Graves	Estate Office, Shelton Abbey, Arklo Co. Wicklow.
791	Apr. 1882	Armstrong, Thomas John ..	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-o Tyne.
1730	Feb. 1890	Armytage, Sir George, Bart.	Kirklees, Brighouse, Yorkshire.
7565	Oct. 1915	*Arnall, George	153, St. John's Hill, S.W.
3042	A. June 1896 F. Nov. 1900	*Arno, Samuel	67, Dunsmure Road, Stamford Hill,
1280	A. Dec. 1885 F. Jan. 1896	*§Arnott, John	Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
3075	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1898	*Ashenden, Leonard Thomas..	Westgate, Canterbury, Kent.
4898	A. Oct. 1906 F. Dec. 1911	*Askwith, Arthur	29, Nevilledale, Durham.
1750	A. Feb. 1890 F. July 1901	*†Assiter, Harry G.	The Weald House, Harrow Weal Middlesex.
5616	A. Oct. 1900 F. Apr. 1916	*Atack, George Albert Severne	District Valuer's Office, Richmo Chambers, Blackburn, Lancs.
3785	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1907	*Austin, Frank Holman	276, Norwich Road, Ipswich.
1408	A. Dec. 1887 F. Oct. 1891	*Austin, Richard	Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
1878	A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1903	*Aylen, Cecil Hugh	Huntingdon Lodge, Benhill Ro Sutton, Surrey.
1913	Jan. 1891	Aynsley, Robert John	FencerHill, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Ty

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.
‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1905	BACON, FREDERICK JOSEPH ..	Rating Department, Treasury, S.W.
Oct. 1897 Nov. 1901	*BADDELEY, BERNARD BERESFORD	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
Oct. 1900	BAGOT, LEWIS BROWN, CAPTAIN	2, Woodhill Villas, Tivoli, Cork.
Oct. 1893 Feb. 1896	*BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT	Kuru, Flackwell Heath, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Oct. 1901 Sep. 1906	*BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY	Valuers' Department, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
May 1891	BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
Sep. 1895	BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT, COL. ..	Abercorn Estate Office, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
Nov. 1891	BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	Bowood, Calne, Wiltshire.
Oct. 1905	BAKER, ERNEST JOHN..	H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth, Dunfermline.
Oct. 1906 June 1912	*BALL, JAMES ROBERT..	L. and N.W. Rly. Estate Department, Euston Station, N.W.
Jan. 1890 Dec. 1891	*BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED	Old Bond Street House, 6-8, Old Bond Street, W.
Oct. 1902 Oct. 1909	*BAMFORD, WALTER HERBERT ..	23, Compayne Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
Nov. 1890 Nov. 1893	*BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT	78, King Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1895 Feb. 1901	*§BANKS, FREDERICK STUART ANGUS	Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Leicester.
Oct. 1907	BANKS, JOHN WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
Oct. 1905 Nov. 1912	*BANNISTER, MONTAGU DOUGLAS	Buntinghill, Cuckfield, Sussex.
Oct. 1903 June 1912	*BARE, ARNOLD EDWIN.. ..	Kingsgate House, 115, High Holborn, W.C.
Oct. 1903	*BARKER, CHARLES	96, Ladywell Road, Lewisham, S.E.
Nov. 1892 Nov. 1898	*BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL ..	Teigngrace House, Teigngrace, Newton Abbot, Devonshire.
Mar. 1891	BARKER, HORACE RICHARD ..	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
Dec. 1889 June 1891	*BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	New Square, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1911	*BARNES, HARRY	4, Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1898 Oct. 1899	*BARNS, STEPHEN ALLEN	4, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Oct. 1909 June 1911	*§BARR, JAMES	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1906	BARRETT, JAMES	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2749	Sep. 1895	BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY ..	Barrington Street, Limerick.
2058	May 1891	BARTON, HARRY HOWELL.. ..	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone,
2750	Sep. 1895	BARTON, HENRY DUPRE MALKIN	The Bush, Antrim, Ireland.
4362	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1912	*BARTON, SYDNEY FREDERICK ..	Forest View, The Drive, Walthan N.E.
3642	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM.. ..	163, North Street, Brighton.
6480	Oct. 1912	*BATE, ERNEST MONTAGU	Council Offices, Frinton-on-Sea,
1986	Mar. 1891	BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON	51, South King Street, Manchest
726	Feb. 1882	BATH, FRED, F.R.I.B.A.	Crown Chambers, and Sandown F Church Fields, Salisbury.
1918	Jan. 1891	BATHER, JOHN T...	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
2161	Nov. 1891	BATSTONE, ROWLAND ROBERT..	110, Cannon Street, E.C.
3789	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1912	*BATTERBURY, NORMAN BONIFACE	Brook House, Francis Street, W.C
3346	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE..	Godalming, Surrey.
4364	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1908	*BAXENDALE, FREDERICK GIESEN	Corbally, Arbrook Lane, Esher, S
2481	Feb. 1892	BAXTER, GEORGE	1, Frederick's Place, E.C.
5329	Feb. 1908	BAXTER, JOHN	243, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow
3643	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1911	BAYLIS, ALBERT EDWARD ..	H.M. Office of Works, King C Street, S.W.
4856	A. Feb. 1906 F. July 1916	*BAYNHAM, EDMUND CHRISTOPHER	7, Little College Street, Westmi S.W.
1881	A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1898	*BEADEL, MAURICE FREDERICK..	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
2163	Nov. 1891	BEALE, ROBERT J., A.R.I.B.A. ..	17, Old Queen Street, Westminste
5585	Oct. 1909	BEALE, SYDNEY BENJAMIN ..	Sutton House, Brighton Road, S Surrey.
2753	Sep. 1895	BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY ..	60, South Mall, Cork.
4109	A. Feb. 1903 F. Jan. 1910	*BEASLEY, THOMAS CALVERT PLATT	Harston, Grantham, Lincolnshi
5821	Feb. 1910	BEATTIE, GEORGE LENNOX ..	105, Hanover Street, Edinburgh
2164	Nov. 1891	BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT	Castle Rising, King's Lynn, Nor
1457	Feb. 1888	BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
5591	Oct. 1909	BECKETT, W. FRANK	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
1561	Jan. 1889	BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON, COL.	Sandown Park, Wavertree, Liver
4133	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1910	*BEDDALL, HERBERT BOWMAN, N.D.A.	11, Pydar Street, Truro.
959	A. May 1883 F. May 1887	*BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT (*Member of Council*)	6, John Street, Bedford Row,
2651	A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1903	*BEKEN, GEORGE KINGSNORTH..	23 and 24, Eldon Street, E.C.
1594	A. Feb. 1889 F. Dec. 1895	*BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN.. ..	Wantage, Berks.
3790	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1908	*BELL, ALBERT HENRY..	Kingsmead, 13, Chatsworth R Brighton.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1898	BELL, ANDREW WALKER.. ..	26, Queen Anne Street, Dunfermline.
Feb. 1888	BELL, JOSEPH ASKEW..	Rufford Estate Office, Ollerton, Notts.
Dec. 1889	*BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD TURNER	Seaford House, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Apr. 1894		
Oct. 1913	*BENN, PERCY ARTHUR	Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Lichfield,
Oct. 1915		Staffs.
Oct. 1895	*BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN.. ..	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
June 1915		
Oct. 1898	*BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR ..	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
Sep. 1904		
Oct. 1898	*BETENSON, FREDERIC ROGER ..	13, Great James St., Bedford Row, W.C.
Nov. 1905		
Dec. 1883	BETTRIDGE, EDWARD	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Oct. 1898	BETTRIDGE, JOHN CHARLES	West View, Shalford Road, Shirley,
Oct. 1905	LEBON	near Birmingham.
Nov. 1892	*BEVEN, SEPTIMUS	15, Moorfields, E.C.
Oct. 1894		
Mar. 1869	BIDWELL, CHAS., M.A. (*Cantab.*)	
	(*Past-President*)	Ely, Cambridgeshire.
Feb. 1894	*BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS, M.A.	11, Benet Street, Cambridge, and
Feb. 1896	(*Cantab*)	Fox Hill, Great Shelford, Cambridge.
Oct. 1897	*BIDWELL, PHILLIP SHELFORD ..	St. Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire.
May 1900		
Oct. 1913	*BIGGS, WALTER WOODBRIDGE ..	Union Bank Chambers, 61, Carey
Oct. 1914		Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Oct. 1907	*BIGWOOD, ERNEST GUY	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
Oct. 1914		
Oct. 1911	BIGWOOD. ERNEST J.	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
Nov. 1891	BILSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	23, Parliament Street, Hull, Yorkshire.
Jan. 1891	BINGHAM, FREDERICK HENRY..	5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
Oct. 1898	BINNIE, THOMAS	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1903	*BINNS, HENRY WILLIAM	141, Park Road, N.W.
Nov. 1912		
Oct. 1895	*BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN	
Oct. 1900	LAURENCE	Upper Bordean, Petersfield, Hampshire.
Oct. 1893	*BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN, B.A.	
Apr. 1895	(*Cantab.*)	Bryncelyn, St. Asaph, Flintshire.
Dec. 1886	*BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON..	Hoghton Estate Office, Walton Hall,
Nov. 1889		Preston, Lancashire.
Nov. 1888	BIRD, JAMES BINFIELD	Kingswood, Sandown, Isle of Wight.
May 1884	BIRD, WALTER	24, Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.
Jan. 1887	BIRKETT, TOM	Foxton House, Penrith, Cumberland.
Feb. 1889		
Oct. 1911	*BISCOE, FRANCIS EDWIN	45, Finsbury Square, E.C., and 2, College
		Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.
May 1890	BISHOP, CHARLES..	Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.
Oct. 1893	*BLACKBOURN, HENRY..	8, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells,
		and 14, John Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
Dec. 1886	BLACKFORD, ARTHUR	161A, Strand, W.C.
Sep. 1895	BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT ..	Drumbar, Cavan, Ireland.
Feb. 1899	BLAIR, ALEXANDER	9, Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7483	Oct. 1914	BLAIR, THOMAS	Hoprig Mains, Gladsmuir, Had tonshire.
3200	A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1898	*† ‖ BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
1262	Mar. 1885	BLAKE, FREDERICK	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth,
883	Feb. 1883	BLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN	45, High Street, Croydon, Surre
2169	Nov. 1891	BLENCOWE, GEORGE	Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
2170	Nov. 1891	BLETSOE, HENRY HOPKINSON ..	Thrapston, Northamptonshire.
4138	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1912	*BLISS, FRANCIS GEORGE	106, Cheapside, E.C.
3645	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*BLISS, THOMAS CUSHWAY	106, Cheapside, E.C.
1988	Mar. 1891	BLIZARD, JOHN HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Lansdowne House, Castle Southampton.
7486	Oct. 1914	BLOOMER, JOSIAH	19, Priory Street, Dudley, Worc shire.
7547	Feb. 1915	BLOSSE, HENRY LYNCH	Worcester Chambers, Swansea.
2935	A. Oct. 1895 F. July 1905	*BLOUNT, EDWARD	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
4139	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1910	*BLUNT, FRANCIS EDWARD	Valuation Department, Inland Rev 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
3154	A. Feb. 1897 F. May 1900	*BLUNT, MONTAGUE CECIL	Eldama Ravine, British East Afri
4372	A. Oct. 1904 F. Sep. 1905	*BODDINGTON, PERCY EDGAR ..	Inland Revenue, 51, Queen S Exeter.
1882	A. Nov. 1890 F. Aug. 1893	*BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Princess Square, Plymouth, D and 48, Corn Street, Bristol.
330	Feb. 1874	BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY ..	Dunchurch, Rugby, Warwickshire 1, Great George Street, S.W.
6464	Oct. 1912	BOLAND, CHARLES JAMES	Chief Valuer, General Valuation O Ireland.
408	Dec. 1875	BOLDEN, JOHN LEONARD, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	28, Lansdowne Road, Holland Par
5592	Oct. 1909	BOLTON, SAMUEL H.	6, Churchill Terrace, Ball's Br Co. Dublin.
2060	May 1891	BOND, DOUGLAS VALE	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
199	May 1869	BOND, ERASMUS	Beachy Down, Edensor Road, bourne.
3502	Oct. 1899	*BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham
2653	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM	45 and 46, Chandos St., Charing W.C.
1883	A. Nov. 1890 F. June 1891	*BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD	182, Oxford Street, W.
3647	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1906	*BOURCHIER, CLAUD J.	Charleville Estate Office, Tulla King's Co.
1795	May 1890	BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT ..	Elwell, Totnes, Devon.
3201	A. Oct. 1897 F. Dec. 1902	*BOWDEN, HARRY	Wilts and Dorset Bank Chan George Street, Plymouth.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.
‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
. May 1891 . Nov. 1899	*§Bowden, John Friendship ..	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
Apr. 1890	Bowditch, Henry	103, George Street, Croydon.
Oct. 1914	Bowen, David	62, Cardigan Road, Headingley, Leeds.
Feb. 1915	Bowen-Jones, William Thomas	Cae Synamon, Carnarvon.
Apr. 1890	Bowley, John Cross	St. Tudno, Mountuey Road, Eastbourne.
Oct. 1897	Boxshall, Henry Edwin, Maj.	Royal Engineer Office, R.M. College, Camberley, Surrey.
Jan. 1890	Boyd, John Jermyn	Heath View, Weybridge, Surrey, and Estate Offices, Hamilton Place, W.
A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1905	*§Boyton, Bertram Alfred ..	70, Coleman Street, E.C.
Nov. 1886	Brackett, Arthur William ..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1892	*Brackett, Frederick Henry ..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Apr. 1902	*Brackett, William Newbegin	Market Place, Retford, Nottinghamshire.
A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1912	*§Bradshaw, Arthur George ..	Town Hall, Lancaster.
A. Dec. 1888 F. Nov. 1893	*Brady, Ralph Hollinshed ..	17, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire, and 42, John Dalton St., Manchester.
Dec. 1887	Brailsford, Henry	Park Nook, near Derby.
Oct. 1915	Brain, Sir Francis William Thomas, M.I.C.E.	Huntworth, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1911	*Bramley, Francis Herbert ..	The White Building, Fitzalan Square, Sheffield.
Jan. 1888	Breach, Benjamin I'Anson ..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*Brealey, Reginald Woodhouse	Daisy Bank, Leek, Staffordshire.
Oct. 1895	*Breeds, Arthur Owen	37, Russell Square, W.C.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*Brent, Thomas	Messrs. Chesterton and Sons, Norbury Manor Estate Office, London Road, Norbury, S.W., and 8, Norbury Crescent, Norbury, S.W. (Surrey Committee.)
Nov. 1891	Brereton, Thomas Bloomfield Sadleir	292, High Holborn, W.C.
Oct. 1909	*Bressey, Charles Herbert ..	91 & 93, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Jan. 1891	Briant, Robert	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
Oct. 1908	*Brickwell, Alfred James ..	Surveyor's Office, Great Northern Railway, King's Cross, N.
Sep. 1895	Bridge, Henry Powell	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
Feb. 1887	Bridgford, Ernest James ..	65, King Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1911	*§Brierley, Hugh Colley ..	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
Oct. 1904	*Briggs, Arthur	Dearnlea, Langley Road, Prestwich, Manchester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3080	A. Oct. 1896 F. Feb. 1900	*Brighton, George Lawrence	21, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster
2506	A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1896	*Brinkworth, Robert Edwin..	18, Bathwich Hill, Bath, and C penham, Wiltshire.
3655	A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1899	*Brinsley, Herbert George William	15, New Bridge Street, E.C.
4141	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1909	*Broadbent, William	Hopwood, Horsforth, near Leeds.
2759	Sep. 1895	Broadley, Edward Barry, Major	73, South Mall, Cork.
2177	Nov. 1891	Brocklebank, John	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, La shire, and Todmorden, Yorkshi
2178	Nov. 1891	Brodrick, Frederick Stead ..	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
4377	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1909	*Brook, Harry	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbo Road, Bedford.
1990	Mar. 1891	Brooks, Charles William, A.R.I.B.A.	Vernon House, Sicilian Avenue, Blo bury Square, W.C.
2938	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1897	*Brooks, John McMullen.. ..	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2939	A. Oct. 1895 F. Mar. 1899	*Brooks, Philip Fuller	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1834	Nov. 1890	Broster, Robert Buck	Craven Bank Chambers, North Str Keighley, Yorkshire.
2135	A. May 1891 F. May 1893	*Brown, Alexander Burnett..	Lennox House. Norfolk Street, Stra W.C.
3353	A. Oct. 1898 F. Mar. 1903	*Brown, Arthur Allen	83, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
3456	Feb. 1889	Brown, Charles	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlings
6993	Oct. 1913	Brown, Clarence	H.M. Office of Works, King Cha Street, S.W.
7550	Feb. 1915	Brown, Edward Otto Forster	706-7, Salisbury House, Finsb Circus. E.C.
1500	Nov. 1888	Brown, Frank John..	Tring, Herts.
6481	Oct. 1912	*Brown, George Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.	51, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, Durham.
2507	A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1899	*Brown, George Turville ..	11, Little College St., Westminster, S
5094	Oct. 1907	*Brown, Reginald, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	Osterley, Longford Avenue, Southl Middlesex; Town Hall, Southall; 21, Old Queen St., Westminster, S
7488	Oct. 1914	Brown, Westgarth Forster..	Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff.
2061	May 1891	Brown, William	63, John Street, Glasgow.
1313	May 1886	Brown, William Blumfield..	104, High Holborn, W.C.
4379	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1911	*Brown, William Ernest.. ..	39, Pepper Street, Chester.
3967	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1904	*Brown, William Henry.. ..	40, Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, and 19, Craven Street, Strand, W
2761	Sep. 1895	Browne, Ernest H.	Brookfield, Tullamore, King's Cou
1142	A. Apr. 1884 F. Apr. 1890	Browne, Flint	30, Watling Street, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
.. Oct. 1905 '. Oct. 1915	*Browne, Hugh Gillespie ..	8, Frederick's Place, E.C.
Oct. 1902	Brunicardi, Dominic N.	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
.. Oct. 1899 '. June 1909	*Bruton, Basil Vassar	Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester.
Feb. 1892	Bruton, Henry William.. ..	Albion Chambers, Gloucester.
Oct. 1899	Bryant, George Herbert, Capt.	20, Victoria Road, Salisbury.
Oct. 1912	*Bryden, Charles John Baxter	167, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Jan. 1889	Buck, Herbert Wilson	Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
۱. Oct. 1912 '. Nov. 1913	*Buckingham, Claude Somerset	11A, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
۱. Dec. 1885 '. Jan. 1889	*Buckland, Alfred Virgoe ..	8, Frederick's Place, E.C.
Dec. 1871	Buckland, Frank Bowry ..	Windsor, Berks.
Jan. 1890	Buckland, Henry Duneau ..	4, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C., and Windsor.
A. May 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*Buckland, Sidney Crawford..	4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., and Windsor, Berks.
Nov. 1891	Bull, Walter	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Apl. 1915	*Burch, Herbert	66, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1911	*Burge, James Thomas	Bombay Improvement Trust, Bombay.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1900	*Burgess, Henry Herbert Philip	c/o United Kingdom Provident Institution, 196, Strand, W.C.
Sep. 1895	Burke, Henry Anthony.. ..	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh.
Feb. 1912	Burke, Martin Joseph.. ..	H.M. Office of Works, Dublin.
Sep. 1895	Burke, William Creaghe ..	Cloonee, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1911	*†Burkett-Smith, Cecil Sydney	31, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, W.
A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1914	*Burman, William	Estate Office, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield
May 1890	Burmester, John William Stanley, F.R.I.B.A.	13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Jan. 1912	*Burn, Joseph	Prudential Assurance Company, 142, Holborn Bars, E.C.
Nov. 1891	Burnet, Frank	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
May 1890	Burnett, Alfred Andrew ..	2, High Street, Southampton, and Shawford, Hants.
Dec. 1881	Burnett, Sir David, Bart. ..	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Sep. 1904	*Burnett, John	Gopsall, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1913	*Burnett, Leslie Trew	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
C.F. June'96 F. June 1897	Burns, Gavin James, B.Sc. (*Lond.*)	209, Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3655	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1901	*†Burr, Harry	Estate Office, Letchworth, near Hitc Hertfordshire.
4644	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1908	*Burr, Thomas Arnold	Byron House, 85, Fleet Street, E.C.
3355	A. Oct. 1898 F. Jun. 1904	*Burroughes, Charles Fitzpatrick	13, Upper King Street, Norwich.
379	Feb. 1875	Burroughes, Thomas Henry..	37, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Lower Berkeley Street, W.
1332	A. Dec. 1886 F. Jan. 1890	*Burrows, Alfred John	41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
1216	Dec. 1884	Burtenshaw, Albert	Hailsham, Sussex.
3356	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1901	*Burtenshaw, Albert King..	Hailsham, Sussex.
5123	A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1916	*Burtenshaw, Arthur Howard	7 and 9, Tonbridge Road, Maidston
2940	A. Oct. 1895 F. Jan. 1897	*Burton, Amos, a.m.i.c.e... ..	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Sto upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
3357	A. Oct. 1898 F. Sep. 1902	*Burton, Reginald Robert ..	London County Council, Spring Gard S.W.
5584	Oct. 1909	Bury, Joshua	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester
2657	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1899	*Butler, Albert Ernest.. ..	28, Broad Street, Wokingham, Berksh
3205	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1900	*Butler, Charles	18, Queen Street, Huddersfield, Yorks
3802	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1906	*Cable, Charles Vincent.. ..	66, Princes Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.
2184	Nov. 1891	Cable, James M., a.r.i.b.a. ..	56, Ludgate Hill, E.
1638	Dec. 1889	Cæsar, Charles Edward ..	105, Tooley Street, Southwark, S.E.
2185	Nov. 1891	Calvert, Arthur Richard ..	18, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
5331	Feb. 1908	Cameron, Angus..	Seafield Estates Office, Elgin, N.B.
2942	A. Oct. 1895 F. Dec. 1896	*Campbell, Hugh Bruce	Heydon Hills, Weedon, Northants.
4110	A. Feb. 1903 F. Sep. 1904	*Canch, Thomas Richard.. ..	3, Greenbank Crescent, Morningsi Edinburgh.
3969	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1904	*Candy, Walter Emmanuel ..	Encombe, Wareham, Dorset.
1377	Mar. 1887	Canning, William Browne ..	Salisbury, Wiltshire.
6131	Oct. 1911	*Cantlay, Robert William ..	22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
6185	A. Oct. 1911 F. Apr. 1916	*Carpenter, Alfred Joseph ..	Estate Office, 54, Knatchbull Ro Camberwell, S.E.
800	A. Apr. 1882 F. Jan. 1883	Carpenter, Evan George ..	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
2769	Sep. 1895	Carson, William B.	Broomfield, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
2943	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1898	*Cartwright, Alfred Stott ..	Council Office, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
2188	Nov. 1891	Cartwright, Joshua, m.i.c.e...	21, Parsons Lane, Bury, Lancashire.
1991	Mar. 1891	Castell, Charles Smith	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Mar. 1872	CASTLE, WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Apr. 1888	CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN	Horton, Northamptonshire.
Nov. 1890	CHALK, HENRY PHILIP	Linton, Cambridgeshire.
A. Feb. 1897 F. June 1899	*CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON	Whitegates, Enville, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Feb. 1896	*§CHAMBERS, THEODORE GERVASE	8, North Street, Westminster, S.W.
A. Feb. 1907 F. Apr. 1916	CHAMBERS, WADDELOW NIX ..	Hobbs & Chambers, Faringdon, Berks.
Sep. 1895	CHAMBRÉ, C. B. M.	Northland Row, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
Oct. 1905	*CHAMPION, PHILIP	St. Katherines, Snodland, Kent.
Jan. 1870	CHANCELLOR, FRED, F.R.I.B.A..	Chelmsford, Essex.
A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*CHANDLER, JOHN	Valuer's Office, 1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
Feb. 1897	CHAPMAN, GEORGE JAMES, MAJOR	Royal Engineer Office, Scroop Terrace, Cambridge.
Oct. 1906	CHAPPELL, FRANK RICHARDSON	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, Westminster, S.W., and 153, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, N.
Oct. 1908	*CHARLES, ARTHUR	Noseley Estate, Billesdon, Leicester.
May 1890	CHARLES, RICHARD STAFFORD ..	Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.
A. Jan. 1896 F. Nov. 1901	*†CHART, CHRISTOPHER	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
Mar. 1890	CHART, ROBERT MASTERS	The Vestry Hall, Mitcham, Surrey.
Nov. 1891	CHASEMORE, PHILIP	Ashleigh, Horsham, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*CHATTELL, FRANCIS LORIOT ..	Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.
Oct. 1912	CHATTERTON, ABRAHAM	Kilgarron, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
Oct. 1910	*CHEEKE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	Lincoln Chambers, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
A. Dec. 1888 F. Oct. 1910	CHENEY, EDWIN JOHN, C.B., M.A., M.R.A.C.	4, Whitehall Place, S.W.
A. Oct. 1898 F. June 1904	*CHESTERTON, FRANK SIDNEY ..	52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1904	*CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES ..	116, Kensington High Street, W.
Mar. 1890	CHESTERTON, SIDNEY RAWLINS..	116, Kensington High Street, W.
Mar. 1891	CHESTON, HORACE, F.R.I.B.A. ..	3, Tudor Street, E.C., and Avondale, Wakehurst Road, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1915	*CHEVERTON, ALFRED DOUGLAS	164, High Street Southampton.
Nov. 1891	CHEW, HENRY VICTOR	25, Portland Place, Kemp Town, Brighton.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1900	*CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT	Upton-on-Severn, Worcestershire.
Feb. 1890	CHILD, FRED..	65 and 66, Chancery Lane, W.C., and 1, Station Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3053	Oct. 1896	CHILD, HENRY JOHN, MAJOR ..	Royal Engineer Office, Tidworth, Wilt
7489	Oct. 1914	CHILDE, HENRY SLADE	Wakefield, Yorkshire.
57	July 1868	CHINNOCK, FREDERICK GEORGE	11, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1112	A. Feb. 1884 F. June 1891	CHRISTY, ARCHIBALD ERNEST ..	12, Great St. Helens, E.C.
5900	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1911	*CLARK, ALFRED HENRY	4, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
2484	Feb. 1892	CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE (*Member of Council*)	Haltwhistle & Hexham, Northumberla
1639	Dec. 1889	CLARK, NATHANIEL	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O., Co. Durh
3364	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1905	*CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN... ..	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O., Co. Durh
681	Jan. 1882	CLARK, SAMUEL	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
1801	May 1890	CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER	Charlcot, Bedale, Yorkshire.
3657	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR ..	2, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
1994	Mar. 1891	CLARKE, GEORGE ERNEST.. ..	12, Coleman Street, E.C.
1074	A. Jan. 1884 F. Jan. 1886	CLARKE, HOWARD CHATFEILD, F.R.I.B.A. (*Past-President*) ..	102, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1508	Dec. 1888	CLARKE, JOHN WILLIAM	Guisborough, Yorkshire.
1007	A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	CLARKE, PERCY HENRY	2, Lancaster Place, W.C.
1924	Jan. 1891	CLARKE, STANLEY CHATFEILD	7, Camomile Street, E.C.
2194	Nov. 1891	CLARKSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A. ..	Ormond Chambers, 28, Great Ormon Street, W.C.
1837	Nov. 1890	CLARKSON, WILLIAM	136, High Street, Poplar, E.
3210	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN... ..	9 and 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C., 13 High Street, Poplar, E., and 9, Va kyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Esse
4389	A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1910	*CLAY, WILLIAM HENRY CHRISTY, A.M.I.C.E.	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derb
5593	Oct. 1909	CLAYTON, JOHN GRAVES	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
6195	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1914	*CLEGG, HERBERT	100, Clarence Road, Derby.
4148	A. Oct 1903 F. June 1911	*§CLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN	11, Park Avenue, Mansfield, Notts.
1686	Jan. 1890	CLIFTON, JAMES EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	Swanage, Dorset.
1122	A. Mar. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	CLIFTON, WILLIAM EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	7, East India Avenue, Leadenh Street, E.C.
78	A. July 1868 F. May 1875	CLUTTON, JOHN HENRY	5, Great College Street, Westminst Abbey, S.W.
221	A. Jan. 1870 F. Dec. 1875	CLUTTON, RALPH WILLIAM.. ..	Hartswood, Reigate, Surrey.
1285	A. Dec. 1885 F. May 1894	*COALES, HERBERT GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.	Local Board Offices, Market Harborou
6483	Oct. 1912	*COATES, FREDERICK ERNEST ..	5, The Craiglands, Sunderland, Durha
4302	A. Feb. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*COATES, LAURENCE CALVERT ..	68, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
4149	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1907	*COATES, PERCY BREVITT	Fairholme, North Curry, Taunton.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1908	*Cobb, Henry Frederick.. ..	61 and 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Higham, Kent.
Jan. 1882	Cobb, Herbert Mansfield (*Member of Council*)	Higham, Kent, and 61 & 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1907	*Cobb, Robert	Larkin Hall, near Rochester, Kent.
A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*Cochrane, William James ..	15, Thornhill Terrace, Sunderland, Durham.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1914	*Cocks, John Frederick	Hertford.
Nov. 1891	Cocks, Samuel Roger	5, St. Thomas' St., Ryde, Isle of Wight.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1905	Cole, Francis Joseph	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1908	*Cole, Herbert Covington ..	H.M. War Office, Whitehall, S.W.
A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1911	*Coles, James Hatch..	Valuer's Department, 392, High Street, Rochester, Kent.
Nov. 1890	Coles, Samuel Hood Cowper	Parsonage Farm House, East Garston, Lambourn, Berks.
Oct. 1910	*Coles, Walter George	Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
A. Feb. 1882 F. Feb. 1884	Colgate, Thomas	Meeching Court House, Newhaven, Sussex.
A. May 1884 F. Oct. 1911	*Collier, Arthur Charles ..	4 & 5, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*Collier, Henry Hewett ..	69, Fleet Street, E.C.
A. Dec. 1887 F. Feb. 1891	Collingham, John Cyril Lees	6, Mount Street, W.
Oct. 1909	Collins, Herbert William ..	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, Westminster, S.W.
A. Dec. 1882 F. Jan. 1891	Collins, Marcus E.	61, Old Broad Street, E.C.
May 1891	Commin, Frederick James ..	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
Jan. 1891	Conder, Alfred, F.R.I.B.A. ..	1, Queen Street Place, E.C.
Oct. 1907	Connor, George Harry Adams	Estates Office, Longniddry, N.B.
Oct. 1908	Constable, George William ..	Traquair Estate Office, Innerleithen, N.B.
Oct. 1904	*Cook, Frederic William.. ..	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Jan. 1889	Cooke, Henry	12, Antrim Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1902	*Coope, Samuel	65, Bolton Road, Farnworth, Lancashire.
Oct. 1902	*Cooper, Arthur John	Central Hotel, Salter Street, Stafford.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1907	*Cooper, George Augustus ..	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
A Oct. 1901 F. July 1905	*Cooper, Harry Thomas	34, Manchester Street, Manchester Square, W.
Oct. 1911	*Cooper, John Osbert	3, Finchley Avenue, Hendon Lane, Church End, Finchley, N.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1927	Jan. 1891	COOPER, JOHN ROBERT	35, Old Jewry, E.C., and Queen's Lodg West End Lane, West Hampstea N.W.
2772	Sep. 1895	COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A. (*Oxon*).	109, Sloane Street, W.
1966	A. Jan. 1891 F. Jan. 1895	*COPE, HENRY JAMES	
1597	Mar. 1889	CORBETT, EDWIN WORTLEY MONTAGU	Bute Estate Office, Castle St., Cardif
3666	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1905	*CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	26, Range Road, Whalley Rang Manchester.
2453	A. Nov. 1891 F. May 1892	*CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE	Endgate, Tiverton, Devon.
1581	Feb. 1889	CORDEROY, GEORGE (*Member of Council*)	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
7567	Oct. 1915	*COSTELLO, JOSEPH	95, Albert Road, Middlesbrough, York
3330	Oct. 1898	*COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER ISAAC, M.I.C.E.	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin Stree Bristol, and 17, Old Queen Street, S.W
926	A. Apr. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	COUCHMAN, HENRY BOTELER ..	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickman worth, Herts.
3202	A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1916	*COUGHLAN, PATRICK	King Street, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
3133	Oct. 1911	*COULSON, RICHARD	Grove House, Stillorgan Park, C Dublin.
556	Jan. 1880	COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN ..	Ingatestone Hall, Essex.
728	Feb. 1882	COVERDALE, HENRY	The Duke of Norfolk's Estates Offic Sheffield, Yorkshire.
3214	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1900	*COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
5844	Oct. 1910	*COX, ARTHUR LAURENCE, A.M.I.C.E. M.S.A.	45, Darley Street, Bradford.
7600	Oct. 1913	*COX, ARTHUR STANLEY	16, Queen Victoria Street, Reading
1732	Feb. 1890	COX, EDWARD SAMUEL (*Member of Council*)	3, New Street, York.
3087	A. Oct. 1896 F. May 1900	*COX, WALTER THEODORE ..	Holmbury, Bower Mount Roa Maidstone.
3977	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1910	*CRABTREE, PERCY	Valuation Office, Inland Revenu Huddersfield.
6134	Oct. 1911	*CRACKNELL, JOHN GIBSON	41, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
3525	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1907	*CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN	Cayley Estate Office, Colwyn Ba Denbighshire.
3526	A. Oct. 1899 F. Sep. 1903	*CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY ..	35, Wellington Road, Newark, Notts
2204	Nov. 1891	CRANFIELD, WILLIAM BATHGATE	6, Poultry, E.C.
961	A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1888	CRAWTER, JOHN	White House, Claygate, Surrey.
3215	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1899	*CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS, LIC.R.I.B.A.	11, Victoria St., S.W., and Carshalto Surrey.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1896	*Crier, John Thomas	64, Corder Road, Ipswich.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1909	*Crisp, George Frederick ..	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Victoria Road, Malvern, Worcestershire.
A. Feb. 1881 F. Feb. 1890	Crofts, Ewan Nevile	Caythorpe, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
A. Feb. 1898 F. July 1902	*Cronk, Charles Tylee	Sevenoaks, Kent.
Feb. 1882	Cronk, Edwyn Evans	Kent House, 1B, King Street, St. James' Square, S.W., and Sevenoaks, Kent.
Feb. 1882	Cronk, Frank	Kent House, 1B, King Street, St. James' Square, S.W., and Sevenoaks, Kent.
Jan. 1883	Cronk, William Henry	Sevenoaks, Kent.
A. Oct. 1908 F. July 1916	*Crook, Felix	15. Hooley Range, Heaton Moor, Stockport, Cheshire.
A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1910	*Cropper, Richard Blaylock	12, St John's Lane, Liverpool.
A. May 1891 F. May 1898	*Cross, Arnold Charles Martin	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1903	*Cross, Arthur George	Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.
Mar. 1890	Cross, William Haslam	77, King Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1914	*Crow, Frederick Lewis, Jun.	c/o Messrs. Crow, Dorking, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1909	*Crozier, Harry William ..	Wenges Common, Ware.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1913	*Crump, Edward Harold ..	Urban District Council Offices, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1915	*Crump, Harold	Quarndon, 8, Ashbourne Avenue, Golder's Green, N.W.
Nov. 1891	Cruwys, Robert	51, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1911	*Cule, Edward Ivor	Aughton Chambers, 7, Moorfields, Liverpool.
A. Feb. 1901 F. May 1909	*Cullen, Felix Victor	6, Mortimer Street, W.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1913	*Culver, Herbert George ..	46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1899	*Culverhouse, Cecil Goldar Fearn	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
Jan. 1891	Cumberland, Edward Anthony	Luton and Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1908	*Cundy, Henry I.	Nottingham Estate Office, Prince Regent's Lane, Custom House, E.
Feb. 1899	Cunningham, Robert	Branxholme, Hawick, Roxburghshire, N.B.
Jan. 1889	Currey, Percivall, F.R.I.B.A. (*Honorary Secretary*)	37, Norfolk Street, W.C.
Oct. 1911	*Currie, Arthur Lorimer ..	192, Ledard Road, Langside, Glasgow.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1381	Mar. 1887	CURRY, HENRY JOHN..	136, High St., Stockton-on-Tees, Durha
581	Dec. 1880	CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Woodlands, Brockenhurst, Hants.
483	Apr. 1877	CURTIS, ROBERT LEABON	11 and 12, Finsbury Square, E.C.
3529	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED.. ..	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
3217	A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1905	*DADD, CHARLES JOHN THOMAS ..	Architects' Department, L.C.C., Spri Gardens, S.W.
4399	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1909	*DADSON, REGINALD THORNTON	2, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
6211	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1912	*DALBY, RICHARD ALEXANDER ..	The Lodge, Stanley, Wakefield.
3930	A. Feb. 1902 F. Feb. 1908	*DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER	1, Victoria Square, Reading.
4663	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1914	*DAMPNEY, CYRIL JOHN	284, Camden Road, N.
3218	A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1901	*DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL	19 and 20, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
3816	A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1909	*§DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY..	Head Gate, Colchester.
732	Feb. 1882	DANN, HENRY	Dartford, Kent.
3531	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*DANN, HENRY, JUN.	3, Spital Street, Dartford, Kent.
4664	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1915	*§DANNATT, PERCY BOOTHROYD ..	R.E. Office, 10, Scroope Terrace, Ca bridge.
1666	A. Dec. 1889 F. Apr. 1891	*DARCH, JOHN..	55, West Side, Wandsworth Common, S
907	A. Feb. 1883 F. May 1891	DASH, ROLAND ASHFORD	Valuation Office, Inland Reven Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and C shott, Surrey.
3669	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*DAUBNEY, CHARLES ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	District Surveyor, Bermondsey, Ba Chambers, Tower Bridge, Bermon sey, S.E.
4401	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1912	*DAVEY, JOHN	30, Glenshiel Road, Eltham, S.E.
848	A. Dec. 1882 F. Nov. 1890	DAVID, EDMUND USSHER	4, Park Place, Cardiff, Glamorganshi
3670	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1905	*‖DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A...	63, Lewisham Park, S.E.
3460	Feb. 1899	DAVIDSON, CHARLES	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrewsh
3176	Oct. 1897	DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS (*Member of Council*)	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Mid thian.
6136	Oct. 1911	*DAVIE, ALEXANDER	7, Herries Road, Pollokshields, Glasgo
2575	A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1896	*§DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE ..	Hafdre, Llanwrtyd Wells, Brecknoc shire.
2512	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS	33, Park Place, Cardiff.

‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1912	*Davies, Harold Cliffe	Craiglands, Cavendish Park, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
Oct. 1908	*Davies, Horace Francis, A.R.I.B.A.	6, Stanley Place, Chester.
Feb. 1873	Davies, John Morgan	Froodvale, Llanwrda, South Wales.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1908	*Davies, John Nicholls	96, Ashen Grove, Wimbledon Park, Surrey.
Nov. 1891	Davis, Alfred Thomas, M.I.C.E.	Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1913	*Davis, Cecil Wallace	Gyllingdune, Walderslade, Chatham, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*Davis, Charles	11, Park View, Wigan, Lancashire.
Feb. 1883	Daw, William Herbert ..	98, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1907	*Dawson, Charles Ford	Public Offices, Barking.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1900	*Dawson, George Crosbie ..	19, Priory Row, Coventry, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1911	*Dawson, Robert Alexander	The Farm, Gordon Castle, Fochabers.
Dec. 1889	Day, George Carleton	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1887	*Day, William	High Street, Maidstone, Kent.
Oct. 1914	*Daykin, Harry	Heathcote, Radcliffe Road, Earlsdon, Coventry, Warwickshire.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1911	*Deacon, Stanley Marcus ..	Grasmere, Red Down Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.
Jan. 1882	Deacon, Thomas Mark	32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
Sep. 1895	Deane, George B.	Glenmore, Ailesbury Park, Merrion, Co. Dublin.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Aug. 1893	*Debenham, Frank Bridgewater	80, Cheapside, E.C.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1899	*Debenham, Frederic Kersey	25 and 27, Oxford Street, W.
A. May 1891 F. Aug. 1893	*Debenham, Horace Bentley..	80, Cheapside, E.C.
Nov. 1891	Deer, Edward	Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Mar. 1903	*Delves, Robert Harvey Addington	City Improvement Trust, Bombay.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Oct. 1891	Demetriadi, Thomas Marsden	19, Fartown Green Road, Huddersfield.
A. Dec. 1889 F. Jan. 1894	*Dendy, William Cooper.. ..	Borough Engineer's Department, Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.
Jan. 1891	Dennison, John W., F.R.I.B.A.	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex
A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1903	*Denton, William	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Sheffield.
Sep. 1895	Dickinson, Charles, B.A. (*Dublin*)	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
Oct. 1912	Dickinson, Harold	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
A. Dec. 1884 F. May 1885	*Dickson, Thomas Arthur ..	Estate Office, Overstone Park, Northampton.
A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1897	*Dinwiddy, Donald	54, Parliament Street, S.W., and Greenwich, S.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3981	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1908	*DINWIDDY, CONRAD HUGH ..	54, Parliament Street, S.W.
884	Feb. 1883	DINWIDDY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	St. Margarets-at-Cliffe, Dover.
6992	Oct. 1913	DIXON, ISAAC	Parish Surveyor's Office, Liverpool.
4326	Oct. 1904	DOHERTY, RICHARD WHEELER	Oaklands, Bandon, Co. Cork.
1136	Apr. 1884	DOLL, CHARLES FITZROY, F.R.I.B.A.	5, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W
2217	Nov. 1891	DOLLAR, PETER, A.R.I.B.A... ..	Craig's Court House, Charing Cro S.W.
1415	A. Dec. 1887 F. Dec. 1891	*§DONE, JOHN JAMES	Cricklewood, N.W.
1250	Feb. 1885	DONNE, HENRY	The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmun Suffolk.
2218	Nov. 1891	DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY ..	Holmleigh, Bowdon, Cheshire.
5332	Feb. 1908	DOUGLAS, ARTHUR HUGH ..	Eden House, Malton, Yorkshire.
6138	Oct. 1911	*DOUGLAS, JAMES WIGHTMAN ..	1, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcas on-Tyne.
493	Jan. 1878	DOWNING, FREDERICK	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.
1997	Mar. 1891	DOWNING, HENRY PHILIP BURKE F.R.I.B.A.	12, Little College Street, Westmins Abbey, S.W., and Avalon, Wil Road, Merton, S.W.
817	A. May 1882 F. May 1884	DRAPER, ARTHUR THOMAS.. ..	Friar Lane, Leicester.
1336	A. Dec. 1886 F. Nov. 1888	*DREW, HENRY ALBAN	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
1095	A. Feb. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	DREW, JOHN GOULD, B.A. (*Oxon*)	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
5659	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1912	*DREW, STANLEY THOMAS ..	2, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
2220	Nov. 1891	DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury, Berkshire.
3984	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1903	*DRIVER, ARTHUR CHARLES ..	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
3985	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1910	*DROWER, EDMUND GILBERT ..	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
4845	Feb. 1906	DROWER, JOHN EDMUND	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
5845	Oct. 1910	*DRUMMOND, BERTRAM, A.R.I.B.A.	54, Alfred Terrace, Fleetwood, La and 16, Clifford's Inn, W.C.
684	Jan. 1882	DRURY, EDWARD DRU, F.R.I.B.A.	Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Sn Street, S.W.
3986	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*‖‡§DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER	Farnham Common, Slough, Bucks.
4667	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1913	*DUCKWORTH, WALTER EDMUND	The Mart, Bridgwater, Somerset.
1692	A. Jan. 1890 F. Dec. 1893	*DUDLEY, EDGAR..	Local Government Board, Whitel S.W.
1802	May 1890	DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester.
1779	Apr. 1890	DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE ..	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhamp Staffordshire.
2221	Nov. 1891	DUNCAN, JAMES MORISON ..	40 and 42, Queen Victoria Street,
3536	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1900	*DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY ..	57, King Street, Manchester.

‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal. ‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*Dunn, Edward Jonathan ..	12, St. Paul's Road, Manningham, Bradford.
Jan. 1891	Dunn, Sir William Henry ..	11, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Jan. 1909	*†Dunsmore, Gilbert	1, Garthorne Road, Honor Oak Park, S.E.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*Dunstall, Herbert Henry, A.R.I.B.A.	Berkeley House, Eastgate, Rochester.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1907	*Durbridge, Ernest	Duke Street, Manchester Square, W.
Feb. 1897	Durlacher, Alexander Percy, M.I.C.E.	15, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, E.C.
Jan. 1891	Duvall, John William	The Grange, Ware, Herts.
Nov. 1891	Dyball, Harvey	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
A. Oct. 1898 F. June 1904	*Dyer, Frederick Burfield ..	Valuation Office, 25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
Apr. 1882	Dyer, William John	26, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Dec. 1911	*Dykins, Philip Llewellyn ..	Pendré, Holywell, Flintshire.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1912	*§Eachus, Charles Alfred Eedes	Hurstleigh, Bycullah Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex.
Feb. 1885	Eade, Arthur W. F., M.A. (*Cantab.*)	Branson House, Darlington, Durham.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1908	*Earle, John Wilfrid	39, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
Nov. 1891	Earle, Thomas Algernon ..	90, King Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1897	*§Eason, Edward William ..	192, Bishopsgate, E.C.
A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1900	*§Easter, William	Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1914	*Eastman, Archibald Garey ..	31, Walbrook, E.C.
Feb. 1908	Edgar, James	Poltalloch Estate Office, Lochgilphead, N.B.
Oct. 1908	*Edge, Frederic James, M.I.C.E.	38, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sep. 1895	Edgeworth, Thos. Newcomen	Cherbury, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1896	*Edmonds, John	Estate Office, Powis Castle, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
Oct. 1910	*Edmonds, John Nitchell ..	Wood Farm, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1913	Edwards, Sidney Albert ..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Dec. 1881	Egerton, Hubert Decimus ..	23, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Dec. 1883	Eggar, James Alfred	74, Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2949	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1896	*Egginton, Denys	150, Friar Street, Reading.
530	A. Jan. 1879 F. Dec. 1883	Eiloart, Frederick Edward..	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2227	Nov. 1891	Elford, John	Eastlea, Wimborne Road, Po Dorset.
1886	A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1892	Elgood, Frank Minshull, F.R.I.B.A.	98, Wimpole Street, W.
7563	Oct. 1915	*Elias, Charles Frederick ..	382, Scotland Road, Liverpool.
1401	Dec. 1887	Ellen, Frederick Charles ..	The Auction Mart, Andover, Hants.
1036	Jan. 1884	Elliott, Charles	20, Ermington Terrace, Plymouth, De
2514	A. Nov. 1892 F. Mar. 1896	*Ellis, Albert Edward	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
3223	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1901	*Ellis, Alfred Cave	57, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3373	A. Oct. 189[illegible] F. Jan. 1902	*Ellis, Arnold Robertson ..	47, High Street, Bedford.
2785	Sep. 1895	Ellis, Ernest Francis Leslie	St. Austin's, Inch, Co. Wexford.
1887	A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1894	*Ellis, Francis	Bast House, Walmersley, Lancash
2065	May 1891	Ellis, Frederick	141, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park,
1530	A. Dec. 188[illegible] F. May 1890	*Ellis, Herbert Moates	9, Walbrook, E.C.
1365	A. Jan. 1887 F. Feb. 1891	*Ellis, Ralph Staples	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
885	Feb. 1883	Ellis, Richard Adam	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
3091	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1904	*Elphick, George Pelham ..	Inland Revenue, 6, King's Buildi Chester.
5444	A. Oct. 190[illegible] F. June 1915	*Elsworthy, John Gordon ..	17, Ardilaun Road, Highbury, N.
3060	Oct. 1896	Elton, Herbert Averill, Lieut.-Col.	Eastern Command, 50, Pall Mall, S
6231	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*Elton, Percie Ion, A.R.I.B.A.	District Surveyor, 223, Upper R mond Road, Putney, S.W.
667	A. Dec. 1881 F. Dec. 1890	Elwell, William Henry ..	Members' Mansions (5), 36, Vict Street, S.W.
7490	Oct. 1914	Embleton, Henry Cawood ..	Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.
3305	Feb. 1898	Emery, Arthur James, Lieut.-Col.	22, Cambridge Road, Lee, S.E.
5155	A. Oct. 1907 F. Jan. 1912	*Entwistle, Charles Carruthers	10, Norfolk Street, Manchester.
6467	Oct. 1912	Esdale, Marcus	18, Nassau Street, Dublin.
2230	Nov. 1891	Evans, Arthur Owen	Dale Fort, Dale, Milford Ha Pembrokeshire.
7569	Oct. 1915	*Evans, Benjamin Edward ..	47, Stepney Street, Llanelly, S. Wa
4676	A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1912	*Evans, Bertie Graham	Tremel, Arthur Road, Wimble Park, S.W.
7001	Oct. 1913	*Evans, David	6, Laura Place, Aberystwyth, Card
4677	A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1912	*Evans, Edwin Dudley	Ravenslea, Nightingale Lane, Wa worth Common, S.W.
2950	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1909	*Evans, Ernest Sydney	Inland Revenue, 9, Hammet St Taunton.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1909	*Evans, Samuel	County Offices, Mold, Flintshire.
Nov. 1891	Evans, Walter Pearson ..	19, Priory Row, Coventry.
Nov. 1891	Evans, William, A.M.I.C.E. ..	New Walk, Beverley, Yorkshire.
A. Feb. 1874 F. Nov. 1876	Evans, William Ernest ..	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Feb. 1901	*§Eve, Charles Gerald	Inland Revenue, 8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
A. Dec. 1887 F. May 1891	*Eve, Herbert Trustram ..	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford, and 45, Parliament Street, S.W.
Oct. 1899	*Eve, William Harold	10, Union Court, E.C.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1900	*Everington, John	Forster Estate Office, 31, Bromley Road, Catford, S.E.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1905	*Every-Clayton, Reginald Arthur Eric	Blackmore Park Estate Office, Hanley Swan, near Worcester.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*Eves, Francis George Bertram	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
A. Jan. 1889 F. Nov. 1892	*Eves, William Lionel	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
Oct. 1901	*Ewing, Guy Beaumont	Cole Allen, Edenbridge, Kent.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*Eyles, Charles Henry ..	The Palace, Crediton, Devon.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Sep. 1904	*Fagg, Edwin William	15, Glebe Road, Barnes, S.W.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Nov. 1901	*Fair, Arthur Edward	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan, Lancashire.
Dec. 1888	Fair, James Stretton	Estate Offices, Lytham, Lancashire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1906	*Fairchild, Edward James ..	Rycroft, Lemsford Road, St. Albans, Herts.
Jan. 1891	Fairclough, William	Leigh, Lancashire, and 60, King Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1911	*Fairminer, William James ..	Ye Homesteade, 40, Hallswelle Road, Golder's Green, N.W.
Mar. 1890	Falcon, Michael	Horstead House, Norwich.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1899	*Farmer, Hugh Cecil	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Nov. 1891	Farnan, Henry Richard ..	41, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1905	*Farnham, William Augustus ..	The Council Offices, Foot's Cray U.D.C., Sidcup, Kent.
Oct. 1914	Farquhar, Albert	Caledonian Club, St. James' Square, S.W.
Sep. 1895	Farrell, Edward Francis, Lt.-Colonel	Walterstown, Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1907	*Farrer, Frederick Robert ..	2, Coleman Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2002	Mar. 1891	FARRER, JOHN	Oulton, near Leeds, Yorkshire.
2235	Nov. 1891	FARTHING, WALTER THOMAS ..	46, Strand, W.C.
5923	A. Oct. 1910 F. July 1916	FAYERMAN, ALEC GEORGE PERCY, MAJOR	57, The Parade, Leamington, Warw shire.
2925	Oct. 1895	*FENN, ANDREW THOMAS CRANAGE	Southfield, Kingsland, Shrewsbur
4344	Oct. 1904	*FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS	Maristow Estate Office, Roborough Devon.
7557	Oct. 1915	FENWICK, CHARLES RICHARD, M.I.C.E.	26, Park Row, Leeds.
6486	Oct. 1912	*FERGUSON, JAMES, CAPT.	7, Salisbury Gardens, Belfast.
974	Nov. 1883	FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey, Wilts.
831	Dec. 1882	FIDDIAN, WILLIAM	Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge, W cestershire.
3374	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1907	*FIELD, CHARLES ROLAND ..	54, Borough High Street, S.E.
297	Jan. 1873	FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD ..	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
2926	Oct. 1895	*FIELDS-CLARKE, GEORGE THOMAS	Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggles Beds.
2517	A. Nov. 1892 F. May 1896	*FINN, FRED	Queen Street, Deal, Kent.
2456	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*§FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD ..	Hillside, St. Mark's Hill, Surbi Surrey.
6633	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*FINN-KELCEY, HUBERT FRANCIS	Estate Office, Lyminge, Folkesto Kent.
5448	A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1910	*FIRTH, HARRISS	Chief Valuer's Office, Valuation partment, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W
927	A. Apr. 1883 F. Jan. 1889	FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING ..	Market Harborough, Leicestershire
6139	Oct. 1911	*FISHER, GATHORNE JOHN ..	Arcade Chambers, Pontypool, M mouthshire.
4682	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1906	*FISHER, THOMAS GEORGE.. ..	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
2581	A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1896	*FITT, HARRY CHARLES	21, Craven Avenue, Ealing, W.
2789	Sep. 1895	FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID ..	Estate Office, Adare, Co. Limerick.
4165	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1914	*FLATT, JOHN ALEXANDER ..	Valuation and Rating Departm Guildhall, E.C.
3504	Oct. 1899	*FLETCHER, BANISTER FLIGHT, F.R.I.B.A.	29, New Bridge Street, E.C.
2582	A. Oct. 1893 F. June 1897	*FLETCHER, HERBERT PHILLIPS, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	29, New Bridge St., Ludgate Cir E.C.
4166	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*FLEURET, ALFRED HARMAN ..	22, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
5149	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1914	*FLINT, WILLIAM FIELDER	Eastnor, Cassiobury Park Avenu Watford, Herts.
749	A. Feb. 1882 F. June 1891	FLINT, WILLIAM HURST	11, Searle St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W
1734	Feb. 1890	FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS ..	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge, S

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1911	*Fogg, Thomas Holt	7, Market Place, Chippenham, Wiltshire.
Sep. 1895	Forbes, Arthur	Earls Vale, Cavan, Ireland.
May 1891	Forbes, Charles Mansfeldt..	14, New Street, York.
Oct. 1914	*Ford, Andrew	7, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
Nov. 1891	Ford, Lawton Robert	60, Haymarket, S.W.
Oct. 1914	Forestier - Walker, Charles Evelyn	31, Charles Street, Cardiff.
Dec. 1879	Forshaw, Edward	Hanley, Staffordshire, and Springfields Stramshall, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
Oct. 1907	*Forshaw, William	21, High Street, Hanley, Staffordshire.
Feb. 1915	Forster, Thomas Emerson ..	3, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1914	*Foster, Henry Helm	South Western Bank Buildings, 169, Balham High Road, S.W.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*Foster, James Herbert Furmedge	The Rolle Estate Office, Exmouth, Devon.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1915	*Foster, William Arthur, A.M.I.C.E.	Valuation Department, Prudential Buildings, Oldham, Lancs.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Nov. 1912	*Foster, William Frederick ..	268, Tottenham Court Road, W.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1904	*Fowler, Alfred Charles Stanley	74, Cheapside, E.C.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1913	*Fowler, Cyril James	140, Norwood Road, S.E.
Jan. 1882	Fowler, Frederick	St. James' Street, Sheffield.
Oct. 1912	Fowler, George H.	Estate Office, Kells.
May 1890	Fowler, Gerard Edmund ..	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Dec. 1882	Fowler, Henry..	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Apr. 1890	Fowler, Reginald William ..	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
Dec. 1887	Fowler, Richard	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Nov. 1891	Fowler, William	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
A. Mar. 1895 F. June 1911	*Fox, Charles Edward	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
Nov. 1891	Fox, Charles James	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
Nov. 1890	Fox, Edwin	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1902	*Fox, Ernest	52, Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1899	*Fox, Frederick Russell ..	Grove Hill, Barnstaple, Devon.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1909	*Fox, Sidney Joseph	Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1904	*Fox, William	44 and 48, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
Jan. 1889	Francis, George Futvoye ..	Eaton Chambers, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3831	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1906	*Francis, John	The Mount, Carmarthen.
1760	Mar. 1890	Francis, Leon Albert	8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
6123	Oct. 1911	Frank, Sir Howard..	20, Hanover Square, W.
4952	A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1913	*Frank, Thomas Peirson, A.M.I.C.E.	162, Woodsley Road, Leeds.
1808	May 1890	Franklin, Arthur Thomas ..	25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
2457	A. Nov. 1891 F. Feb. 1895	*Franklin, Benjamin Belgrove	21, Market Hill, Luton, Beds.
2792	Sep. 1895	Franks, Henry..	Woodbrook, Mountrath, Queen's Cou
2793	Sep. 1895	Franks, Matthew Henry ..	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's Coun
5336	Feb. 1908	Fraser, George John James Hamilton Gordon	Dalzell Estate Office, Motherwell, N.
1967	A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1894	*Fraser, William	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1114	A. Feb. 1884 F. Apr. 1890	Freeman, Sydney	Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 28, Que Street, Cheapside, E.C.
6640	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1914	*Fremantle, Percy Warwick ..	Hill Brow, Duke's Avenue, N Malden, Surrey.
3991	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1911	*French, Cecil George.. ..	125, Ramuz Drive, Westcliff-on-Se Essex.
2795	Sep. 1895	Frend, Henry	DerryHouse,Brosna,S.O.,King's Cou
5847	Oct. 1910	*Frew, Gordon Thomson.. ..	216, West George Street, Glasgow.
5380	Oct. 1908	*†Freyberg, Herbert	24, Cromwell Place, S.W.
3927	Feb. 1902	Fritchley, Edwin Wollaston	6, Sirdar's Palace, Hummum Stre Fort Bombay.
3331	Oct. 1898	*Fry, Joseph Harry	64, Craven Park, Willesden, N.W.
734	Feb. 1882	Fryer, George	41, Caroline Place, Hull.
1124	A. Mar. 1884 F. Apr. 1891	Fuller, Thomas Alfred ..	The College, All Saints', Derby.
5848	Oct. 1910	*Fulton, Edwin Alexander, B.Sc. (*Edin.*)	Estate Office, Sedgwick, near Kend
2953	A. Oct. 1895 F. Sep. 1905	*Funnell, Horace Frederick..	16, Martindale, East Sheen, S.W.
3226	A. Oct. 1897 F. Jan. 1901	*Furmedge, John Harris ..	Penmyarth, Crickhowell, South Wal
417	Jan. 1876	Gairdner, Edward James ..	Effingham House, Arundel Stre Strand, W.C., and Albany Hou Avenue Road, St. Neots, Huntingd shire.
3061	Oct. 1896	Galbraith, Samuel Haughton, Major, M.A., B.E. (*Dub'in*) ..	Royal Engineer Office, Netley, Han
2004	Mar. 1891	Gale, Ernest Sewell	15, New Bridge Street, E.C.
3683	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*Gale, Harry	High Street, Egham, Surrey.
761	Feb. 1882	Gale, Joseph John	Market Place, Wallingford, Berks.
7492	Oct. 1914	Galletly, William Haldane..	Freeston Terrace, Normanton, Yorks

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
July 1868	GALSWORTHY, FREDERICK THOMAS	11, Waterloo Place, S.W.
Feb. 1890	GAMBLE, SIDNEY GOMPERTZ, A.M.I.C.E.	Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
Mar. 1889	GANDY, JAMES	22, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1899	*GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN..	Hawarden Estate Office, Hawarden, near Chester, Flintshire.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Mar. 1895	*GARDNER, GILBERT	Crawley, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1916	*GARNHAM, EDWIN ALFRED VICKERY	41, Greenhill Road, Harrow.
A. Nov. 1890 F. Oct. 1907	*GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN ..	4 and 5, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.
Nov. 1891	GARRARD, NORTON BURROUGHS	Hoxne, Eye, Suffolk.
Nov. 1891	GARROOD, THOMAS WILLIAM M.	324 & 326, Regent Street, W.
Feb. 1915	GARTON, WALTER T.	Lincluden, Whalley Road, Accrington, Lancs.
Oct. 1909	GARVEY, GEORGE BLOOMFIELD..	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
Sep. 1895	GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT	Estates Office, Parsonstown, King's Co.
May 1890	GATE, ALFRED JOSEPH	35A, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*§GATE, HENRY ARTHUR ARMYTAGE	35A, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
Jan. 1882	GATER, CALEB WILLIAM	Salisbury.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Apl. 1915	*GAWITH, HARRISON	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
A. May 1884 F. Jan. 1889	GAYFORD, HENRY JOHN	Raynham Estate Office, East Raynham, Norfolk.
Oct. 1914	GEDDES, CHARLES DAVID ..	21, Young Street, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1913	*GEEN, WALTER, M.A. (*Cantab.*)..	57, Waterloo Road, S.E.
Nov. 1891	GELDER, SIR WILLIAM ALFRED, M.P., F.R.I.B.A.	76, Lowgate, Hull.
A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN. ..	District Valuer's Office, Tudor House, St. Albans, Herts.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*§GERMAN, GEORGE	Rawdon Terrace, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Oct. 1914	GERMAN, GEORGE JOSEPH.. ..	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
May 1891	GERMAN, HARRY..	The Hall, Donisthorpe, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Loughborough.
Feb. 1883	GERMAN, JOHN	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
A. Jan. 1886 F. Nov. 1890	*§GIBBON, WM. JACOMB, A.R.I.B.A.	Wootton Heath, New Milton, Hants.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1912	*GIBSON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	21, Lauriston Road, Preston Park, Brighton.
A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1914	*GIBSON, FRANK SPEEDING.. ..	13, Drayton Green Road, West Ealing, W.
A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1893	*GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON	11A, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1909	*GILBERT-LODGE, EDWARD MORTON	37, Bedford Row, W.C.
Feb. 1899	GILCHRIST, JOHN..	81, Hope Street, Glasgow.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
6140	Oct. 1911	*Giller, Charles Frederick ..	67, Above Bar, Southampton.
1466	Mar. 1888	Gilpin-Brown, William Dundas	Estate Office, Stoneleigh Abbey, K worth, Warwickshire
5075	Feb. 1907	Gilruth, William	H.M. Office of Works, National I vincial Bank Chambers, Ja Street, Liverpool.
3834	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*Gimson, Allen	Clevelands, Love Lane, Pinn Middlesex.
6487	Oct. 1912	*Girling, Robert James	Felix Chambers, Felixstowe, Suffol
4426	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1908	*Glasier, Edward Brougham..	Grafton House, 12 and 13, Graf Street, Piccadilly, W.
4172	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1909	*Gleed, Percival Francis ..	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St.,
1702	Jan. 1890	Gleed, Richard Cummings ..	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St.,
5368	Oct. 1908	Glen, James	Ashfield, Park Place, Stirling.
2801	Sep. 1895	Gloster, Thomas Edward ..	Collon, Co. Louth.
2672	A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1898	*Glover, Henry Alexander ..	18, Riggindale Road, Streatham, S.
4602	Oct. 1905	Goadby, Francis Hubert, A.M.I.C.E.	Works Department, H.M. Dockya Chatham, Kent.
3095	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1900	*Goadby, Howard	72, Clifden Rd., Twickenham, Middl
4174	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*Godding, Frank Horatio ..	Valuation Office, 7, King Str Carmarthen.
3228	A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1900	*Goldsmith, Douglas Fleet ..	Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hants.
3685	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1905	*Goodbody, Fredk. Allen Sturge	11, Orchard Street, Bristol.
989	Dec. 1883	Goodchild, Josiah	Bank Chambers, Parkhurst Road,
3994	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*Goodchild, Ralph Harry ..	Waverley, Cargate Avenue, Alders Hants.
3836	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1909	*Goodchild, Walter Charles..	49, Dunvegan Gardens, Eltham, K and 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C
4883	Oct. 1906	Gooding, William Alfred ..	Arndilly, York Road, St. Albans, H fordshire.
3343	A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1904	*Goodman, Alfred	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1546	Jan. 1889	Goodwyn, Leonard William..	8, Granville Chambers, Granville Pl Portman Square, W.
3928	Feb. 1902	*Gordon, Alexander..	97, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
5369	Oct. 1908	Gordon, Alexander William Robert	Queensgate, Inverness.
2252	Nov. 1891	Gott, Charles Henry, M.I.C.E.	Superintending Valuer, Manor R Bradford, Yorkshire.
1567	Jan. 1889	Gott, Frank	North British Buildings, East Para Leeds.
5937	A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1914	*Gott, Ralph Edgar	Steephill House, Emm Lane, Bradf Yorks.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Feb. 1897 F. May 1897	*Goulding, Arthur	41, Moorgate Street, E.C.
May 1891	Gover, Arthur Sutton, F.R.I.B.A.	25, Bucklersbury, E.C.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1914	*Gowing, Charles Towler ..	17, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1915	*‡Graham, Henry Cecil	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Oct. 1913	Graham, Mungo Macdougal	21, Bath Street, Glasgow.
A. Dec. 1882 F. Jan. 1885	Grant, James	Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Mar. 1909	*Gray, Horace Norman	334, Commercial Road, E.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1910	*Gray, John	Coningsby Place, Alloa, N.B.
A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*Gray, John Vincent	Highcliffe, Shrewsbury Lane, Shooter's Hill, S.E.
Oct. 1914	Greaves, Percy Christian ..	Wakefield, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1914	Green, Albert Thomas	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1896 F. July 1907	*Green, Arthur Edward	Valuer's Office, 10, Esplanade, Dover, Kent.
A. May 1891 F. May 1897	*Green, Edmund Horace	93, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1893 F. May 1897	*Green, Frederick Algernon ..	93, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Oct. 1913	Green, James Henry Townsend	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Nov. 1912	*Greenaway, Joseph Reginald	11, Friar Street, Reading.
Feb. 1897	Gregory, Alfred, Lieut.-Col.	War Office, 54, Victoria Street, S.W.
A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1896	*Gregson, George Ernest ..	13, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
Feb. 1884	Grellier, Harley Mair	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and Epsom, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1896	*Griffin, Alfred	47, South Street, Greenwich, S.E.
May 1891	Griffin, Harold	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W.
Feb. 1890	Griffiths, William	Gelley-Wernen Estate, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
Oct. 1914	Griffiths, William Thomas ..	Uplands, Tygwyn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1910	*Grimwood, Arthur	Inland Revenue, 4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1901	*Gripper, Joseph Edward ..	Manor House Farm, Brampton, Huntingdon.
Feb. 1892	Grogan, Henry Thomas	62, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1910	*Grove, Albert	1, Parkfield Terrace, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
A. Feb. 1890 F. Jan. 1893	*Grover, Arthur	18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Jan. 1899	*Grover, Philip Gordon	Eastbrook Lodge, Lyminge S.O., Kent.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1909	*Groves, Arnold Tudor	125, High Holborn, W.C.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1737	Feb. 1890	GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Estate Agency Offices, Winchester.
4327	Oct. 1904	GUINNESS, GERALD SEYMOUR ..	16, College Green, Dublin.
4328	Oct. 1904	GUINNESS, HOWARD RUNDELL..	16, College Green, Dublin.
1550	A. Jan. 1889 F. May 1900	*GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshi
6669	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*HADDEN, HARRY HAROLD ..	Woodstock, Cunningham Park, Har Middlesex.
1670	A. Dec. 1889 F. Aug. 1893	*HADLEY, FRANK..	Valuation Department, 54, Bri Street, Walsall, and Woode Stonnall, Staffs.
2523	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1896	*HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK ..	c/o Miller and Haigh, 25, Halford Str Leicester.
5684	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1910	*HALE, HARRY BARNES	Milford, Grove Road, Surbiton, Sur
2263	Nov. 1891	HALE, RAYMOND HENRY	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
3687 5818	A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1910	HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Pl Dublin.
1179	A. May 1884 F. Oct. 1914	HALL, CHARLES PELL..	Park Farm Office, Woburn, Beds.
4329	Oct. 1904	HALL, DAVID	18, South Mall, Cork.
619	May 1881	HALL, ERNEST	56, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
4703	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1910	*HALL, FRANCIS SAMUEL	8, Westmoreland Street, Dublin, 457, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, W
3098	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1897	*HALL, JOHN HERBERT	1, Cooper Street, Manchester, and Market Street, Altrincham, Chesh
3544	Oct. 1912	HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Pl Dublin.
4430	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*HALL, VERNON MANNING	22, The Avenue, Bedford Park, W.
1295	A. Jan. 1886 F. June 1891	*§HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
1189	May 1884	HALLETT, WILLIAM BROWN ..	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., 280-282, Holloway Road, N.
1619	A. Apr. 1889 F. Dec. 1891	*HALL-JONES, FREDERICK	Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S and 35, The Broadway, Ealing, W
6141	Oct. 1911	*HAMILTON, CHARLES	Path Park, Laurieston, Falkirk.
2804	Sep. 1895	HAMILTON, EDWARD CHETWOOD, MAJOR	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistiog Co. Kilkenny.
5337	Feb. 1908	HAMILTON, JOHN COCHRANE ..	53, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
6488	Oct. 1912	*HAMILTON, THOMAS WELSH ..	Mansion House, Greenock.
5849	Oct. 1910	*HAMMOND, FREDERIC SNOWDEN	23, Barbican, E.C.
3151	Feb. 1897	HAMMOND, ROBERT WILLIAM, MAJOR	
4113	A. Feb. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*HANSON, HAROLD, A.M.I.C.E. ..	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersf Yorkshire.
2266	Nov. 1891	HANSON, JOHN HENRY, M.I.C.E. (*Past-President*)	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersf Yorkshire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Dec. 1881	HARDCASTLE, FREDERICK HENRY APPLETON, A.R.I.B.A.	5, Old Queen Street, S.W.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*HARDING, CHARLES REGINALD, MAJOR	County Land Agent's Office, County Council Buildings, Newport, and Inglefield, Llanthewy Road, Newport, Mon., 1st Birmingham Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt., Sutton Coldfield.
Sep. 1895	HARDMAN, EDWARD CHAMBRÉ ..	14, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
Apr. 1888	HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH ..	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
Oct. 1905	*HARGRAVE, WILLIAM HARRISON, A.M.I.C.E. (*Ireland*)	68, Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Co. Dublin
Apr. 1889	HARGRAVES, STEPHEN	Valuation Department, 78, King Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1910	*HARKNESS, JOHN	10, Hecklegirth, Annan, Scotland.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*HARLAND, HENRY CHAPMAN ..	Furness Estate Office, Grantley, Ripon, Yorkshire.
Mar. 1891	HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield, Gloucester.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1913	*HARMER, ERNEST FREDERICK ..	Gresham Villa, Mansion Road, Southampton.
A. Feb. 1881 F. Oct. 1904	HARPER, EDGAR JOSIAH	Beech Hyrst, Haling Park Road, Croydon.
Nov. 1891	HARPUR, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E. ..	Town Hall, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
Feb. 1906	HARRIS, ARNOLD ELSMERE ..	117, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1913	*HARRIS, EDWARD CHARLES ..	39, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Oct. 1897	*HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
Oct. 1903	*HARRISON, FREDERICK	District Valuer, Union Street Chambers, Coventry.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Apr. 1901	*§HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN ROBERTSON	Valuer's Office, 20, Princes Square, Plymouth.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Dec. 1899	*HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
Feb. 1899	HART, JOHN	Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.
A. Oct. 190- F. Dec. 1911	*HARTFREE, GEORGE BERTRAM ..	District Council Office, Alton, Hants.
Mar. 1895	HARTLEY, HENRY (*Member of Council*)	Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
Sep. 1895	HARVEY, JAMES GEO. MOREWOOD	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry
A. Jan. 1889 F. Oct. 1891	HASKINS, WILLIAM ALBION ..	2, Tanfield Court, Temple, E.C.
May 1873	HASLAM, DRYLAND	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
A. Dec. 1889 F. Aug. 1893	*HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN.	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
962	A. May 1883 F. Apr. 1889	*Hasluck, Lancelot Gerald ..	Green Hill Park, New Barnet, Her
7496	Oct. 1914	Hassam, Arthur	Newcastle, Staffs.
5596	Oct. 1909	Hatte, William Munday ..	32, Nassau Street, Dublin, and Cha ville, Co. Cork.
2268	Nov. 1891	Hawker, Harry Edwin	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemou Hants.
4184	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1912	*Hawkins, Edward Robinson..	South Runcton, Downham Mark Norfolk.
3691	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1903	*Hawkins, Lancelot Goulder..	Downham Market, Norfolk.
4185	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1914	*Hay, Percy Gilbert	Totland, Clifton Road, Wallingt Surrey.
2269	Nov. 1891	Haynes, Henry	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
1513	Dec. 1888	Hayton, Joseph William ..	9, Bank Street, Carlisle.
1968	A. Jan. 1891 F. Apr. 1894	*Hayward, Frederick George	Market Square, Dover, Kent.
644	Dec. 1881	Hayward, Henry	Dover, Kent.
3233	A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1900	*Hayward, Thomas William Alfred, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	Municipal Buildings, Lavender S.W.
6689	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*Haywood, Charles Spencer..	Grey Croft, Queen's Road, Accringt Lancs.
1673	A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1891	*§‖Head, John George	17, Baker Street, W.
3383	A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1901	*Healing, Oswald Judd	21, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S
4330	Oct. 1904	Heard, Richard..	15, South Mall, Cork.
2270	Nov. 1891	Heath, Henry	34, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
3384	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1903	*Heath, Henry Cubitt	142, Grange Road, Bermondsey, S
3998	A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1910	*Heath, John Lionel..	7, Clifford Road, Sharrow, Sheffield
692	Jan. 1882	Heaton, George Herbert ..	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Sta
617	Apr. 1881	Hebblethwaite, Louis	Custom House Buildings, Whitefriarg Hull, Yorkshire.
1740	Feb. 1890	Heelis, William	35, Bonham Road, Brixton Hill, S.
3047	A. June 1896 F. Sep. 1902	*Hemphill, Charles George Cathcart, Major	11, Ely Place, Dublin.
5850	Oct. 1910	*Hendry, Robert	25, Herries Road, Maxwellpark, Glas
4187	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1904	*Henniker, Frederick Sibert..	Adelphi Terrace House, Adelphi, W
4714	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1914	*Hepworth, Herbert Raikes, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Wakefi Yorkshire.
1219	Dec. 1884	Herbert, Allan..	The Market Place, Andover, Hants
3039	June 1896	*Hern, Samuel	93, St. Mary Street, Cardiff, Glamor shire.
1435	Jan. 1888	Heskett, William James.. ..	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle.

‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Dec. 1895	*Heward, Ernest James	52, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1911	*Hewitt, Arthur Cecil, A.M.I.C.E.	Office of Chief Engineer of Existing Lines, Government Railway, Perth, Western Australia.
Oct. 1914	Hewitt, Charles Richard ..	122, London Road, Derby.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*Hewitt, Frank	R.D.C. Offices, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
Oct. 1903	Hewitt, Frederic Thomas Baines, Captain	5, Seafield Road, Hove, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1908	*Hews, Thomas Greenslade ..	8, Clarendon Road, Sketty, Glamorganshire.
Sep. 1895	Hewson, George Rawdon Maurice	Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
Feb. 1903	*Hibbert, Joseph Victor.. ..	77, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
May 1891	Hickson, Stephen Westby ..	Telephone Buildings, 31, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Jan. 1884	Higgins, Frederic	Alford, Lincolnshire.
A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1891	*Higgins, George	12, Finchley Rd., St. John's Wood, N.W.
A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1909	*Hill, George Finlay Burd ..	18, Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey.
Mar. 1886	Hill, William Burrough ..	93, Above Bar, Southampton, Hants.
A. Jan. 1886 F. Mar. 1890	Hilliard, George Edward ..	Chelmsford.
Apr. 1887	Hilton, John	30, Budge Row, E.C., and 17, Montpelier Row, Blackheath, S.E.
A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*Hinchsliff, Edward Robert..	Urban District Council Office, Barry, Glamorganshire.
May 1891	Hincks, Henry Thorp	Wigston Hall, Leicester.
Oct. 1912	Hinde, William Henn, M.I.C.E.	Lincoln Chambers, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*Hindmarsh, Ralph Frederick	Tyne Improvement Commission, Engineer's Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Nov. 1891	Hinds, Henry	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1912	*Hines, Ernest Owen	Earlham, 8, Anglesea Road, Ipswich.
Oct. 1912	*Hines, Herbert..	Tilley's Buildings, Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1910	*Hinks, Henry	1, Graham Road, Purley, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*Hinton, Herbert Arthur ..	5, Crouch Hill, N.
Apr. 1890	Hippisley, William John ..	Northam House, Wells, Somerset.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1910	*§Hoare, Arthur John	18, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
Mar. 1890	Hobbs, John	Estate Office, Ashford, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7522	Oct. 1914	*Hobday, William Herbert ..	62, Moorgate Street, E.C.
2080	May 1891	Hobgen, Thomas Cecil	41, East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
888	Feb. 1883	Hobson, Frederick William ..	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
5587	Oct. 1909	Hodges, Arthur Pool	H.M. Office of Works, King Char Street, S.W.
4321	Oct. 1904	Hodgson, Harry Moore.. ..	25, Bedford Row, W.C.
5186	A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1914	*Hodson, Laurence Scrivener	Opposite Great Northern Railw Station, Palmers Green, N.
2081	May 1891	Hoggarth, Arthur	Kendal, Westmorland.
4444	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*Hoggarth, Lawrence Steele	St. Abbs, Kendal, Westmorland.
4445	A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1910	*Hogwood, Douglas Clarence	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
1155	May 1884	Holiday, Frederick Dean ..	Bicester, Oxfordshire.
2587	A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1897	*Holiday, Percy Cave	Bicester, Oxfordshire.
893	A. Feb. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	Holland, Thomas James, Jun.	105, Tierney Road, Brixton Hill, S.W
2279	Nov. 1891	Holman, George Edward ..	6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
6458	Oct. 1912	Holmes, Edward	16, St. James' Street, Sheffield.
2009	Mar. 1891	Holmes, Montagu	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
3845	A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1907	*Holmes, Montagu Price	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
2281	Nov. 1891	Homan, Franklin George ..	184, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1595	A. Feb. 1889 F. May 1897	*Homan, Hubert Franklin ..	184, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
4003	A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1913	*Home, Philip Woollatt ..	258, Ferme Park Road, Crouch End,
4446	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1914	*Honey, Robert Llewellyn ..	Town Hall, Chatham.
1741	Feb. 1890	Honeyball, Fred. Thomas ..	Deal, Kent.
3846	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1903	*Hood, Herbert Charles.. ..	8, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E
3101	A. Oct. 1896 F. Dec. 1900	*‡Hood, Thomas	Wellnage, Duns, Scotland.
3040	June 1896	*Hood, Walter Richard	8, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E
3547	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*Hooley, Arthur John	The College, All Saints', Derby.
3697	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 190[illegible]	*Hooper, Alfred Egbert.. ..	10, High Street, Marlborough, Wiltshi
1446	A. Jan. 188[illegible] F. Jan. 1896	*Hooper, Cecil Henry	South Eastern Agricultural College, W Kent.
3964	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1899	*†Hooper, Edgar Wilfred ..	Haslemere, Beaufort Road, Reiga Surrey.
3847	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1909	*Hopkins, Percy Raynes.. ..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
2282	Nov. 1891	Hopkinson, Alfred, A.M.I.C.E.	15, Agur Street, Bury, Lancashire.
6716	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1915	*Hopwood, Edwin Russell ..	3, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshi
2010	Mar. 1891	Horne, Edmund	High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.
794	Apr. 1882	*Horne, W. Edgar, M.P. (*Past-President*)	5, Tilney Street, W.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
May 1887	HORNOR, CHARLES JARED.. ..	32, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich.
May 1887	HORNOR, FRANCIS	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
Oct. 1913	*HORSER, COTTERELL WALTER..	65, Cleveland Road, South Woodford, N.E.
May 1890	HORSEY, FREDERICK JOHN TERRY	11, Billiter Square, E.C.
Mar. 1890	HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR ..	22A, Commercial St., Halifax, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1905	*HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER..	Williton, Somerset.
A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1902	*HOSKINS, MARCUS	Woodlands, Beaconsfield Road, Chatswood W., Sydney, New South Wales.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1911	*HOUGHTON, JOHN GOLDSMITH ..	Studland, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells, Essex.
Jan. 1891	HOUGHTON, WILLIAM..	58, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Feb. 1889	HOVENDEN, HENRY EDWARD ..	172, Bishopsgate, E.C.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1912	*HOW, HERBERT	2, Charlton Road, Blackheath, S.E.
Feb. 1898	HOWATT, WILLIAM	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Nov. 1912	*HOWATT, WILLIAM HENRY ..	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1911	*HOWES, WILLIAM TROTMAN ..	Thorpe End, Fowlers Road, Salisbury.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1906	*HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK ..	30, Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.
A. Feb. 1869 F. Mar. 1883	HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED ..	Buxton, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1909	HUGGARD, WILLIAM	Clounalour, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1911	*HUGGINS, ERNEST GEORGE ..	72, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Oct. 1912	HUGHES, GEORGE	H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.
Mar. 1889	HUGMAN, CHARLES EADY	9, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
May 1891	HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY ..	Castle House, Usk, Monmouthshire.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1910	*HUNNINGS, ARTHUR	Rating Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.
Oct. 1906	*HUNT, FRANK WILLIAM	9, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, S.W.
Nov. 1891	HUNT, FRED. WM. H., F.R.I.B.A.	20, King Street, Portman Square, W.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1902	*HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER ..	Estate Office, Holme Lacy, Herefordshire.
Oct. 1911	*HUNT, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	26, Bedford Row, W.C.
May 1891	HUNT, THOMAS	Oakcroft, near Ware, Herts.
Jan. 1891	HUNTER, CECIL	Pambart Place, Charter Leys, Basingstoke, Hants.
Oct. 1914	*HUNTER, JAMES DOUGLAS.. ..	39, Great Marlborough Street, W.
Oct. 1912	HUNTLEY, FREDERICK ARTHUR, LIC.R.I.B.A.	H.M. Office of Works, Bristol.
Nov. 1891	HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH ..	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1910	*HUSKINSON, ERNEST AMPHLETT	Epperstone, near Nottingham.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Jan. 1891	HUSKINSON, THOMAS WILLIAM..	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5365	Oct. 1908	HUSON, ERNEST WILLIAM.. ..	R.N.S.A., Training Establishmen Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs.
6723	A. Oct. 1912 F. Apr. 1916	*HUSSEY, SYDNEY	c/o A. J. Burrows, Ashford, Kent.
5699	A. Oct. 1909 F. Jan. 1911	*HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM ARTHUR..	The Hollies, Sutton Coldfield, Warwic shire.
5610	Oct. 1909	*HUTCHINS, JAMES BUSHELL ..	22, Lord Street, Liverpool.
6124	Oct. 1911	HUTCHISON, WILLIAM HENRY ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Plac Dublin.
3853	A. Oct. 1901 F. Dec. 1910	*INGRAM, CECIL WALTER	Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, 100 Princes Street, Edinburgh.
4195	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*INGRAM, JAMES FRANCIS	26, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Lincol shire.
305	A. Feb. 1873 F. Jan. 1882	INGRAM, WALTER FEILDE	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, Sussex.
834	Dec. 1882	INMAN, MARSHALL NISBET.. ..	7, Bedford Row, W.C.
4006	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1912	*INSLEY, GEORGE PITRON	3, Westover Buildings, Gervis Plac Bournemouth, Hants.
2291	Nov. 1891	IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN ..	Guestwick, East Dereham, Norfolk.
7552	Feb. 1915	JACKSON, JOHN HAROLD	18, Booth Street, Manchester.
4611	Oct. 1905	*JACKSON, ROBERT	Estate Office, Wrightington, ne Wigan, Lancashire.
1404	Dec. 1887	JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS.. ..	117, High Street, Sittingbourne, Ken
5381	Oct. 1908	*JACOB, LOUIS, A.R.I.B.A.	Raymond House, Theobald's Road, W.
2293	Nov. 1891	JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne, Northu berland.
4853	Feb. 1906	JAMES, FREDERICK JOHN	1, Rusham Road, Wandsworth Commo S.W.
6490	Oct. 1912	*JAMES, GEORGE CHARLES	Rating Department, Guildhall, E.C.
4731	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1909	*JAMES, GEORGE ERNEST	38, Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, N.
4603	Oct. 1905	JAMES, MERTON JOHN	63, Melody Road, Wandsworth Co mon, S.W.
2820	Sep. 1895	JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM.. ..	Campfield House, Dundrum, Co. Dubli
5476	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1913	*JAQUES, THOMAS ARNOLD	12, Bedford Row, W.C.
2684	A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1899	*JARMAIN, WILLIAM	Alandale, Hatch End, Pinner, Middlese
2527	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1898	*JARMAN, FRANK WILMOT	5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
5196	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1914	JARVIS, LAWRENCE ALFRED ..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
1302	Jan. 1886	JEANS, MARK	Marlborough, Wilts.
5851	Oct. 1910	*JEFFERIES, HENRY CHARLES ..	10, Heath Mansions, Heath Stre Hampstead, N.W.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1914	*Jeffery, Francis Wilson ..	Star Castle, St. Mary's, Scilly [Cornwall]
A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1895	*Jeffree, Sydney	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
A. Oct. 1895 F. May 1897	*Jenkin, Arthur Pearse	Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.
Oct. 1911	*Jenkins, Albert David	Surveyor's Office, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1914	*Jenkins, Charles Herbert Blewitt	19, Northampton Place, Swansea.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914	*Jenkins, Harold John.	4, College Street, Swansea.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Dec. 1903	*Jenkins, Richard James.. ..	Town Hall, Portsmouth.
A. Feb. 1897 F. Mar. 1899	*Jenkinson, William Eric Leigh	15, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
Feb. 1882	Jenkinson, William Wilberforce	15, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1897	*Jenner, William	6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
A. June 1896 F. June 1900	*Jennings, Fitz-Laurence Percival Dudley	137, Park Road, N.W.
Mar. 1891	Jennings, William Joseph ..	4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1896	*Johnson, Bernard Marr (*Member of Council*)	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1914	Johnson, Clifford Noel.. ..	19, Priory Street, Dudley, Worcestershire.
A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1910	*Johnson, Harry Labron	22, Elleray Park Road, Liscard, Cheshire.
A. May 1883 F. Jan. 1885	*Johnson, Henry	34 and 36, Gresham Street, E.C.
Feb. 1906	Johnson, Henry James	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1903	*Johnston, Reginald	133-136, High Holborn, W.C.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1904	*Johnstone, Augustus Frederic	39, Merville Avenue, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
Feb. 1899	Johnstone, James	Alloway Cottage, Ayr.
Oct. 1911	*Johnstone, John Thomas ..	99, Norbury Crescent, Norbury, S.W.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*Jonas, Harold Driver	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
A. Feb. 1888 F. May 1891	*§Jonas, Harry Marshall.. ..	8A, Whitehall Place, S.W., and 27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
A. Apr. 1869 F. Feb. 1878	Jonas, Henry	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1909	*Jonas, Robert Collier	23, Pall Mall, S.W.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1905	*Jones, Arthur Ernest	Gladstone Villa, Victoria Road, Newcastle, Staffs.
Oct. 1915	*Jones, David John	Delamere, Pitshanger Lane, Ealing, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7498	Oct. 1914	JONES, EDWARD LLOYD	Plas-Isa, Rhosymedre, Ruabon, Den bighshire.
3103	A. Oct. 1896 F. Dec. 1898	*JONES, ERNEST JOEL	199, Maida Vale, W.
1703	Jan. 1890	JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market St., Oxfor
5200	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1913	*JONES, FRANK CECIL	Frewin Court, Corn Market Stre Oxford.
964	A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1886	*†JONES, HENRY ARTHUR	3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1849	Nov. 1890	JONES, ISAAC M., M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Chester.
3393	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1908	*JONES, JOHN ARTHUR..	Tetworth, Kearsney, Dover.
4736	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1907	*JONES, JOHN FOX	10, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
4014	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1909	*JONES, JOHN RICE	24, Bridge Street, Newport, Mon.
3394	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1912	*JONES, PERCY EVERLEY	5, Little George Street, Westminste S.W.
673	A. Dec. 1881 F. May 1891	JONES, THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	5, Little George Street, Westminster, S.W
5181	A. Oct. 190- F. June 1911	*JONES, URWICK MEREDITH ..	Warwick Chambers, Corporation Stree Birmingham.
3013	Mar. 1891	JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD.. ..	Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfai pwll, Anglesey.
3298	Nov. 1891	JOSELAND, CHARLES	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worce tershire.
1467	Mar. 1888	JOSEPH, DELISSA, F.R.I.B.A. ..	Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C
4015	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1912	*†JULL, ROBERT CHARLES	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridg Wells, Kent.
3704	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1912	*KAYE, HERBERT..	25, Westfield Grove, Wakefield, York shire.
6470	Oct. 1912	KEANE, CHARLES OWEN	Hermitage, Ennis, Co. Clare.
4884	Oct. 1906	KEARNS, ROBERT MATTHEW ..	H.M. Office of Works, King Charle Street, Westminster, S.W.
7499	Oct. 1914	KELLETT, WILLIAM OSWALD ..	33A, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
3766	Feb. 1901	*KELLY, JOHN GEORGE	Roseneath, Totley Rise, Sheffield.
2823	Sep. 1895	KELLY, RICHARD HENRY	21, The Mall, Waterford.
4977	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1908	*KELLY, SYDNEY APPLETON ..	136, The Albany, Oldhall Street, Live pool.
5598	Oct. 1909	KEMPSTER, JOHN, B.E.	1, De Vesci Terrace, Kingstown, Co Dublin.
4978	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1914	*KENDZIOR, FRANK FELIX	Burton, Lincoln.
5599	Oct. 1909	KENNEDY, MICHAEL A.	Kinkella, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
1191	May 1884	KENT, GEORGE EDWARD	"Normanhurst," Cavendish Roa Southsea, Hants.
7004	Oct. 1913	*KENT, GEORGE NATHANIEL ..	521, Barking Road, Plaistow, E.
3299	Nov. 1891	KENWRICK, GEORGE	83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

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A. Oct. 1897 F. Apl. 1901	*§KERR, JOHN MURRAY	Inland Revenue, London City & Midland Bank Chambers, High Street, Lincoln.
Oct. 1898	*KERRUISH, WILLIAM MALTBY ..	21, Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Apr. 1889	KERSEY, ALEX. H., F.R.I.B.A. ..	21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Nov. 1890	KIDWELL, JOHN	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Kent.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Sep. 1903	*KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD ..	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne, Sussex.
Oct. 1913	*KING, FRANCIS HOLDEN	Estate Office, Foxholes, Rochdale, Lancs.
Jan. 1883	KING, FRANK HULME..	Horsham, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Feb. 1901	*KINGSFORD, PERCY HAMILTON	32, High Street, Canterbury, Kent.
Nov. 1888	KIRBY, EDMUND, F.R.I.B.A. ..	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
A. Feb. 1899 F. Sep. 1903	*KIRBY, FRANCIS JOSEPH	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
A. Jan. 1896 F. Nov. 1900	*KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT	30, Stockwell Road, S.W.
Oct. 1908	*KIRKBY, REGINALD GUY	17, Rosebery Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Feb. 1898	KIRKWOOD, CHARLES	61, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1909	KIRWAN, DENIS BIRMINGHAM ..	Dalgin, Tuam, Co. Galway.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1914	*KISLINGBURY, ARTHUR VERNON	46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Nov. 1891	KITTOW, JOHN	West Holm, Launceston, Cornwall.
Feb. 1892	KNIGHT, EDGAR WALSH	86, Bow Road, E.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1907	*KNIGHT, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	38, Parliament Street, S.W.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1901	*KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD ..	3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Oct. 1896	KNIGHT, HENRY ST. JOHN, CAPT.	R.E. Office, Weedon, Northamptonshire.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Sep. 1904	*§KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER, B.SC. (*Lond.*), A.M.I.C.E.	39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
A. Dec. 1882 F. Dec. 1889	KNOWLES, HENRY	Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Dec. 1911	*KNOWLES, JOSEPH BERTRAM ..	160, Warwick Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*KNOWLES, LESLIE S.	40, Great Western Street, Moss Side, Manchester.
Oct. 1897	KNOX, ALEXANDER	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
Feb. 1899	LAING, DAVID TAYLOR	20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1914	*LAIRD, NINIAN PARKER	Thurnby, near Leicester.
A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1899	*LAKE, CUTHBERT J.	9, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and Hatch End, Middlesex.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*LAKE, RALPH JULIAN	Heage House, Crouch Hill, N.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1896	*LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1910	*LAMBERT, ARTHUR JOHN	Alfriston, Woodridings, Hatch End, Middlesex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
6742	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1913	*LAMBERT, EDWIN EMMANUEL ..	12, Adderley Grove, Clapham Comm S.W.
5210	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1914	*LAMBERT, EDWIN HANS	Merriecote, Brenchley, Kent.
4203	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1914	*LAMBERT, GEORGE ARROW ..	R.E. Office, The Barracks, Winches
1553	A. Jan. 1889 F. Dec. 1891	*LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES ..	8, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W
1398	Dec. 1887	LANCASTER, CHARLES HOLLAND	Union Offices, Brougham Terrace, W Derby Road, Liverpool.
2591	A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1899	*LANCASTER, JOHN ROY	85, Gresham Street, E.C.
4739	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apl. 1915	*LANCASTER, SIDNEY JAMES ..	Rates Office, Edmund Street, Birmi ham.
5488	A. Oct. 1908 F. Jan. 1912	*LANDER, SIDNEY MONTEM ..	Valuer's Office, 3 Sansome Pla Worcester.
2090	May 1891	LANE, ERNEST LACAN..	81, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemou Hants.
4205	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1913	*LANG, AUGUSTUS BERNARD DASHWOOD	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1688	Jan. 1890	LANG, CHARLES AUGUSTUS.. ..	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
7006	Oct. 1913	*LANGFORD, EDWARD THOMAS ..	The Land House, Arley, near Bewdl Worcestershire.
3858	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1905	*LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK	Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 28, Qu Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3708	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1915	*LANHAM, LAURENCE	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
3559	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1903	*LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS ..	100, High Street, Croydon.
5987	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1913	*LATHAM, THOMAS SELBY	7, Greenhill Park, Harlesden, N.W.
2015	Mar. 1891	LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON	The Town Hall, Bromley, Kent.
4741	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apl. 1915	*LAWRANCE, JOHN, JUN.	30, Lushington Road, Willesden, N.
2091	May 1891	LAWRANCE, WALTER	13, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Squa W.C.
1944	Jan. 1891	LAWRENCE, ARTHUR	Great Marlow, Bucks.
4021	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1910	*LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS..	8, Carleton Gardens, Stanwix, Carli
3890	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1907	*LAWRENCE, JOHN, N.D.A.	Messrs. Crawter, Cheshunt, Hertfordsh
1019	A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	LAWRENCE, WILLIAM ROBERT ..	57 and 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3397	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1907	*LEAKE, ROBERT	Scarsdale, The Mall, Southgate, N.
4206	A. Oct. 1903 F. Sep. 1904	*LEANING, AUBREY RUPERT SIDNEY	Kingsgate House, 115, High Holbo W.C.
1970	A. Jan. 1891 F. Mar. 1895	*LEANING, HENRY JOHN	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
2690	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
2645	Oct. 1894	*LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT ..	North British Buildings, East Parad Leeds.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*Leather, William Beaumont..	The Hollies, Leeds.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1916	*Lee, Alexander Victor	144, High Street, Guildford.
Feb. 1874	Lee, Frederick..	Barrington House, Clarence Parade, Southsea, Hants.
A. Jan. 1887 F. Nov. 1893	*Lee, John Wilfrid	Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Feb. 1884	Lee, William	143½, High Street, Guildford.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Feb. 1904	*Lee-Norman, Alexander Henry	Estate Office, Rush, Co. Dublin.
Feb. 1915	Leech, Arthur Henry	11, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
Oct. 1895	*Leeder, Ernest Holtham (*Member of Council*)	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1906	*Lees, Frank Arthur..	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Oct. 1905	Leest, Frederick Charles ..	H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.
Oct. 1904	Le Fanu, Victor Charles ..	Estate Office, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
Jan. 1882	Lepper, John Harrage	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.
A. Jan. 1873 F. Apr. 1882	Lermit, Alfred William.. ..	c/o Swan and Maclaren, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Oct. 1904	L'Estrange, Henry G.	The Estates Office, Sligo.
Oct. 1914	Lewis, George Alfred, Lieut.-Col., m.a. (*Cantab.*), c.m.g. ..	Midland Road, Derby.
Oct. 1915	*Lewis, Penry Arthur	Bryncelyn, Morriston, S. Wales.
Oct. 1914	Lewis, Percy William	Park Leys, Duffield, Derby, and Midland Road, Derby.
Feb. 1908	Lightbody, Forrest Hay ..	53, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Dec. 1881	Lightfoot, Francis Lowry, b.a. (*Oxon*)	549-550, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
Feb. 1883	Lightfoot, Henry Le Blanc, m.a. (*Oxon*)	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
Dec. 1889	Linaker, Charles Edward ..	Frodsham, Cheshire.
A. Oct 1908 F. Oct. 1914	*§Linney, Joseph Frederic ..	c/o W. H. Robinson, Cromwell Buildings, Blackfriars Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1900 F. May 1909	*Lisney, Harry	The General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Dec. 1887	Lister-Kaye, Charles Wilkinson	Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
Nov. 1891	Little, William..	Hutton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Jan. 1909	*Living, Robert	High Street, Hornchurch, Essex.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*Llewellyn, Arthur Henry ..	County Buildings, College Court, Gloucester.
A. Oct. 1878 F. Dec. 1901	*§Lloyd, Donald	Messrs. Ellen and Son, Andover, Hants.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1911	*§Loban, Gustavus Taylor ..	Devonshire Club, St. James's, S.W., and Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Apr. 1914	*Lock, Cecil William Best ..	9, Station Road, Watford, Herts.
Dec. 1881	Lock, William Henry	Instow, North Devon.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
6751	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*Lodge, Thomas Arthur	13, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.
3564	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*Lofthouse, Albert Wilson ..	Woodcroft, Marton, S.O., and 129, All Road, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
1164	A. May 1884 F. June 1891	Lofts, Henry Fairlam	130, Mount St., Grosvenor Square,
3469	Feb. 1899	Logan, James	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
3565	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1900	*Lomas, Albert Daniel	Estate Department, Lancashire a Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
5837	Oct. 1910	Long, Leland	H.M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong.
4333	Oct. 1904	Longfield, Henry Foster ..	Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.
6491	Oct. 1912	*Longley, Henry Banks	Surrey Estate Offices, High Stre Epsom, Surrey.
2462	A. Nov. 1891 F. July 1895	*Longsdon, Ernest Morewood	Newbolt House, near Chesterfield Derbyshire.
1138	Apr. 1884	Looker, John	The Terrace, Huntingdon.
2314	Nov. 1891	Loring, John	Doddington, Nantwich, Cheshire.
1396	Nov. 1887	Lovegrove, Henry, a.r.i.b.a. ..	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Ke and 124, High Street, Shoreditch,
2532	A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1897	*Lucas, John Archibald, f.r.i.b.a.	Guildhall Chambers, High Stre Exeter.
1742	Feb. 1890	Ludlow, Colonel Walter Robert, c.b.	19, Temple Street, Birmingham, a Lovelace Hill, Solihull, Warwicksh
3566	A. Oct. 1899 F. Apl. 1915	*Luke, John..	14, Myra Road, Fairhaven, Lytha Lancs.
3567	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1900	*Luker, Dyneley	19, Basinghall Street, E.C.
5601	Oct. 1909	Lyle, Sydney J.	Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.
5612	Oct. 1909	*Lynam, George Trotter.. ..	Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
4465	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*Lynde, Walter Mighells ..	Public Works Department, Nair British East Africa.
3569	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1903	*Lynes, Humphrey Dod	The Halkyn Estate Office, Holyw Flintshire.
1743	Feb. 1890	Lywood, Edwin..	16, Weyhill Road, Andover, Hants.
2315	Nov. 1891	Maccallum, Alexander Duncan	2, Ethel Terrace, Mount Florid Glasgow.
4384	Oct. 1904	McClure, Robert	Estates Office, Glenhazel, Kenmare, Kerry.
2322	Nov. 1891	McCracken, William	Englesea House, Crewe.
6755	A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1915	*McCraith, Bernard..	South Road, The Park, Nottingham
2838	Sep. 1895	McDonald, Allan, m.a. (*Dublin*)	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Dec. 1889 F. Mar. 1895	*§MacDonald, Arthur, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	Tring, Herts.
Feb. 1899	Macdonald, Ranald Roderick	16, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
Oct. 1912	MacDonnell, Charles R.A., D.L.	40, Ailesbury Road, Dublin.
May 1891	MacDougall, Robert	63, John Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct 1908 F. Oct. 1911	*McGhie, Charles	38, Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Feb. 1908	McHarrie, Stair	Rephad, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.
A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1909	*McIlwraith, John Forsyth ..	11, Benet Street, Cambridge.
Feb. 1910	McIntosh, Richard	Lahore, Punjab, India.
Oct. 1914	McKie, Henry Bannerman ..	Freeland, Bishopston, Renfrewshire.
Oct. 1912	Mackintosh, John	Architects' Department, H.M. Prison Commission for Scotland, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1908	McLaren, John Thomas	The Leuchold, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh.
Feb. 1908	McMichael, James	1, Argyll Arcade, Glasgow.
Oct 1914	McMillan, John Knox	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1895	*MacNicoll, Douglas Henry ..	Derwas, Abergele, Denbighshire.
Feb. 1899	Macpherson, William	Montrose Estates Office, Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
Nov. 1891	‡Madge, John	Somerset House, Chard, Somersetshire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*Madge, Wilfrid	Valuer's Department, 4, Lancaster Place, W.C.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*Maggs, Leonard	The Hollies, Walnut Grove, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire.
Jan. 1896	Mahon, George Gilbert.. ..	Weston, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1911	*Makins, James Vincent.. ..	30, George Square, Glasgow.
Oct. 1904	*Maltby, Charles Midlam ..	40, Knightsbridge, S.W.
Jan. 1869	Mann, Charles John..	50, Parliament Street, S.W.
Nov. 1891	Mann, Jabez, A.M.I.C.E.	2, Tubs Hill, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Apr. 1890	Mann, J. Bagshaw	12, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.
A. Jan. 1889 F. Feb. 1893	*Mann, Robert Bagshaw.. ..	50, Parliament Street, S.W.
Oct. 1911	*Markham, Frederick Warren	90, Deansgate, Manchester.
Jan. 1891	Marks, Hyman	19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1909	*Marsden, John William.. ..	108, Deansgate, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1910	*§Marsh, Frederick Stephen..	Waverley, All Saints' Road, Peterborough.
Oct. 1915	Marsh, John Wilton	City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
Oct. 1915	Marsh, Thomas Aspinall ..	Leaders Buildings, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
A. Nov. 1881 F. Nov. 1884	Marshall, Lionel Hasler ..	Chippenham, Wilts.
Apr. 1890	Marshall, Peter	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1897	*§Martin, Alfred John	Alton, Hants.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Jan. 1912	*Martin, Harrison	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
A. Jan. 1889 F. Jan. 1896	*§Martin, Heber Gambling ..	Littleport, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

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364	Jan. 1875	MARTIN, HOWARD (*Past-President*)	27, Chancery Lane, W.C., and So Lawn, Reigate, Surrey.
3714	A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON.. ..	63, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.
2559	A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1898	*MARTIN, SAMUEL..	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, I coln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1533	A. Dec. 1888 F. July 1892	*‡MARTIN, THOMAS	67, Teddington Park, Teddingto Middlesex.
1589	Feb. 1889	MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD.. ..	The Grove, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wig
3478	Feb. 1899	MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES ..	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
1598	Mar. 1889	MASON, CHARLES..	Newton House, Queen Street, Lou Lincolnshire.
1677	A. Dec. 1889 F. June 1908	*MASON, CHARLES WILLIAM HAYLEY	49, Leamington Road Villas, We bourne Park, W.
4029	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*MASON, HERBERT WALTER ..	The Hutch, Ferndale Road, Banste Surrey.
1288	A. Dec. 1885 F. Nov. 1888	*MASSIE, FRANK, M.I.C.E.	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefi Yorkshire.
3865	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1913	*MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampt
3715	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*MATHER, JAMES	Dinwoodie, Davidson's Mains, M lothian.
995	Dec. 1883	MATHEWS, JOSEPH DOUGLASS, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
2596	A. Oct. 1893 F. Apr. 1896	*MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
7007	Oct. 1913	*MATHISON, JOSEPH	Langport, Somerset.
6770	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*§†MATTHEWS, MAURICE KERSHAW	77, Tottenham Court Road, W.
2842	Sep. 1895	MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH ..	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermana
5602	Oct. 1909	MAUNSELL, GEORGE EDWARD SCARLETT	Burghclere, Newbury, Berks.
2843	Sep. 1895	MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD..	36, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
3866	A. Oct. 1901 F. Sep. 1902	*MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN ..	Riverside, Great Blakenham, Ipsw
1356	A. Jan. 1887 F. Jan. 1890	*MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
3333	Oct. 1898	*MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD..	21, Marlborough Road, Banbury, Oxf shire.
2320	Nov. 1891	MAY, THOMAS HENRY	Haslin House, Harpur Hill, Buxt Derbyshire.
6001	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914	*MAY, WILLIAM STOKES	21. Hart Street, Bloomsbury Squ W.C.
4212	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1910	*MAYHEW, ROBERT HENRY JEWERS, A.R.I.B.A.	Edmondsbury, Genoa Road, Aner S.E.
3571	A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1903	*MEABY, THOMAS JAMES	Canford Estate Office, Wimborne, I setshire.
4032	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1912	*§MEACHER, EDMUND	Worcester Chambers, Pierpoint Str Worcester.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma. † Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1909	MEDCALF, WILLIAM	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Aug. 1893	*MELLENFIELD, JAMES HENRY ..	517, Hackney Road, N.E.
Jan. 1891	MELLOR, THOMAS HENRY	1, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
A. Jan. 1888 F. Sep. 1902	*†MELROSE, FRANK	384, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.
Mar. 1887	MENZIES, WILLIAM	Golspie, Englefield Green, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1897	*MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Estate Office, S.E. Railway, Tooley St., London Bridge Station, S.E.
A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1894	*§MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.
May 1891	MERRY, THOMAS	9, Abington Street, Northampton.
Oct. 1894	*MESSENGER, HENRY	77, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Feb. 1882	MESSENGER, WILLIAM HARRY ..	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
Dec. 1884	*‡MICHELMORE, ALFRED	Gate House, Totnes, Devon.
Feb. 1908	MIDDLETON, JAMES	Estate Office, Braehead, Kilmarnock.
Nov. 1888	MIDDLETON, REGINALD EMPSON, M.I.C.E.	17, Victoria Street, S.W., and 90, Kensington Park Road, W.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914	*MILLAR, ALEXANDER WALKER ..	Royal Engineer Headquarters, Perth.
Nov. 1891	MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT	1, Arcade Chambers, Reading.
Oct. 1896	*MILLER, JOHN EZRA, A.M.I.C.E. ..	4, Brookside Ter., Sunderland, Durham.
Oct. 1914	MILLER, WILLIAM MITCHELL ..	12, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1903	*MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1914	MILLS, FREDERICK PETER	12, Lovaine Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
May 1884	MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING	51, London Street, Norwich.
Feb. 1886	MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead, Cheshire
Nov. 1891	MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM	Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Bromyard, Herefordshire.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Apl. 1915	*MILNES, CHARLTON	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
A. Feb. 1906 F. Nov. 1913	*MIRAMS, ARTHUR EDWARD ..	Poona, Bombay Presidency, India.
Oct. 1913	MITCHELL, GEORGE BENNETT ..	148, Union Street, Aberdeen.
A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1892	*MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN ..	Broadbridge Place, Horsham, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1911	*MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS ..	43, High Street, Worcester.
Oct. 1912	*MITCHELL, JOSEPH	Devonshire Buildings, Carlisle.
Feb. 1915	MITTON, HENRY EUSTACE	Ormonde Fields, Codnor, Derby.
A. Dec. 1884 F. Nov. 1890	*MIXER, EDWARD	33, Willcott Road, Acton Hill, W.
Feb. 1890	MONCKTON, HENRY PERCIVAL, F.R.I.B.A.	32, Walbrook, E.C.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

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5097	Oct. 1907	*Monson, Edward Charles Philip, f.r.i.b.a.	Finsbury Pavement House, E.C., a 182, High Street, Acton, W.
6472	Oct. 1912	Montgomery, Harford Hugh	c/o W. Montgomery & Son, Belfa and Dublin.
4758	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1910	*Montgomery, William Alexander	2, Wellington Place, Belfast.
1771	Mar. 1890	Moody, Thomas	59, Manor Park, Lee, S.E.
1576	Feb. 1889	Moore, Alfred	7, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 33, M End Road, E.
4217	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*Moore, Ernest Llewellyn ..	Wellesley House, 7, Mill Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.
1165	A. May 1884 F. May 1888	*Moore, Harold Edward.. ..	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
4606	Oct. 1905	Moore, Thomas Ivor..	H.M. War Office, S.W.
7478	Oct. 1914	More, William Henry	Crown Lodge, Harlech, N. Wales.
2331	Nov. 1891	Morgan, Benjamin Brauford	1, Upper King Street, Norwich.
5225	A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1914	*Morgan, Thomas Edwin	75, Chancery Lane, W.C.
7503	Oct. 1914	Morgans, Godfrey Ewart ..	New Broad Street House, E.C.
6332	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1912	*§Morley, Eric, a.r.i.b.a.	14, Park Drive, Bradford, Yorkshire
1443	Jan. 1888	Morris, Edward Henry	Clive Place, Welshpool, Montgomery shire.
2538	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*Morris, Richard Percival ..	21, Montserrat Road, Putney, S.W.
2699	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1899	*Morris, William Henry.. ..	West House, Chirbury, Shropshire.
3671	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1909	*Morris-Davies, James George	Hafod Estate Office, Devil's Brid S.O., Cardiganshire.
7008	Oct. 1913	*Morrish, William James Marmaduke	Wyke Road, Gillingham, Dorset.
3872	A. Oct. 1901 F. Mar. 1909	*Morrison, Ivor Charles.. ..	Otterleigh, St. Albans, Herts.
7009	Oct. 1913	*Motion, Sidney Herbert ..	23, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
3065	Oct. 1896	Moxon, Herbert William, Major	R.E. Office, Abbey Field, Colchest Essex.
2145	A. May 1891 F. May 1892	*Müller, John Joseph, a.r.i.b.a.	8, St. Helens Road, Hastings, Susse
3575	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*Mumby, Elvin Fowler	War Office, 80, Pall Mall, S.W.
4219	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*Mundell, Joseph Edward, a.r.i.b.a.	84, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.
2017	Mar. 1891	Mundy, Herbert	Manvers Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.
2334	Nov. 1891	Mundy, Thomas Edward, a.r.i.b.a.	6, Lincoln Street, Sloane Square, S.W
3325	Oct. 1898	Murdoch, Robert	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.
2845	Sep. 1895	Murphy, James Fraser, Major	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommo

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1912	MURPHY, J. H. BURKE	Cultra Lodge, Cultra, Co. Down.
Feb. 1899	MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL.. ..	Pollok Estates Office, 216, West George Street, Glasgow.
Feb. 1899	MURRAY, JOSEPH..	Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh, Lochee, Forfarshire.
Feb. 1899	MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON ..	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1911	*§MURRELL, SIDNEY JAMES	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Oldham, Lancs.
Oct. 1909	MYERS, ALBERT ROBERT	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, Westminster, S.W.
Feb. 1889	NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHES ..	Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol (Somerset).
A. Jan. 1869 F. Mar. 1882	NASH, ALFRED JAMES..	Farnham, Surrey.
Oct. 1904	NASH, SIR VINCENT, D.L.	85, George Street, Limerick.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1912	*NAYLOR, JOHN STUART	8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
Mar. 1891	NEALE, GEORGE JAMES	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
Feb. 1879	NEAME, FREDERICK	Macknade, Faversham, Kent.
Apr. 1882	NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB	8, St. Mary's Hill, Newbury, and Hungerford, Berkshire.
Feb. 1906	NEIGHBOUR, WILLIAM FRANCIS..	338-351, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1915	*NEIL, DAVID MAXWELL	44, Bedford Row, W.C.
A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1904	*NEILL, JAMES NEILL	38, Park Row, Leeds.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1900	*NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR..	54, St. Petersgate, Stockport, Cheshire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1908	*NEWBORN, CHARLES REGINALD..	Whindale, Tadworth, Surrey.
Feb. 1890	NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY	Lydbury North, Shropshire.
Dec. 1885	NEWMAN, ARTHUR HARRISON, F.R.I.B.A.	St. Thomas Chambers, 24, Railway Approach, S.E.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1908	*NEWMAN, BERNARD	21, Villiers Road, Southall, W.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*NEWMAN, HENRY ARTHUR, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Church End, Finchley, N.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK.. ..	33 and 34, Savile Row, W.
A. Jan. 1880 F. Apr. 1886	NEWMARCH, HENRY CHARLES ..	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
Sep. 1895	NEWPORT, GEORGE BELLINGHAM	Ballygallon, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.

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3112	A. Oct. 1896 F. Mar. 1899	*NEWTON, EDWIN BENNETT BRIERLEY, M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Paddington, W.
1020	A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	NEWTON, THOMAS EDWIN.. ..	Bank Chambers, Winchester.
3408 4612	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1905	*NICHOLSON, GUY MURRAY.. ..	338-351, Birkbeck Bank Chamber Holborn, W.C.
6334	A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1913	*NICHOLSON, JAMES	77, Hilden Street, Bolton, Lancs.
2340	Nov. 1891	NICHOLSON, WILLIAM ABERNETHY	1 and 2, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C
1974	A. Jan. 1891 F. Apr. 1901	*NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE ..	Saffron Walden, Essex.
4485	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1913	*§NORMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK..	Regent House, Kingsway, W.C.
5383	Oct. 1908	*NORMAN, HERBERT JOHN	Clare Lodge, Southall, Middlesex.
435	Mar. 1876	NORMAN, JAMES MAURICE.. ..	Uxbridge, Middlesex.
85	July 1868	NORTH, GEORGE	Lands Improvement Company, 1, Grea George Street, S.W.
1569	Jan. 1889	NORTHCROFT, HENRY..	338-351, Birkbeck Bank Chamber Holborn, W.C.
255	Feb. 1871	NOTLEY, RICHARD ALBERT ..	14, Bow Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
698	Jan. 1882	NOTLEY, ROBERT PLEDGE, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Paradise Row, Cambridge Road, N.E
2978	A. Oct. 1895 F. May 1898	*NUTTALL, HERBERT	33, Winckley Square, Preston, Lan cashire.
3409	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1904	*NUTTER, JOHN	Thorny Croft, Morecambe, Lancs.
2465	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER PERCIVAL	Valuation Department, 1, Lewisha Hill, S.E.
2020	Mar. 1891	OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN ..	Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth, Hant
1975	A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1892	*OAKLEY, JOHN HUBERT (*Vice-President*)	4 and 5, Charles Street, St. James's Squa S.W.
3577	A. Oct. 1899 F. Apr. 1901	*O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD ..	74, O'Connell Street, Limerick.
7504	Oct. 1914	O'DONAHUE, THOMAS ALOYSIUS	Valuation Department, 18, Bennett Hill, Birmingham.
1976 3249	A. Jan. 1891 F. Jan. 1894 A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1899	*OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY .. .. *OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON..	4, Hill Road, Wimbledon, S.W. Market Place, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
5005	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1907	*OLDHAM, JAMES	12, Paton Street, Piccadilly, Manchest
2341	Nov. 1891	OLIPHANT, GEORGE A. J.	Elston Hill, Shrewton, Wiltshire.
2342	Nov. 1891	OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett, C Durham.
6016	A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1916	OPPENHEIM, ALFRED	126, Maida Vale, W.
1306	Feb. 1886	ORGILL, JOHN BERWICK	9, Alexandra Court, Queen's Gate, S.W
3411	A. Oct. 1898 F. Sep. 1904	*ORWIN, CHARLES STEWART, HON. M.A. (*Oxon.*)	Agricultural Economics Institute, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.

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A. June 1896 F. June 1899	*Osenton, Charles	Leatherhead, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1909	*‡Osmond-Smith, Francis Henry George, M.R.A.C.	County Council Offices, Cardiff.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1908	*Ovenden, Charles	121, Cannon Street, E.C.
Oct. 1910	*Ovenden, Harry	22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Feb. 1906	Overall, Edmund	5, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1908	*Overton, William Henry ..	22, Ship Street, Brighton.
Feb. 1890	Owen, Henry	Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury.
A. Feb. 1884 F. Jan. 1890	Owen, Thomas Henry Rule ..	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
Mar. 1869	Owen, Thomas Rule	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
Nov 1889	Owen, William Scott	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
Oct. 1915	*Oxley, Harold	36, Beatrice Avenue, Norbury, S.W.
Mar. 1891	Page, George Frederick	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
Jan. 1884	Page, Robert, F.R.I.B.A.	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Jan. 1898	*†Page, Stanley Hatch	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
A. Nov. 1875 F. Apr. 1881	Pain, Coard Squarey	51, North John Street, Liverpool, and Bebington, Cheshire.
A. Oct. 1893 F. June 1897	*Pain, George Lloyd	5, Vicarage Road, Leamington.
A. May 1883 F. Oct. 1894	*Pain, James	48, West Street, Fareham, Hants.
A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1914	*Pain, William Henry	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham, Notts.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1904	*Palmer, Frederick Charles Richard	The Secretary's Office, General Post Office (North), E.C.
A. Feb. 1892 F. July 1901	*Palmer, William Edward King A.R.I.B.A.	7, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Feb. 1908	Park, Alexander	175, Hope Street, Glasgow.
A. Jan. 1880 F. Jan. 1888	Parker, The Hon. Cecil Thomas	The Grove, Corsham, Wiltshire.
Mar. 1887	Parker, Charles Alfred	49, Russell Square, W.C., and Woodham, Mortimer Place, Maldon, Essex.
May 1885	Parker, John, A.M.I.C.E.	Mansion House, Hereford.
Oct. 1905	Parker, Thomas	Director of Works Department, H.M. Admiralty, S.W.
A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*Parkhouse, Samuel	Ludlow, Highfield Road, Northwood, Middlesex.
Nov. 1890	Parkin, William	Babworth, Retford, Notts.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1914	*Parkinson, Herbert	7, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*Parnwell, Sidney Arthur ..	Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street, E.C.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma. † Special Sanitary Science Diploma

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2022	Mar. 1891	PARR, SAMUEL GEORGE	New Broad Street House, E.C.
5007	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1912	*PARRATT, OSWALD ESTCOTT ..	17, Southampton Street, Bloomsbu Square, W.C.
1679	A. Dec. 1889 F. Nov. 1893	*PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN	67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Ker and Beechwood, Crowborough, Susse
4046	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*PARRY, ALBERT EDWARD	36, Endlesham Road, Balham, S.W.
1422	A. Dec. 1887 F. Mar. 1891	*PARRY, RICHARD, B.SC. (*London*), A.M.I.C.E.	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
1855	Nov. 1890	PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL ..	163, North Street, Brighton.
6801	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*PARSONS, JOHN DOUGLAS	18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
4047	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*PARSONS, MAURICE HARRY DONNE	4, Grendon Villas, Polsloe Road, Exet
957	A. May 1883 F. Dec. 1888	PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE PETERS	Misterton, Crewkerne, Somersetshire.
1897	A. Nov. 1890 F. Oct. 1894	*§PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN ..	Bank Chambers, 39, George Street, Ric mond, Surrey, and 50, Lincoln's I Fields, W.C.
5745	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apl. 1915	*PASCOE, JOHN BARRON	5, Richmond Road, Swansea, and Ca digan Chambers, 6, College Stree Swansea.
3115	A. Oct. 1896 F. Mar. 1899	*PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS ..	The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Add combe, Croydon.
4347	Oct. 1904	*PATERSON, JOHN SALMON	Valuation Department, Blackfria House, Perth.
3877	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*§PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN ..	Westminster House, St. Peter's Roa Bournemouth.
5515	A. Oct 1908 F. June 1910	*PAUL, ANDREW	56, Brownlow Road, Bounds Green,
967	A. May 1883 F. May 1888	*PAULL, ALAN	12, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
719	Jan. 1882	PAYNE, FREDERICK	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.
7505	Oct. 1914	PAYTON, EDMUND	15, Vicarage Avenue, Derby, a Crompton's Bank Chambers, M land Road, Derby.
2602	A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1898	*PEARCE, FRED W.	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Twicke ham, Middlesex.
2350	Nov. 1891	PEARD, JOHN GRIGG	North Curry, near Taunton, Somersetsh
3117	A. Oct. 1896 F. Feb. 1901	*PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHES	Blofield, St. Agnes Road, Mosele Birmingham.
4050	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1904	*PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM	The Green, Modbury, South Devon.
2351	Nov. 1891	PEARSE, WILLIAM	Stoliford, Modbury, Devon.
2603	A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1898	*PEARSON, T. HOWARD	Hill House, Gresham, Norwich.
3414	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1907	*PEASE, CHARLES EDWARD	46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1270	May 1885	PECK, WILLIAM ROLAND	196, Piccadilly, W.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Sep. 1904	*Peebles, Philip	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 2, Jinkee Road, Shanghai, China.
Nov. 1891	Peirson, George Brodrick ..	Baldersby, Ripon, Yorkshire.
Nov. 1891	Peirson, Henry Thomas	Witton House, Witton-le-Wear, Co. Durham.
May 1891	Pells, Arthur	Sweet Briar, Richmond Road, Stechford, Birmingham.
Dec. 1889	Pemberton, Charles Oliver Paget	Twynham, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
Sep. 1895	Penrose, James Edward, M.V.O.	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1909	*Pepler, George Lionel	Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
Oct. 1914	Percy, Richard Frederick, M.I.M.E.	Valuation Office, 8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1908	*Perks, Hugh Earl	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
A. Apr. 1887 F. Oct. 1913	Perks, Sydney, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.	The Guildhall, E.C.
May 1891	Perriam, Alfred Joseph	41, Quadrant Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1911	*Petch, John Stonehouse ..	Estate Office, Wentworth Castle, Barnsley, Yorkshire.
Feb. 1885	*Peto, James Winder	6, Market Place, Reading.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Dec. 1902	*Petter, Albert Edward	23, Cotham Road, Bristol.
Oct. 1910	Phibbs, Harry	Public Works Department, Bombay.
Dec. 1889	Phillips, William Edwin ..	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1915	*§‡Philpot, Clifford Needham ..	Hawkstone Estate Office, near Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1912	*Phipps, Fredrick Reginald ..	Town Hall, Basingstoke, Hants.
Jan. 1884	Pickering, William Cloves ..	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.
A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1886	*†Pilditch, Philip Edward ..	Old Bond Street House, 6-8, Old Bond Street, W.
A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1910	*Pilditch, William Thomas ..	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
A. Nov. 1890 F. July 1901	*Pinder, Richmond	49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*§Pineger, James Reginald ..	Burnham House, Malmesbury, Wilts.
Jan. 1890	Pinks, Edwin Charles	Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S.W.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1897	*Pinney, Frederick Wyldbore Digby	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1908	*Pinsent, Francis Wingfield Homfray	Inland Revenue, Barclay's Bank Chambers, Plymouth.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Jan. 1912	*Pitt, Joseph Henry	14, Harvist Road, Brondesbury Road, N.W.
Mar. 1891	Popple, John	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby, Yorkshire.
Nov. 1891	Porter, John Merry	Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma. ‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5016	A. Oct. 1906 F. Feb. 1908	*Porter, Oliver John	Belmont, London Road, Red Surrey.
6440	Feb. 1912	Pott, Walter	H.M. Office of Works, King Cha Street, S.W.
1977	A. Jan. 1891 F. Nov. 1894	*Potter, Herbert George ..	47, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W
3884	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1907	*Pottier, George Louis	Wannock, Downs Court Road, Pur Surrey.
2361	Nov. 1891	Potts, James	Estate Office, Workington, Cumberla
2707	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1898	*Powell, Charles Reginald Evernden	Mount Woodlands, Marlborough, W
1856	Nov. 1890	Powell, Frederick Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A.	344, Kennington Road, S.E., a Agincourt Square, Monmouth.
1022	A. Dec. 1883 F. Mar. 1891	Powell, Hubert John	Hill Lodge, Lewes, Sussex.
342	A. Feb. 1874 F. Nov. 1880	Powell, Reginald Henry ..	Estate Office, Lewes, Sussex.
4773	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*Power, Percy Tomes	Egham, Surrey.
2543	A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1896	*Prall, Herbert Alexander ..	150, Eastgate, Rochester, and Mart Bank Chambers, Dartford, Kent.
3628	A. Feb. 1900 F. Oct. 1911	*Pratt, Frank Percy..	23, Eastern Road, Romford, Esse
1536	A. Dec. 1888 F. Dec. 1892	*Preston, Samuel David	Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1781	Apr. 1890	Price, Francis Holborrow Glynn	7, Picton Place, Swansea, Glamorg shire.
5520	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1911	*Price, Frederick Paley.. ..	District Valuer's Office, Doncaster.
2544	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*Price, Richard Arnold	103, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
4500	A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1909	*Prickard, Thomas Francis Vaughan	31, Hyde Park Gate, W.
2107	May 1891	Pridmore, Albert Edward ..	2, Broad Street Buildings, E.C.
1857	Nov. 1890	Pridmore, Arthur Stirling ..	140, Junction Road, N.
4055	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1908	*‡§Pritchard, Henry A.	Royal Agricultural College, Ci cester, and St. Fagan's, Cardiff.
2708	A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1899	*Pritchard, Herbert Alfred	Valuer's Office, 13, St. Andrew's C cent, Cardiff.
3629	A. Feb. 1900 F. Dec. 1903	*Protheroe, Alfred Ernest ..	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
4240	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*Puddicombe, William Phippen	Council Offices, Mumbles, near Swar
2686	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1900	*Pugh-Jones, David	County Architect, County Hall, Car and Colchester Avenue, Car Glamorganshire.
1694	A. Jan. 1890 F. Feb. 1895	*Punchard, Frederick Burt ..	Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale, W morland.
1080	A. Jan. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	Purchase, Edward Keynes ..	20 and 22, Maddox Street, Reg Street, W.
3299	Feb. 1898	Purdie, Anthony	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
5373	Oct. 1908	Purves, James..	Dunskey Estate Office, Portpatrick,

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1895 Jan. 1897	*Purvis, Charles James	417, New Cross Road, New Cross, S.E.
Oct. 1896 Sep. 1903	*Pyle, Benjamin Thomas Rice..	Haskins, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.
Oct. 1900 Nov. 1901	*Raffety, Harold Vezey.. ..	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Feb. 1894 Oct. 1896	*Raffety, Herbert William ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1904 July 1913	*Raffety, Percy Charles ..	30, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Feb. 1888	Raikes, George Whittington, Colonel	Ragley Estate Office, Alcester, Warwickshire.
Feb. 1908	Ralston, Andrew Agnew ..	Philpstoun House, West Lothian
Feb. 1908	Ralston, Charles Wallace ..	Dabton, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.
Oct. 1910 July 1916	*Randall, Augustine St. George	7, Western Terrace, The Park, Nottingham.
Oct. 1909 Apr. 1914	*Randall, Ernest Smith	Elm House, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
Feb. 1912	Randall, John Morgan ..	Dunraven Estate Office, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
Oct. 1906 July 1912	*Randall, William Edward Renwell, Jun.	171, High Street, Chatham.
Oct. 1902 Feb. 1907	*Randell, Francis William ..	Frondeg, Langland, Swansea.
Oct. 1914	Rankine, David..	238, West George Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1914	Rankine, David, Jun.	238, West George Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1896	Raves, Bertram Adams, Lieut.-Col., a.m.i.c.e.	Dun Cynric, St. Mark's Road, Salisbury.
Oct. 1904 June 1912	*Rawlence, Duncan Alfred..	3a, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.
Feb. 1883	Rawlence, Ernest Alfred (*Member of Council*)	Newlands, Salisbury.
Oct. 1901 May 1910	*Rawlence, James	Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorsetshire.
Nov. 1890	Rawlins, Henry Adair, a.r.i.b.a.	46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Nov. 1891	Rawlins, William	45, King William Street, E.C.
Oct. 1907 Dec. 1915	*Raymond, Walter Leslie ..	The Estate Office, Golder's Green, N.W.
Dec. 1888	Rea, John Marcus Beaumont..	8, Winckley Street, Preston, and Lytham, Lancashire.
Oct. 1903 June 1908	*Read, Francis Charles Jennings	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
Oct. 1894 Sep. 1906	*Read, Walter Herbert	The Avenue, West Ealing, W.
Nov. 1891	Rebbeck, Thomas Warren ..	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hants.
Oct. 1904 June 1912	*Redfern, Herbert William..	40a, Baker Street, W.
Oct. 1898 Feb. 1907	*Reed, Richard George Gordon	27, Chancery Lane, W.C., and 23, Duppas Hill Terrace, Croydon.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7573	Oct. 1915	*Rees, Thomas Taliesin	May Buildings, North John St Liverpool.
584	Dec. 1880	Rees, William Andrew	154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
2369	Nov. 1891	Rees, William John..	The Laurels, Swansea, Glamorgans
2370	Nov. 1891	Reeve, Kingsnorth	27, High Street, Rye, Sussex, and Street, Lydd, Kent.
3121	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1897	*†Reffell, Charles Arthur ..	Thorney, Ennismore Avenue, Guildf
4885	Oct. 1906	Remnant, Archibald Charles	H.M. Office of Works, King Cha Street, S.W., and 185, Croydon R Anerley, S.E.
937	Apr. 1883	Rendell, Arthur Stephen ..	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot, D
3071	Oct. 1896	*Renton, George	3, Princes Square, Harrogate, Yorks
802	A. Apr. 1882 F. Jan. 1890	Rex, Francis Herbert	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.
5254	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1913	*Reynolds, Arthur Hugh ..	Incewood, Lyndhurst Road, Walla Cheshire.
7507	Oct. 1914	Rhodes, Charles Edward ..	Rotherham, Yorkshire.
7010	Oct. 1913	*Rhodes, James Norman	Electra House, Finsbury Paveme E.C.
4507	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1912	*Rice, Benjamin Louis	17, Dale Street, Liverpool.
453	A. May 1876 F. Dec. 1881	Rich, Robert	Didcot, Berks.
2027	Mar. 1891	Richards, George Edward ..	Stour Lodge, Wimborne, Dorset.
7011	Oct. 1913	*Richards, John	Llynclys, Oswestry, Salop.
5021	A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1909	*Richards, Walter	9, Cross Hill, Shrewsbury.
5255	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1909	*†§Richards, Walter Rowe ..	35, Wontner Road, Balham, S.W.
3122	A. Oct. 1896 F. Apr. 1901	*Richardson, Arthur Bayliffe	74, Cheapside, E.C.
1955	Jan. 1891	Richardson, Charles	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnsh
1746	Feb. 1890	Richardson, George	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
5256	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1913	*Richardson, John Stocks ..	Thorner, near Leeds.
2466	A. Nov. 1891 F. May 1892	*§Richardson, Oliver Archer ..	Sun Fire Office, 60, Charing Cross,
914	Apr. 1883	Riddle, Frederick Henry Brimble	7, Belgrave Road, Eccleston Sq S.W.
5023	A. Oct. 1906 F. Jan. 1912	*Rider, Sydney Franklin ..	37, Bramley Road, Notting Hill, W
3585	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1900	*Ridley, Percy Edward	Fire Offices Committee, 65 & 66, Wa Street, E.C.
7563	Oct. 1915	Rigby, Thomas H.	Leaders Buildings, King Street, W Lancs.
2028	Mar. 1891	Rigden, Francis	Salisbury.
5763	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*Righton, Charles Shirt	18, Market Street, Marple, Cheshir
1517	Dec. 1888	Righton, Edward Grantham..	High Street, Evesham, Worcesters
4348	Oct. 1904	*Rimmer, John Stanislaus ..	48, Castle Street, Liverpool.
4060	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1910	*Rippengal, Arthur Henry ..	Brentwood, Essex.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Feb. 1899	ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON ..	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
Jan. 1876 Nov. 1890	ROBERTS, CHARLES QUINCEY ..	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
Sep. 1895	ROBERTS, EDWARD USSHER ..	Gaultier, Woodstown, Waterford.
Oct. 1900 Oct. 1910	*ROBERTS, JOHN, N.D.A.	Maestegfryn, Towyn, Merionethshire.
Oct. 1914	ROBERTS, JOHN	28, Fisher Street, Swansea.
Oct. 1905 Apr. 1911	*ROBERTSON, CLEMENT ALBERT..	75, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Feb. 1908	ROBERTSON, JOHN	Panmure Estate Office, Carnoustie, Forfarshire.
Feb. 1882 May 1891	ROBEY, ROBERT	Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey, Hants.
Feb. 1892 Nov. 1895	*ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR	5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
Nov. 1891	ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD ..	7, Tacketts Street, Blackburn, Lancashire.
Oct. 1912	ROBINSON, GRAHAM F. P., B.E. (*Dublin*)	Alma, Sandycove East, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
Nov. 1891 Oct. 1894	*ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT ..	37, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1905 Nov. 1913	*ROBINSON, JAMES CHARLES EVITT	Marsh Leys, Kempston, Bedford.
Sep. 1895	ROBINSON, RICHARD ST. GEORGE	Seamount, Sligo, Ireland.
Oct. 1897 Oct. 1898	*ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD	Palmer's Lodge, Fordcombe, Kent.
Dec. 1872	ROBSON, EDWARD ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W., and 2, The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.
Oct. 1911 Oct. 1913	*ROBSON, WALTER	13, Framlington Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sep. 1895	ROCHFORT, WILLIAM	Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
Feb. 1890	RODHAM, JOHN	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.
Oct. 1910 June 1914	*ROFF, HENRY GRIFFITHS	53, Cromwell Road, Beckenham, Kent.
Oct. 1915	*ROGERS, ARTHUR CECIL	521, Barking Road, Plaistow, E.
Feb. 1912	ROGERS, ARTHUR MECHELEN, MAJOR, S.R.E.S...	R.E. Office, Fermoy, Ireland.
Oct. 1903 Oct. 1910	*ROGERS, FREDERIC JAMES.. ..	68, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Sep. 1895	ROGERS, HARRY	The Hill, Monaghan, Ireland.
Oct. 1896 June 1897	*ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT ..	50, Belgrave Road, South Belgravia, S.W.
Oct. 1904 Jan. 1909	*ROGERS, LEONARD NEVILLE ..	50, Belgrave Road, S.W.
Oct. 1905 Oct. 1913	*ROGERS, LEONARD SAMUEL ..	6, Park Lane Mansions, Croydon.
Oct. 1904 June 1912	*ROGERS, MONTAGU STANLEY ..	78, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.
Dec. 1874 Jan. 1876	ROLLESTON, SIR JOHN FOWKE LANCELOT (*Past-President*)	5, Waterloo Place, S.W., and Grey Friars, Leicester.
May 1883 Jan. 1889	*§‖ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE	Grey Friars, Leicester.

‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

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1344	A. Dec. 1886 F. Nov. 1887	*§Roods, Alfred	37, Bedford Row, W.C.
3126	A. Oct. 1896 F. May 1900	*§Rook, Joseph Taylor	23, Spencer Street, Carlisle.
7012	Oct. 1913	*Roper, Robert Garwood ..	23, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C
4515	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1910	*Ross, Percy Havery..	8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
3335	Oct. 1898	*Rowland, Joseph Samuel ..	190, Station Street, Burton-on-T Staffs.
3586	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1904	*Rowlandson, Samuel Messiter, Captain	The College, Durham.
2114	May 1891	Royce, David Needham	Oakham, Rutland.
2029	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1908	Ruault, John Gustave Peter	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury,
3730	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1908	*Ruddle, Frederick Charles..	Rates Department, Treasury, S.W.
2378	Nov. 1891	Rumball, Aubrey	St. Albans, Herts.
970	A. May 1883 F. Jan. 1890	*Rundle, Edward Collins ..	Bedford Office, Tavistock, Devon.
315	A. Dec. 1873 F. Nov. 1875	Rushworth, Edmund Walter (*Member of Council*)	22, Savile Row, W.
6980	A. Feb. 1913 F. Oct. 1914	*Russell, Frederick James ..	c/o J. and W. Heathcote, The M Derby.
4249	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1915	*Russell, Humphrey Gladstone	66, Cannon Street, E.C.
1547	Jan. 1889	Rutherford, James Augustine	Estate Office, Highclere Park, Newb
3772	A. Feb. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*Rutley, Arthur Dennett ..	Norcot, Oxted, Surrey.
1818	May 1890	Rutley, Frank	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
4337	Oct. 1904	Ruttledge, Thomas F.	Rossmally, Westport, Co. Mayo.
2380	Nov. 1891	Ryan, William Patrick	191-4, St. Stephen's House, W minster, S.W.
466	A. Dec. 1876 F. Nov. 1880	Ryde, Arthur Lyon (*Vice-President*)	49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
1024	A. Dec. 1883 F. Feb. 1910	Sabin, Joseph Henry (*Member of Council*)	7, Little College Street, Westmi Abbey, S.W.
1233	A. Dec. 1884 F. May 1894	*Sadler, George William, A.R.I.B.A.	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lanc Place, W.C.
438	A. Mar. 1876 F. Nov. 1889	St. Quintin, Richard Samuel..	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
4251	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1912	*Salmon, Joseph Harold.. ..	Valuer's Department, 5, Lyndl Road, Peckham, S.E.
6494	Oct. 1912	*Salmond, William	6, High Street, Dundee.
1788	Apr. 1890	Sample, Chas. Herbert, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	29, Grainger Street West, Newca on-Tyne.
1789	Apr. 1890	Sample, William Collings ..	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth, Northum land.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1913	SAMSON, DAVID THOMAS	Seafield Estates Office, Cullen, Banffshire.
Mar. 1887	SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN	42, Mill Street, Bedford.
May 1891	SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FORTESCUE STAPLETON	Mangerton, Melplash, Dorset.
..Oct. 1899		
'.Oct. 1909	*SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU ..	816, High Road, Tottenham, N.
..Oct. 1902		
'.Nov. 1903	*SANDERS, INGALTON	23, Portland Street, Southampton.
Sep. 1895	SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY DAWSON	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
Oct. 1910	*SANDERSON, WILLIAM WAITE ..	Kenton Hall, Kenton, Northumberland.
..Oct. 1895		
'.Mar. 1899	*SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY ..	16, St. James Row, Sheffield.
Oct. 1912	SANDYS, HENRY	Tinna Park, Kilpedder, Co. Wicklow.
..Feb. 1903		
'.Oct. 1913	*SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY VENN	23, Ireton Road, Colchester.
..Oct. 1904		
'.Nov. 1912	*SARGANT, FRANK ELLISON.. ..	90, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
A. Oct. 1904		
P. Apr. 1911	*SAUNDERS, ARTHUR PERCIVAL..	Messrs. Collins & Collins, 37, South Audley Street, W.
A. Jan. 1890		
F. Nov. 1892	*SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT..	150, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Nov. 1891	SAUNDERS, MARTIN L., A.R.I.B.A.	4, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. Apr. 1884		
F. Oct. 1899	*SAUNDERS, SAMUEL BROWN ..	Estate Offices, L. and S.W. Ry., Waterloo Station, S.E.
Nov. 1891	SAUNDERS, THEODORE RIDLEY, A.M.I.C.E.	Belgrave Chambers, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
A. Mar. 1882		
F. Mar. 1889	SAVILL, ALFRED	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
A. Nov. 1890		
F. Aug. 1893	*SAVILL, EDWIN (*Member of Council*)	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
A. Feb. 1905		
F. July 1907	*§SAVILL, HENRY NORMAN	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1894		
F. June 1904	*§‡SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON	59, High Street, Winchester.
Feb. 1898	SAYER, GEORGE WILLIAM, MAJOR	Royal Engineers' Office, 9, Stanley Place, Chester.
Oct. 1909	SCLATER, EDWARD	Downshire Office, Hillsborough, Co. Down.
A. Oct. 1894		
F. Oct. 1899	*SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY	Long Melford, Suffolk.
Oct. 1915	*SCOTT, JAMES	48, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1903		
F. May 1910	*SCOTT, JOHN..	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sep. 1895	SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL	Willsboro', Londonderry.
A. Feb. 1882		
F. Mar. 1889	SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT ..	Agency Office, Thong, Gravesend, Kent.
Nov. 1890	SCRIVEN, RICHARD GEORGE ..	Castle Ashby, Northampton.
Oct. 1894	*SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
A. Oct. 1896		
F. Oct. 1899	*SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE	Estate Office, Warrington, Lancashire.
A. Oct. 1907		
F. Oct. 1911	*SEDGWICK, PERCY GEORGE ..	1, Lewisham Hill, S.E.
A. Oct. 1897		
F. Jan. 1902	*SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

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6370	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*Selwyn, William Ingram ..	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea.
1863	Nov. 1890	Senior, Harry Samuel	Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
3130	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1897	*Sexton, George Alexander ..	Bank Chambers, 42, High Road, Kil N.W.
1049	A. Jan. 1884 F. Mar. 1891	Shackle, Edward Neild.. ..	25, Mount Street, Grosvenor Squar
3301	Feb. 1898	Sharp, John Grant	172, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
5273	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apl. 1915	*Shaw, Charles William	Church Street Chambers, Dewsb Yorkshire.
3261	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898	*Shearburn, Harry, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Munstead, Godalming, Surrey.
1819	May 1890	Shelmerdine, Henry	Estate Offices, Lancashire and Yorl Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manches
4795	A. Oct 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*Shephard, Joseph Ernest ..	274 & 275, Upper Street, Islingtor
1316	May 1886	Sherrin, John Lester	Iona, Eastbourne, Sussex.
4525	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1915	*Sherwin, Henry Edward ..	7, Little College Street, Westmin S.W.
706	A. Jan. 1882 F. Dec. 1887	Sherwin, Joseph Henry.. ..	7, Little College Street, Westminster,
2385	Nov. 1891	Shone, Isaac, A.M.I.C.E.	5, Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, S.
474	A. Jan. 1877 F. Nov. 1880	Shoppee, Charles Herbert, F.R.I.B.A.	22, John Street, Bedford Row, W.
4121	Oct. 1903	Short, Ernest William George, Captain	Royal Engineer Office, The Cas Cape Town, South Africa.
7576	Oct. 1915	*Showers, Francis William ..	Great Western Railway, 165, W bourne Terrace, Paddington, W.
2988	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1900	*Shufflebotham, John Henry..	Staplegrove, Taunton, Somerset.
4126	Oct. 1903	*Silcock, Edward John, M.I.C.E.	Sanctuary House, Tothill Street, W minster, S.W., and 10, Park Row, I
604	A. Jan. 1881 F. May 1883	*Silcock, Thomas Ball, B.Sc. (*Lond.*)	26, Green Park, Bath.
4850	Feb. 1906	Silvester, George	7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
811	A. May 1882 F. Nov. 1889	Simmons, Charles Franklin ..	Basingstoke, Hants, and Henley Thames, Oxfordshire.
6856	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1913	*†Simmons, Edgar John	Station Place, Letchworth, Herts.
824	A. Nov. 1882 F. Aug. 1891	Simmons, W. Anker	Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, Basingstoke, Hants.
5820	Feb. 1910	Simpson, Cecil John William..	H.M. Office of Works, Parliament S Edinburgh.
1486	May 1888	Simpson, Robert Thomas.. ..	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmunds, Su
2386	Nov. 1891	Single, Arthur..	83, The Grove, Stratford, E.
2546	A. Nov. 1892 F. May 1897	*Skipper, Henry Herbert ..	4, Muswell Road, Muswell Hill, N.
2387	Nov. 1891	Skitt, Arthur	9, St. Saviour's Road, Brixton Hill,
3052	A. June 1896 F. Oct. 1898	*Skrimshire, Samuel..	1B, Chapel Street, Marylebone Roa
3425	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1901	*Skues, Charles Ayre Mackenzie	Ye Haven, Hockering Road, Wol Surrey.
2388	Nov. 1891	Slade, James Benjamin	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
. Nov. 1890 . Nov. 1892	*Slater, Charles Frederick ..	52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C., and Surrey.
Feb. 1910	*Slater, Eric Arnold	Town Hall, Colchester, Essex.
. Feb. 1894 . Feb. 1900	*Sly, Joseph Townson	Estate Agency Offices, Rickmansworth, Herts.
. Oct. 1902 . July 1913	*Smalley, William	Floraville, 12, Beacon Hill, Camden Road, N.
. Oct. 1906 . Apr. 1911	*Smallman, Henry Richard George Strong	8, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1911	Smart, James	29, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
. Oct. 1912 . Apr. 1916	*Smith, Alfred Edward	5, Rathmines Road, Dublin.
. Oct. 1902 . Jan. 190[illegible]	*Smith, Arthur Telford	15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.
. Oct. 1895 .. Oct. 1900	*Smith, Charles Gordon	56, Cannon Street, E.C., and 33, West Bank, Stamford Hill, N.
.. Oct. 1902 '. May 1906	*†Smith, Cyril Herbert	Chippenham, Wiltshire.
May 1889	Smith, Edward	Carlton House, 68, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.
Apr. 1888	Smith, Frank	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Nov. 1891	Smith, Frank Adams, f.r.i.b.a.	35, New Broad Street, E.C.
.. Dec. 1888 '. Jan. 1890	*§Smith, Frank William	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington, Warwickshire.
Nov. 1891	Smith, Frederick John	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
Mar. 1891	Smith, Frederick Robert ..	Hollisdene, Southville Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey.
Dec. 1889	Smith, George	Boughton-Monchelsea, Kent.
May 1891	Smith, George Alfred	78, Parchment Street, Winchester.
Sep. 1895	Smith, George Young	Stradowan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
.. Oct. 1903 '. June 1912	*Smith, Hugh	Auction Land and Estate Office, St. Peter's Road, Broadstairs, Kent.
May 1888	Smith, John Thompson	34, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	*Smith, Jonah Walker	Local Government Board, George Street, Edinburgh.
May 1891	Smith, Percy Pyne Caldecott	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
.. Oct. 1901 '. Jan. 1907	*Smith, Quentin Cullen	Royal Garrison Artillery (S.R.), The Citadel, Plymouth.
Oct. 1908	Smith, Robert	Cranstoun-Riddell, Ford, Midlothian.
May 1890	Smith, Sidney	Southwater, Horsham, Sussex.
.. Oct. 1909 '. June 1915	*Smith, Sidney	Carlton House, 68, Great Queen Street, W.C.
.. Oct. 1902 '. Jan. 1908	*Smith, Stanley Addison	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
.. Oct. 1897 '. Nov. 1900	*§Smith, Sydney Arthur	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Feb. 1908	Smith, Thomas	The Castle, Maybole, Ayrshire.
.. Feb. 1883 '. Feb. 1889	Smith, Wheater	15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Feb. 1885	*Smith, William	Upper Farm, Abbot's Salford, Evesham, Worcestershire.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
1372	Feb. 1887	SMYTH-RICHARDS, GEORGE COBLEY	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near So Molton, Devonshire.
4532	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*SNEATH, FRANK EDGAR	Granville House, 3, Arundel Stre Strand, W.C.
7619	A. Oct. 1915 F. July 1916	*SOAR, ARTHUR COBDEN	Dilkusha, Park Road, Cheam, Surre
7387	A. Oct. 1913 F. Oct. 1915	*SOLOMONS, ERNEST ALBERT ..	1, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.
5279	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1910	*SOUTH, ARTHUR EDWARD.. ..	1, Victoria Road, Darlington.
2991	A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1900	*SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT..	38, The Parade, Leamington S Warwickshire.
2607	A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1896	*SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES ..	Little Everdon, Daventry, No amptonshire.
6148	Oct. 1911	*SPAIN, JOSEPH	Allanton, East Boldon, S.O., Durh
4266	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*SPARKE, NORMAN LUSH	c/o Shanghai Land Investment Co pany, 2, Jin Kee Road, Shangh *via* Siberia.
7524	Oct. 1914	*SPEED, WILLIAM ROBERT SYDNEY	Wulfrun Chambers, Darlington Str Wolverhampton, Staffs.
4534	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*§SPENSLEY, JAMES CALVERT ..	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
6869	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1915	*SPICER, ARTHUR CHARLES.. ..	Palmeira Towers, Westcliff-on-S Essex.
4268	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1914	*SPYER, GEORGE	1, Downe Mansions, Gondar Gard West Hampstead, N.W.
1822	May 1890	SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS	Bemerton, Salisbury, and 11, G George Street, S.W.
1067	Jan. 1884	SQUIRE, RICHARD	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W
1277	Dec. 1885	STACEY, HARRIE..	Station Road, Redhill, Surrey
2393	Nov. 1891	STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN ..	West Street, Havant, Hants.
2394	Nov. 1891	STALLARD, WILLIAM	St. John's House, St. John's, Worces and Worcester Chambers, Worces
2992	A. Oct. 1895 F. Mar. 1899	*STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE ..	11, Southampton Row, High Holborn,
2395	Nov. 1891	STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE..	23, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
3269	A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1901	*STANFORD, GEORGE	3A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S. and 102, Wokingham Road, Read
2120	May 1891	STANHAM, GEORGE GORDON ..	26 & 27, Bush Lane, Cannon Street,
7479	Oct. 1914	STANLEY, HARRY MERRIDEW ..	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
1437	Jan. 1888	STANLEY-DODGSON, STANLEY DICKINSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, Wh haven, Cumberland.
3431	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1908	*STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS, A.M.I.C.E.	Maidstone Road, Chatham, and Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W
5541	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1911	*STANTON, GEORGE WALTER ..	2, College Road, Harrow-on-the- Middlesex.
2609	A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1894	*STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN ..	Bridge Chambers, Bideford, North D
1707	Jan. 1890	START, JOSEPH WILLIAM	Cups Chambers, High Street, Colches Essex.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Jan. 1877	STENNING, SIR ALEXANDER ROSE F.R.I.B.A. (*Past-President*) ..	121, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1907	*STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
Oct. 1904	STEPHENS, SAMUEL	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
Oct. 1904	STEPHENS, WILLIAM HENRY ..	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
May 1890	STEVENS, CHARLES VIVIAN ..	56, Buckingham Gate, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Feb. 1906	STEVENS, JOHN JAMES	Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
Nov. 1891	STEVENS, JOHN WM., A.R.I.B.A.	Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1914	*STEVENS, NICHOLAS RICHARD ..	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1897	STEVENSON, ALLAN	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr, N.B.
Mar. 1891	STEVENSON, EDMUND HERBERT, M.I.C.E.	38, Parliament Street, S.W.
A. Jan. 1882 F. Oct. 1915	STEVENSON, FREDERICK JOHN ..	Portland Office, 23, Queen Anne Street, W.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*STEWARD, CLIFFORD THOMAS ..	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
Sep. 1895	STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS (*President*)..	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*STEWART, GEORGE PAKENHAM..	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1914	*STEWART, HARRY S., A.R.I.B A...	Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W., and Clarewood, Limpsfield, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM ..	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
Sep. 1895	STOKES, RICHARD	60, Dawson Street, Dublin.
Oct. 1915	*STONE, ARNOLD	Public Works Department, Sierra Leone, W. Africa.
A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1910	*STONE, EDWARD ALBERT	4, Station Buildings, Catford Bridge, S.E.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1912	*STONE, FREDERIC..	Estate Office, Elsham, Grimsby, Lincs.
A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1907	*STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL..	Orchard House, Erith, Kent.
Dec. 1881	STONER, ALFRED..	Boston House, 63 and 64, New Broad Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*‡STOOKE, JOHN EDWIN HELLYAR	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.
June 1896	STOPFORD, THE HON. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
Nov. 1891	STOPHER, THOMAS	Winchester.
Oct. 1912	*STORY, PHILIP FRANCIS	County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1910	*STRACHAN, CHARLES JOHN ..	13, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W.
A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1898	*STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT.. ..	137, Gleneldon Road, Streatham, S.W.
Feb. 1884	STRUDWICK, HAYWARD JAMES..	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
415	A. Dec. 1875 F. June 1891	STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD *(Past-President)*	49, Russell Square, W.C., and Whi lands, Hatfield Peverel, Witha Essex.
1235	A. Dec. 1884 F. Oct. 1911	STURGE, THEODORE	11, Orchard Street, Bristol.
3779	Oct. 1901	*STURT, CHARLES EDWIN	16, St.Stephen's Gardens, East Twick ham, Middlesex.
6476	Oct. 1912	SULLIVAN, WILLIAM C. L.	60, South Mall, Cork.
5786	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*SUTCLIFFE, ALBERT JAMES ..	10, Victoria Street, Liverpool.
3594	A. Oct. 1899 F. Mar. 1904	*SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY.. ..	Red Lees, Mytholmroyd, Yorkshire.
2401	Nov. 1891	SUTHERS, JAMES	Union Offices, Hull Street, Todmord Yorks.
3432	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1900	*SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY ..	9, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W
1427	A. Dec. 1887 F. Feb. 1892	SWETENHAM, HENRY	49, North Gate Street, Chester.
2878	Sep. 1895	SWINEY, WILLIAM D.	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
1257	Feb. 1885	SWORDER, HUGH..	High Street, Epping, Essex.
4077	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 190[illegible]	*SYMMONS, PERCY JAMES	65, Melrose Avenue, Willesden Gre N.W.
2879	Sep. 1895	SYNGE, EDWARD	Estate Office, 11, Leinster Street, Du
2880	Sep. 1895	TAILYOUR, ALEXANDER	Clifton Croft, Ashbourne, Derbysh
3302	Feb. 1898	TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP ..	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarno
1317	May 1886	TANNER, SIR HENRY, C.B., I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.	H.M. Office of Works, King Char Street, Westminster, S.W.
3902	A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1914	*TANNER, RUDOLPH	29, Pelham Place, South Kensingt S.W.
1115	A. Feb. 1884 F. Dec. 1888	TANNER, WILLIAM	County Surveyor, Newport, Mon mouthshire.
771	A. Feb. 1882 F. Nov. 1889	TAPP, ARTHUR	5, Little George Street, S.W., a Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
5287	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1913	*TAYLOR, ALFRED CECIL	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
2405	Nov. 1891	TAYLOR, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	159, High Street, Putney, S.W.
6071	A. Oct. 1910 F. Apl. 1915	*TAYLOR, DAVID HENRY	56, Ramsden Road, Balham, S.W.
3067	Oct. 1896	TAYLOR, EDGAR CHARLES, CAPT.	R.E. Office, Devonport.
4079	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1911	*TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW ..	22, Lower Bank Road, Fullwo Preston, Lancs.
5605	Oct. 1909	TAYLOR, GEORGE..	Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo.
2548	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	Cathedral Buildings, Dean Street, N castle-on-Tyne.
1471	A. Mar. 1888 F. July 1891	TAYLOR, JOHN HERBERT	Turners Hill, Sussex.
4276	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, JOHN JAMES..	11, Little College Street, Westmins S.W.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	TAYLOR, MATTHEW	Northchapel, Petworth, Sussex.
May 1890	TAYLOR, RICHARD FREDERICK ..	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Nov 1891	TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS ..	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1899	*TAYLOR, THOMAS WILLIAM HARRIS	ValuationDepartment,Inland Revenue, Barnstaple, Devon.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY.. ..	Nuttall, Nottingham.
A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1894	*TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD	50, Moorgate Street, E.C.
A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON ..	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT	The Firs, Compton, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1909	*TERRY, ERNEST FAIRCHILD ..	Engamer, 19, St. Matthew's Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*§TERRY, FRANK TREACHER ..	107, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1914	THACKER, SIDNEY LEONARD ..	39, Union Street, Walsall, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1898	*§THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE ..	Huntingdon.
A. June 1896 F. June 1898	*THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS.. ..	110, Great Russell Street, W.C.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1909	*THIRLAWAY, ROBERT	Jesmond Cottage, Winchester Road, Southampton.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1901	*§THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL	Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C.
Mar. 1890	THOMAS, GLEGGE	Cheshire Lines Committee, Central Station, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1894 F. July 1901	*THOMAS, ILLTYD	17, Quay Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire
A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1914	*THOMERSON, ALBERT	9, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Dec. 1882	THOMPSON, ARTHUR EDMUND ..	Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.
Oct. 1911	*THOMPSON, EDWARD HORACE ..	Southernhay, Hook, Surbiton, Surrey.
Nov. 1891	THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashire
Oct. 1900	THOMPSON, SIR ROBERT JAMES (*Member of Council*)	Haslemere, Blyth Road, Bromley, Kent.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1910	*THOMSON, JOHN LORIMER.. ..	Valuer's Department, 31, Albert Square, Dundee.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1913	*THORNE, HARMAN	The Square, Barnstable, Devon.
A. Feb. 1904 F. May 1910	*THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE ..	Corner House, London Lane, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1902	*THORP, ROBERT HAYTON	Land of Green Ginger, Hull.
A. Feb. 1882 F. Nov. 1889	THORPE, CHRISTOPHER	20, Clarence Road, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
May 1891	THORPE, JOHN	Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.
A. Oct. 1894 F. July 1895	*THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE ..	1, Sheep Street, Northampton.
A. Feb. 1892 F. Nov. 1900	*THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD ..	Valuer's Office, 8, Southsea Terrace, Portsmouth.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
591	A. Dec. 1880 F. Nov. 1887	THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD ..	Royston, Herts.
4546	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1908	*THWAITES, GEORGE PERCY ..	8 and 9, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
1070	Jan. 1884	THYNNE, GUY HARRY..	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
4816	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*THYNNE, REGINALD LAMBERT ..	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
6080	A. Oct. 1910 F. July 1916	*TICKLE, ARTHUR GEORGE WARNHAM..	70, Harvist Road, Kilburn, N.W.
1373	Feb. 1887	TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Wainfleet, S.O., Lincolnshire.
7578	Oct. 1915	*TINKER, HAROLD	23, Market Street, Huddersfield, Yor
4547	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*TITFORD, HORACE JAMES.. ..	Messrs. Waterer and Dickins, High Street, Bromley, Kent.
1241	Jan. 1885	TODD, WILLIAM HENRY, M.I.C.E.	County Buildings, Hull.
3938	A. Feb. 1902 F. June 1912	*TOMLIN, FRANCIS FERRIER ..	50, Station Road, Wood Green, and 164, Palmerston Road, Bow Park, N.
1438	Jan. 1888	TOMLINSON, THOMAS H.	2, St. James's Street, Derby.
2560	A. Nov. 1892 F. Feb. 1896	*TORY, JOHN EDWARD..	Valuation Department, 47, Queen Stre Exeter.
447	Apr. 1876	TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesme Salop.
2763	A. Mar. 1895 F. Oct. 1898	*TOWNEND, WILLIAM	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Stre Newcastle-on-Tyne.
6477	Oct. 1912	TOWNSEND, GEORGE C.	Cordangan Manor, Tipperary.
2890	Sep. 1895	TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
2894	Sep. 1895	TOWNSHEND, THOMAS COURTNEY	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
2893	Sep. 1895	TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS ..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
6400	A. Oct. 1911 F. Apr. 1914	*TRACY, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	Brookside, Brisbane Road, Ilfo Essex.
2414	Nov. 1891	TRAFFORD, FREDERICK CHARLES	100, Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W
3276	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1903	*TREHEARNE, ALFRED FREDERICK ALDRIDGE	Regent House, Kingsway, W.C.
2895	Sep. 1895	TRENCH, ARTHUR	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
3437	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*§TRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD.. ..	6, Broad Street Place, E.C.
2415	Nov. 1891	TREPPLIN, ERNEST C.	90, Piccadilly, W.
5047	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1914	*TRESIDDER, HENRY EDMUND ..	7, Marlborough Road, Falmou Cornwall.
4852	Feb. 1906	TROLLOPE, CHARLES GEORGE N. M.A. (*Cantab.*)..	Broadway Court, S.W.
592	A. Dec. 1880 F. Jan. 1891	TROLLOPE, HENRY CHARLES ..	13, Hobart Place, S.W.
1131	A. Mar. 1884 F. Aug. 1891	TRUMPER, JOHN ALFRED	27, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2040	Mar. 1891	TUBBS, WALTER BURNELL.. ..	37, Barbican, E.C.
2470	A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1896	*TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*†TURNER, BENJAMIN GEORGE ..	Church House, Walmer, Kent.
Nov. 1888	TURNER, CHARLES	Oakhurst, East Grinstead, Sussex.
Oct. 1914	TURNER, DAVID NEVILLE	26, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
Oct. 1912	*TURNER, FRED WETHERELL ..	8, Fountain Terrace, West Hartlepool, Durham.
Sep. 1895	TURNER, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS BRABAZON..	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford
Nov. 1890	TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING ..	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
Dec. 1888	TURNER, THOMAS WARNER ..	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield, Notts.
Nov. 1890	TURTON, EDWARD JAMES	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.
Oct. 1904	TURTON, FLETCHER THOMAS ..	Municipal Offices, Surveyor's Department, Liverpool.
Oct. 1898	*TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS	Market Place, Ampthill, Beds.
A. Jan. 1890 F. Aug. 1893	*TYLER, JAMES WILLIAM	45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
Sep. 1895	TYNDALL, ALBERT HENRY.. ..	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1905	*TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD	87, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*UPSDALE, ANDREW REED	738, Romford Road, Manor Park, E.
Oct. 1914	VACHELL, THEODORE	Tredegar Chambers, Newport, Mon.
Feb. 1883	VAIZEY, JOHN GEORGE	Bishop's Stortford, Herts., and 44, Bedford Row, W.C.
A. Feb. 1889 F. June 1910	*VALE, HENRY	16, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*VARNDELL, CHARLES EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.	1, Whitehall, S.W.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*VEALE, LOUIS CHARLES	72, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Feb. 1876	*VERNON, ARTHUR (*Past-President*)	The Rockery, High Wycombe, Bucks, and 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1906	*VERNON, ARTHUR STANLEY ..	41, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks, and 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Sep. 1895	VERNON, FANE	Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place, Dublin.
Nov. 1891	†VERNON-INKPEN, GEORGE CHAS.	40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
Sep. 1895	VERSCHOYLE, WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER	Woodley, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1903	*VICKERS, ALFRED CRANSTOUN ..	52, Boston Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1910	*VIGERS, ASTLEY ALLAN	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Apl. 1915	*VIGERS, GEOFFREY LESLIE.. ..	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
498	A. Jan. 1878 F. Oct. 1883	VIGERS, LESLIE ROBERT (*Past-President*)	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
594	A. Dec. 1880 F. Nov. 1885	VIGERS, MARTIN..	52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1496	Nov. 1888	VILLAR, JAMES	2, Essex Place, Cheltenham, Glouces shire.
2994	A. Oct. 1895 F. Dec. 1898	*VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM ..	72, High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
1601	Mar. 1889	WACHER, THOMAS	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
3748	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1908	*WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE	2, Upper Bridge Street, Canterbur
2126	May 1891	WADE, GEORGE TEMPEST	Halford Street, Leicester.
6905	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*WADE-DALTON, WILLIAM LECH-MERE	Saltram Estate Office, 1, Buckl Terrace, Plymouth.
2418	Nov. 1891	WADLING, HY. JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	Lamb Building, Temple, E.C.
1618	Apr. 1889	WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS ROGERS	Seabourne House, Southbourne Ro West Southbourne, Hants.
1699	A. Jan. 1890 F. Oct. 1910	WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW	Valuer's Office, 72, Clifden Ro Twickenham, Middlesex.
843	Dec. 1882	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES RAWLIN-SON	Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
1631	Nov. 1889	WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR (*Past-President*)	13, Union Court, Castle St., Liverp
5098	Oct. 1907	*WAKEFORD, ARTHUR JAMES ..	184, Clapham Road, S.W.
1392	May 1887	WALCOTT, LYONS RODEN SYMPSON	17, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
2995	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1906	*WALDRAM, PERCY JOHN	12, Buckingham St., Charing Cross, S
7512	Oct. 1914	WALES, HENRY T.	Bank Chambers, Castle Squa Swansea.
5059	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1913	*WALFORD, EDWARD	Fieldcote, East Grinstead, Sussex.
6127	Oct. 1911	WALKER, ALEXANDER	249, George Street, Glasgow.
1869	Nov. 1890	WALKER, SIR FRANCIS ELLIOTT, BART.	Swansfield House, Alnwick, Northun land.
2421	Nov. 1891	WALKER, GEORGE BOOTH	Wainfleet, Lincolnshire.
743	Feb. 1882	WALKER, HERBERT, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	408, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.
4313	A. Feb. 1904 F. Jan. 1909	*WALKER, HOWARD JAMES.. ..	33A, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
7514	Oct. 1914	WALKER, JAMES HOWARD.. ..	33A, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
4286	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1909	*WALKER, JAMES WILLIAM BOYD	Pahang Para Rubber Syndicate, L Atbara Estate, Kuantan, Paha F.M.S.
3486	Feb. 1899	WALKER, JOHN	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
2127	May 1891	WALKER, JOSEPH	South Road, The Park, Nottingham
1773	Mar. 1890	WALKER, JOSHUA	Bridge Offices, Bridgegate, Retford, N
659	Dec. 1881	WALKER. SAMUEL	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1914	WALKER, WILLIAM PINCKNEY ..	Glendale, Park Grove, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Feb. 1899	WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS ..	Callendar Estate Office, Falkirk, N.B.
A. Dec. 1883 F. May 1897	*WALLIS, JOHN DAVID (*Member of Council*)	57, King Street, Manchester.
Feb. 1915	WALLWORK, JESSE	Bridgewater Offices, Walkden, Manchester.
Mar. 1882	WALMISLEY, ARTHUR THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	9, Victoria Street, S.W., and Harbour Board Offices, Dover, Kent.
Mar. 1891	WALMISLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A.	7, King's Terrace, Southsea, Hants.
Feb. 1898	WALMSLEY, ARTHUR TINDAL, CAPTAIN	51, Trent Valley Road, Lichfield, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1904	*WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD MORFEE	c/o A. Benger, Fairholme, Park Hill Rise, Croydon
Oct. 1908	*WALSH, JOSEPH FREDERICK ..	Museum Chambers, Halifax.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1902	*WALTER, THOMAS JAMES	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1915	*WAPSHOTT, FRANCIS ELLISS ..	Datcha, Tittle Row, Maidenhead Thicket.
Dec. 1887	WARD, DANIEL	Hewton, Bere Alston, Devon.
Mar. 1888	WARD, FRANK	Burnville, Tavistock, North Devon.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1902	*†WARD, HENRY PAYNE	"Burleigh," Reigate Road, Redhill, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1912	*WARD, REGINALD CHARLES ..	23, Princes Street, Ipswich.
Oct. 1914	WARD, WILLIAM JAMES	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1915	WARE, WILLIAM	6, Pembroke Terrace, Cardiff.
Nov. 1890	WARING, HERBERT FULLER ..	46, Earl Street, Maidstone.
Oct. 1912	WARK, JOSEPH A.	Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.
A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW CROMARTIE	3, Arlington Street, Piccadilly, W., and Grange Estate Office, Alresford, Hampshire.
Nov. 1889	WARNER, HENRY	Farringdon, Alton, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*WARR, GEORGE WALTER	Town Hall, Southwick, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1902	WARWICK, GEORGE ERNEST ..	Valuation Office, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1904 F. July 1907	*WATERMAN, BERTIE EDWARD ..	Elm Cottage, Oakfield Lane, Dartford, Kent.
Mar. 1891	WATERS, EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury.
Oct. 1910	*WATERS, FREDERICK EBENEZER	Secretary's Office, General Post Office, E.C.
A. Feb. 1882 F. Mar. 1887 A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1915	WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	c/o Chancellors, Richmond, Surrey.
	*WATKINS, HAROLD ALFRED ..	188, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.
A. Feb. 1884 F. Mar. 1889	WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL ..	Castle Combe, Chippenham, Wilts.
Oct. 1912	WATNEY, ARTHUR GORDON ..	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
47	June 1868	WATNEY, DANIEL (*Past President*)	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
1957	Jan. 1891	WATNEY, DENDY (*Member of Council*)	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
951	A. May 1883 F. Feb. 1887	WATNEY, WALTER DANIEL ..	3, Offa Street, Hereford.
6413	A. Oct. 1911 F. June 1914	*WATSON, CHARLES EDWARD ..	18, Colson Road, East Croydon, Su
6094	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914	*WATSON, CHARLES HAVERS ..	22, Walbrook, E.C., and 366, Streath High Road, S.W.
3604	A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER ..	The Estate Office, Watlington, Oxf
4559	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1905	*WATSON, ERNEST	St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S
2996	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1899	*§WATSON, HERBERT JOHN ..	St. Helen's, Cockermouth, Cumberl and 6, Lendal, York.
1236	A. Dec. 1884 F. Sep. 1895	*WATSON, JAMES BRUCE	Petworth, Sussex.
2425	Nov. 1891	WATSON, JOHN	Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, H
1290	A. Dec. 1885 F. May 1894	*WATSON, JOHN	District Valuer's Office, 20, So Parade, Doncaster, Yorks.
7013	Oct. 1913	*WATSON, WILLIAM ERNEST ..	53 and 54, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1456	Feb. 1888	WATT, ALEXANDER	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravengl Cumberland.
7579	Oct. 1915	*WATT, JAMES	25, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
2426	Nov. 1891	WATTS, SAMUEL LINGARD	40, South King Street, Cross Street, M chester.
1658	Dec. 1889	WAY, HENRY JAMES	109, Lower St. James' Street, Newp Isle of Wight.
4560	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1914	*WAYMOUTH, JOHN KENNERLEY	41, High Street, Southend-on- Essex.
284	May 1872	WEALL, JOHN	38, High Street, Watford, Herts.
3440	A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1904	*WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM	38, High Street, Watford, Hertfords
2552	A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1911	*WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKINSON	Lowlands, Utley, Keighley, Yorks
3753	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1902	*WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD ..	Valuation Office, Victoria Ave Harrogate, Yorkshire.
2915	Sep. 1895	WEBB, CHARLES	Park Place, Tashinny, Mullingar, Westmeath.
5055	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1911	*WEBB, CLARENCE ALBERT	16, Plymouth Road, Penarth, Car
1725	Feb. 1890	WEBB, WILLIAM	Keeper's Cottage, Furze Hill, Pu Surrey.
3605	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*WEBBER, HENRY STANTON ..	23, Queen St., Maidenhead Berksh
4562	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1906	*WEBBER, WILLIAM HENRY ..	33, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C.
1908	A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1897	*WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP ..	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1659	Dec. 1889	WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	170, North Street, Brighton, and Western Road, Hove, Sussex.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
. Oct. 1902	*Wells Arthur Harvey	32, Full Street, Derby.
. Dec. 1910		
. Oct. 1899	*Wells, Frederick Beauchamp	28, Henleaze Avenue, Bristol.
. Oct. 1900		
..Nov. 1892	*Wells, William Henry	116, Kensington High Street, W.
. Oct. 1896		
Dec. 1881	Wellsted, Wm. Henry, Col., M.I.C.E.	Waterloo Chambers, Hull.
Sep. 1895	Welply, James	65, George Street, Limerick.
A. Oct. 1898	*Welsh, Hugh	Newton Park Estate, Newton St. Loe,
F. Dec. 1902		Somersetshire.
Feb. 1897	Wenborn, Sidney Thomas, Major	Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
A. Oct. 1901	*West, Arthur Smith	7, Haywra Crescent, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
F. Apr. 1913		
A. Oct. 1893	*West, Charles Henry Edward	7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, W.
F. Sep. 1895		
A. Oct. 1899	*West, Herbert James	17, York Place, W.
F. Dec. 1901		
Feb. 1882	Westbury, George Henry ..	The Knoll, Andover, Hants.
Oct. 1904	*Weston, Francis	322, Brixton Road, S.W.
Mar. 1891	Wetherall, Harry Lancaster	Bracklyn, Winchfield, Hants.
A. Oct. 1900	*Whatley, Ernest James.. ..	Bernere, 31, Rock Road, Cambridge.
F. Jan. 1907		
A. Oct. 1903	*Wheeler, Francis West.. ..	1, Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.
F. June 1908		
A. Nov. 1892	*Wheeler, John Henry West..	Inland Revenue, 25, Great George
F. June 1897		Street, Park Street, Bristol.
A. Oct. 1900	*‡§Wheldon, Martin Lowish ..	5, Coney Street, York
F. May 1910		
A. Oct. 1904	*Whiddington, Stanley Dun-	
F. Oct. 1913	ford	17, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
A. Oct. 1910	*Whinnerah, William	Polefield Hall, Prestwich, Lancashire.
F. Oct. 1911		
A. Oct. 1908	*Whipp, Thomas William.. ..	15, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough,
F. Oct. 1910		Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1893	*Whitaker, Ernest Victor ..	Estate Agency Offices, 196A, Above
F. Oct. 1897		Bar, Southampton.
Jan. 1896	White, Arthur	99, George Street, Limerick.
A. Oct. 1900	*White, Benjamin William ..	15-17, Eldon Street, E.C.
F. Sep. 1904		
Nov. 1891	White, James Alexander ..	18, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.
Sep. 1895	White, Richard..	Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
A. Oct. 1911	*White, Samuel Cyril	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough.
F. June 1915		
A. Oct. 1895	*White, Walter Ernest Coates	Chatwood, Wokefield Green, Mortimer,
F. Apr. 1908		Berkshire.
. Jan. 1882	Whiteley, Charles Perry ..	82, Queen Street, E.C.
A. Feb. 1908	*Whitlock, Francis John.. ..	The Mart, Bank Street, Rugby.
F. Apr. 1914		
A. Oct. 1894	*§Whittaker, John Dronsfield,	Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall,
F. May 1896	B.A. (*Cantab.*)	S.W.
A. Oct 1900	*Whitten, George Jackson ..	28, Braxted Park, Streatham, S.W.
F. July 1902		
A. Oct. 1895	*Whitton, Percy..	24, Gandy Street, Exeter.
F. Nov. 1900		

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
3915	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1909	*§WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN..	Valuation Department, King's Ly Norfolk.
3916	A. Oct. 1901 F. Feb. 1907	*WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY ..	Winslow, Buckinghamshire.
3608	A. Oct. 1899 F. Feb. 1904	*WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN ..	Winslow, Buckinghamshire.
234	A. Feb. 1870 F. Nov. 1876	WIGRAM, JOHN	South Collingham, Newark, Nott
3443	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1899	*WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER ..	Weybourne, Stoke Road, Cob Surrey.
2492	Feb. 1892	WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY..	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury.
6151	Oct. 1911	*WILDING, JAMES	Town Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire.
3917	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL ..	Cathedral Chambers, Castle Street lisle.
1226	Dec. 1884	WILKINSON, THOMAS	170, North Street, Brighton, and Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
4094	A. Oct 1902 F. Nov. 1913	*WILKS, CLEMENT	28, Great James' Street, Bedford W.C.
3610	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1905	*WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON	5, Great College Street, Westmi Abbey, S.W.
5058	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1912	*WILLIAMS, ERNEST	44 Corn Street, Bristol.
2435	Nov. 1891	WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS ..	Ashburnham Estate Office, Port, Carmarthen.
4315	A. Feb. 1901 F. May 1910	*§WILLIAMS, HAROLD	43 and 45, High Street, Croydon.
2738	A. Mar. 1895 F. May 1898	*WILLIAMS, HENRY CUTHBERT ..	36, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3760	A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1908	*WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST HAVARD	The Elms, Struet, Brecon.
568	A. Jan. 1880 F. Apr. 1888	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HERBERT..	Great Western Railway, Paddingt
2617	A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1897	*WILLIS, EDWARD..	Engineer and Surveyor's Depart Town Hall, Chiswick, W.
2917	Sep. 1895	WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL ..	Leconfield Estates Office, Ennis, Co
1593	Feb. 1889	WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT.. ..	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
807	A. Apr. 1882 F. May 1887	WILLMOT, JOHN (*Vice-President*)	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
5349	Feb. 1908	WILLS, JOHN BROOM	15, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
3918	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*WILSON, EVERARD JOHN . ..	Messrs. Tuckett & Son, 2, Basi Street, E.C.
3445	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1899	*WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT ..	41, Streathbourne Road, Balham
7580	Oct. 1915	*WILSON, HENRY MARTYN.. ..	142, Royal Avenue, Belfast.
3488	Feb. 1899	WILSON, JAMES, C.A.	135, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
3141	A. Oct. 1896 F. Jan. 1899	*WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD ..	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Manchester.
1449	A. Jan. 1888 F. Feb. 1904	*WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD ..	Land Valuation Office, 78, King S Manchester.
1962	Jan. 1891	WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY.. ..	5, New Brown Street, Manchest
5059	A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1912	*WINDER, FRANCIS ARNOLD ..	Corn Exchange Chambers, Sheffi

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Jan. 1891	WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAMPION	St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield, Staffordshire.
Jan. 1891	WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON..	30, High Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.
Nov. 1891	WISE, CHARLES DACRES	
. Oct. 1908 '. Apr. 1916	WISE, FREDERICK JOHN	19, Reed Pond Walk, Gidea Park, Romford.
.. Oct. 1899 '. Oct. 1911	*WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD ..	Derwent Lodge, Ashton Lane, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.
Nov. 1891	WOLLEY, THOMAS JOHN	Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-on-Clun, Salop.
۱. Oct. 1898 '. Jan. 1906	*WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY	Valuers' Office, 29, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
۱. Nov. 1890 '. May 1891	*WOOD, CHARLES BRUCE	3, Gressenhall Road, Wandsworth, S.W.
۱. Oct. 1906 F. Mar. 1909	*WOOD, DOUGLAS, A.R.I.B.A. ..	Orchard Cottage, Coombe Lane, Kingston Hill, Surrey, and 27, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*WOOD, HAROLD	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby, Lincs.
Oct. 1912	WOOD, HUGH REGINALD	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Mar. 1888	WOOD, JOHN DANIEL	6, Mount Street, W.
A. Feb. 1898 F. May 1905	*WOOD, JOHN EDWARD	58, Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Apr. 1901	*†§WOOD, LESLIE STUART	East Grinstead, Sussex.
Nov. 1890	WOODBRIDGE, STEPHEN, JUN. ..	Brent House, Brentford.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1914	*WOODCOCK, RICHARD STANLEY	50, Christchurch Street, Ipswich.
Oct. 1905	*WOODCOCK, ROBERT FRANK ..	Wykeham, Basingstoke, Hants.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1915	*WOODHAMS, JAMES PERCY ..	27, High Street, Battle, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1901	*WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD	Cleveragh, Sligo.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Sep. 1895	*WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE	Orchard House, Hounslow, Middlesex.
May 1891	WOODS, THOMAS..	4 and 5, Church Parade, Hounslow, Middlesex.
A. Jan. 1882 F. Apr. 1890	WOODWARD, WM., F.R.I.B.A. ..	13, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898	*WOOF, ROBERT STEPHENSON ..	Lowther, Penrith.
Mar. 1891	WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON	Spursholt, Romsey, Hampshire, and The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.
A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*WOOLLEY, MAURICE THEODORE	Rectory Place, Loughborough.
Feb. 1881	WOOLLEY, REGINALD SMITH ..	Silver Street, Lincoln, and South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1915	*WOOLLEY, RICHARD MELSOME ..	Salisbury.
Oct. 1909	*WORRALL, ERNEST	Stretford Council Offices, Old Trafford, Lancashire.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
680	A. Dec. 1881 F. Jan. 1887	WREATHALL, ROBERT T.	Abbey Buildings, 8, Princes St Westminster, S.W., and 1, Sud Parade, Sudbury, N.W.
6429	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*WRENNALL, WALTER	Surveyor's Department, City Ha Cape Town, S.A.
2442	Nov. 1891	WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.
4574	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*WRIGHT, ERNEST HARRY.. ..	6, Thomas Street, Woolwich, Ker
4324	Oct. 1904	WRIGHT, GEORGE JOHN, MAJOR	Royal Engineer Office, Town Barra Exeter.
4889	Oct. 1906	*WRIGHT, HERBERT ALFRED ..	35, Pentonville Road, N.
5063	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1908	*WRIGHT, ISAAC THOMAS	61, West Bank Road, Devonshire Birkenhead.
3923	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON ..	6, Glisson Road, Cambridge.
292	Dec. 1872	WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD ..	King's Lynn, Norfolk.
5316	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1913	*WRIGHT, WILLIAM NEWCOME ..	38, Poultry, Cheapside, E.C.
1749	Feb. 1890	WRIGHTSON, ARTHUR FREDERICK	26, Budge Row, E.C.
2726	A. Oct. 1894 F. Dec. 1902	*WYATT, ARCHIBALD	East Lodge, Fareham, Hamsphire
3448	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1901	*WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL	North Lodge, Chichester, Sussex.
722	Jan. 1882	WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN.. ..	East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
2620	A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1895	*WYLES, JOHN WALTER	Clevedon, The Drive, Snaresbr Essex.
3924	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES.. ..	Newmarket Buildings, Bridgnor Salop.
1120	Mar. 1884	WYLEY, HENRY JAMES	Bridgnorth, Shropshire.
7014	Oct. 1913	*YALE, GEORGE FREDERICK CUNNINGHAM	Estate Office, Pwllheli, N. Wales.
5064	Oct. 1906 June 1911	*YEATMAN-BIGGS, WILLIAM HUYSHE	Mytton House, Montford Bridge, Sa
2445	Nov. 1891	YORK, HENRY	East Barnet Valley Urban District C cil, Station Road, New Barnet, He
599	A. Jan. 1881 F. Jan. 1891	YOUNG, ANDREW (*Vice-President*)	59, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
4100	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*YOUNG, CHARLES ALEXANDER ..	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
4575	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*YOUNG, CHARLES EDWARD ..	East Street, Barking, Essex.
1830	May 1890	YOUNG, DOUGLAS	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
2321	Sep. 1895	YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE ..	Randalstown, Co. Antrim.

Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
Feb 1908	YOUNG, HENRY STEPHEN MATTHEWS	Heathfield, Irvine, Ayrshire.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1910	*YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD ..	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
Oct. 1915	YOUNG, JAMES	62, Market Street, Bradford, Yorks.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1914	*YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES	1, Imperial Buildings, Croydon, Surrey.
A. Dec. 187- F. Feb. 1891	YOUNG, MORGAN HENRY	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Nov. 1891	YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM.. ..	Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Liverpool.
Nov. 1891	YOUNG, THOMAS	6, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1900	*YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN	The Agricultural College, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.
Feb. 1899	YUILLE, ROBERT..	70, South Portland Street, Glasgow.

Total Number of Fellows, 2019.

Professional Associates.

The names of those Professional Associates who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus

The names of those Professional Associates who have further qualified by Examination for, but have not yet been transfe to the Class of Fellows, are distinguished thus ¶

The names of those Professional Associates who have gained prizes at the Institution Examinations are distinguished thus

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4350	Oct. 1904	*¶Abbott, Alexander Henry ..	2, Boscombe Chambers, Boscor Bournemouth, Hants.
4890	Oct. 1906	*Abbott, Arthur Joe..	The Retreat, Oakhurst Avenue, Barnet, Herts.
7015	Oct. 1913	*Abbott, Claude..	Whitley House, Norton, Malton, Yo
2648	Oct. 1894	*Adams, Gerald James Frederick	Kitsilano, Court Farm Road, Mott ham, Kent.
2929	Oct. 1895	*Adams, Herbert	38, Sloane Street, Belgravia, S.W.
7016	Oct. 1913	*Addey, Frederick Arnold ..	28, Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S
6152	Oct. 1911	*Addie, Alan Leslie Forrester	Valuation Office, Windsor Pla Shrewsbury.
7017	Oct. 1913	*Addie, Robert	9, Devanha Gardens, Aberdeen.
5857	Oct. 1910	*Agate, Harry Bertrand ..	Fernfield, Ellesmere Park, Eccl Lancashire.
6153	Oct. 1911	*Ainley, Eric Edwin	Martin Bank, Huddersfield.
6498	Oct. 1912	*¶Aitchison, James Gray	Victoria Cottage, Woodside Pl Shettleston, Glasgow.
5385	Oct. 1908	*¶Alderson, Charles Henry ..	c/o Holbeche and Alderson, Amersh Bucks.
7018	Oct. 1913	*¶Alexander, Thomas Mackelvie	Admiralty Works Department, Leonard's Bank, Perth.
6499	Oct. 1912	*Algar, Stanley..	24, New North Road, Exeter.
7525	Oct. 1914	*¶Allen, Aubrey James	The Shantie, Evercreech, S.O., Some
4352	Oct. 1904	*¶Allen, Harold Colin	116, St. Stephen's House, Westmin S.W.
2564	Oct. 1893	*Allen, John Parnell	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle Tyne.
4616	Oct. 1905	*Allen, Oliver Wylie	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E
7581	Oct. 1915	*¶Allison, Herbert William ..	6, Albion Street, Hull.
7019	Oct. 1913	*Allison, William	11, Kensington Terrace, Sunderlan
7020	Oct. 1913	*Almond, William John	6, Albion Street, Hull, Yorkshire.
3339	Oct. 1898	*¶Allpress, Horace Edward ..	35, Perrymead Street, Eel Br Common, S.W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1910	*Alves, Harold Norman	21, Norbries Road, Glastonbury, Somerset.
Oct. 1902	*¶Amies, Herbert Christopher ..	22, Bexley Road, Belvedere, Kent.
Oct. 1907	*¶Amoore, Henry James	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Lurjapur, United Provinces, India.
Oct. 1912	*Anderson, Hugh Oubridge ..	15, Beach Terrace, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumberland.
Oct. 1913	*¶Anderson, Robert Graham ..	The Barton, Cirencester, Glos.
Oct. 1898	*Andrews, Arthur George, Lic. R.I.B.A.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Colchester, Essex.
Oct. 1908	*¶Andrews, Percy Charles ..	Trenance, Sheen Lane, East Sheen, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*Andrews, Ronald Seymour ..	143, Bow Road, E.
Oct. 1896	*Andrews, Stephen Hampton ..	28, Limesford Road, Waverley Park, S.E.
Oct. 1913	*Andrews, William Charles ..	20, Oxenford Street, East Dulwich. S.E.
Oct. 1912	*Annakin, Arthur Bertie ..	Cave Holme, West Royd Crescent, Halifax, Yorks.
Oct 1910	*Annett, Ernest Taylor	32, Malvern Road, Gillingham, Kent.
Feb. 1913	*Anns, Frank	3, Clyde Road, Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*Ansell, Douglas George ..	Isenhurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
Oct. 1906	*Anstead, Sydney Herbert ..	160, Clements Road, East Ham.
Oct. 1897	*¶Appleby, Frank Sefton	44, Ash Grove, Wavertree, Liverpool.
Oct. 1911	*Appleton, Edward	21, Blenheim Park Road, South Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1906	*Archer, Harold de Byrlay ..	Ridgeway, near Sheffield.
Oct. 1913	*¶Archer, Harry Barton	The Cottage, Belvedere Road, Coventry.
Oct. 1911	*Archer, Herbert Humbley ..	6 and 7, Promenade, Southport, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*¶Armour, Andrew Lamont, B.Sc.	54, Bewick Road, Gateshead, Durham.
Oct. 190-	*¶Armstrong, Clive Heath ..	Willow Grange, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1899	*Armstrong, John Wm. Wilson	Gannaway Gate, Claverdon, Warwickshire.
Feb. 1900	*Arnold, Alan	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
Oct. 1909	*Arnold, Arnold Keith	5, Sloane Square, S.W.
Oct. 1900	*Arnold, Harry Hagon	Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norwich.
Oct. 1912	*Arnold, Oliver Vaughton ..	The Red House, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5101	Oct. 1907	*¶ARNOLD, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	Cheriton, Vicarage Road, Morris S.O., Glamorganshire.
7025	Oct. 1913	*ARNOLD-FORSTER, JOHN ANTHONY	Hurn Bridge House, Christchu Hants.
5863	Oct. 1910	*¶ARTHUR, HENRY EDWARD.. ..	65, High Street, Shadwell, E.
7026	Oct. 1913	*ARTHUR, THOMAS BEVAN	54, King Street, Carmarthen.
5864	Oct. 1910	*ASH, FRANCIS EDWARD	62, Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bri
4354	Oct. 1904	*¶ASH, HORACE JAMES, A.R.I.B.A. ..	12, Market Place, Nuneaton, Warw shire.
4355	Oct. 1904	*¶ASHBRIDGE, PRENTICE MOORE ..	Southweald, Grove Park, Wanstead
7027	Oct. 1913	*ASHENDEN, HAROLD CAMPBELL..	Ventnor House, London Road, Car bury.
6504	Oct. 1912	*ASHFORD, HARRY ALBERT.. ..	Daneswood, 46, Alma Road, So ampton.
6505	Oct. 1912	*ASHLEY, REGINALD WALKER ..	13, Bishop Street, Coventry, Warw
5389	Oct. 1908	*§ASHTON, ARTHUR	c/o Small and Ashton, Ross, Here shire.
6506	Oct. 1912	*ASHWORTH, TOM SPENCER.. ..	Dumers Lane, Radcliffe, Mancheste
5102	Oct. 1907	*¶ASPELL, FRED HEWLINGS	32, Halford Street, Leicester.
5865	Oct. 1910	*ATKIN-BERRY, HERBERT COURTENAY	c/o Messrs. Russell and Berry, K Lumpur, Federated Malay State
4895	Oct 1906	*ATKINSON, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	Glebe House, Staveley, Knaresboro Yorkshire.
5866	Oct. 1910	*¶ATKINSON, CLIFFORD GARNETT..	18, Florence Road, Wimbledon, Su
6507	Oct. 1912	*ATKINSON, FRANCIS CHARLES..	Woburn Experimental Farm, As Guise, S.O., Beds.
5103	Oct. 1907	*¶ATTENBOROUGH, GEORGE	550, Moseley Road, Birmingham.
3343	Oct. 1898	*¶ATTLEE, EDWARD GUY	Green Lane, Burbage, Buxton, De shire.
5617	Oct. 1909	*¶AYLIFFE, WALTER SYDNEY ..	"The Shrubberies," Woodside Gr South Norwood, S.E.
5618	Oct. 1909	*AYLMER, GUY	Risby Manor, Bury St. Edmunds, Su
4356	Oct. 1904	*AYNSLEY, DOUGLAS FARRER ..	20, Wolveleigh Terrace, Gosforth, N castle-on-Tyne.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1915	*¶Back, George	13, Harley Street, W.
Oct. 1907	*¶†Bacon, Frank	Sydenham Lodge, Tavistock Road, South Woodford, Essex.
Oct. 1906	*¶Bagnall, Edward George ..	92, High Street, Notting Hill, W.
Oct. 1913	*Bailey, Alfred Cecil	Clearbury, Oxford Road, Basford Park, Stoke-on-Trent.
Oct. 1909	*Bailey, Alfred Horace.. ..	15A, Old Elvet, Durham.
Oct. 1912	*Baines, Noel	Highlands, Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey.
Oct. 1907	*§ Baines, William Henry.. ..	Division Engineer's Office, Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Co , 17, Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, U.S.A.
Oct. 1913	*Baird, Frank Ernest	10, Apsley Road, Great Yarmouth.
Oct. 1913	*Baker, Alfred Barnet	School House, Minsterley, Shropshire.
Oct. 1910	*¶Baker, Alfred James	5, Mount Street, W.
Oct. 1912	*¶Baker, Ernest Samuel	County Bank Chambers, Middlesbrough.
Oct. 1904	*¶Baker, Frank Leslie	c/oGovernment Survey Offices,Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1911	*Baker, Harold	The Dell, Serpentine Road, Selly Hill, Birmingham.
Oct. 1909	*Baker, Henry George	20, Lansdowne Road, Aldershot, Hampshire.
Oct. 1909	*Baker, Henry Thomas George	146, Stanley Road, Wallington, Surrey.
Oct. 1906	*Balcomb, Cecil Augustus ..	278, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
Oct. 1908	*¶Balden, John Whiteley.. ..	Lowfield, Woodkirk, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1912	*Balding, Cecil	8, Church Street, Greenwich, S.E.
Oct. 1907	*Baldwin, Austin Provost ..	c/o Messrs. Holloway Price and Co., Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
Oct. 1901	*¶‖Baldwin-Wiseman, William Ralph, M.Sc., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E.	162, Winchester Road, Southampton.
Oct. 1912	*Ball, Ernest Wright, A.M.I.C.E.	25, Part Street, Southport, Lancs.
Oct. 1908	*Ball, Francis Leopold	Whittington Chambers, King's Road, Southsea, Hampshire.
Oct. 1906	*Ballantine, William Archibald	4, Roseberry Place, Stirling.
Oct. 1912	*¶Ballantyne, James Rogerson	2, Montgomerie Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow.
Oct. 1905	*Ballard, William Edgar, A.M.I.C.E.	Estville, Southam Road, Hall Green, Birmingham.
Oct. 1913	*¶Ballentine, David	11, Janefield Place, Dundee.
Oct. 1913	*Balls, James Mayhew	Braintree, Essex.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma. ‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

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4358	Oct. 1904	*Balster, Stephen	94, Lansdowne Road, Seven K Essex.
7034	Oct. 1913	*¶Bance, Frederick Ernest Victor	134, Meadvale Road, Ealing, W.
5108	Oct. 1907	*¶Banham, Edward Longley ..	Hawthorn Cottage, Amersham High Wycombe, Bucks.
3641	Oct. 1900	*Banks, Edward John Stanley	c/o F. S. A. Banks, Greenway, Rot near Leicester.
5869	Oct. 1910	*Banton, Luther George ..	54, Iona Road, Glasnevin, Dublin
4359	Oct. 1904	*¶Barber, Harry John	35, Woodstock Avenue, Golders G N.W.
3955	Oct. 1902	*¶Barclay, Robert Herman ..	12, Criffel Avenue, Streatham S.W.
6158	Oct. 1911	*Barkas, Pallister	118, St. George's Terrace, Newcastl Tyne.
7035	Oct. 1913	*¶Barker, Henry Rotherham..	15, Bensham Manor Road, Tho Heath, Surrey.
3788	Oct. 1901	*Barker, Herbert Graham ..	18, Arterberry Road, Wimbledon,
7583	Oct. 1915	*¶Barker, Horace Thomas Searle	7, St. Leonard's Road, Ealing, W
6159	Oct. 1911	*Barker, Howard William ..	Special Engineer's Office, Napier Madras.
7036	Oct. 1913	*Barlow, James	Earl of Derby's Estate Office, Lancashire.
4901	Oct. 1906	*Barnard, Dennis Christopher	Brantwood, The Avenue, Clifton,
4360	Oct. 1901	*Barnham, George William ..	Griston, Watton, Norfolk.
1247	Jan. 1885	*Barratt, Harry..	Hill View, Corser Street, Stourb Worcestershire.
6160	Oct. 1911	*¶Barrett, Allan	93, Clarendon Road, Leeds.
5395	Oct. 1908	*¶Barrett, Thomas Norman ..	Beech Mount, Ellesmere Park, E Lancashire.
7037	Oct. 1913	*Barron, Sidney Norman.. ..	14, Castlepark Road, Sandycove Dublin.
6514	Oct. 1912	*Barry, Arthur Thomas	33, Bickerton Road, Upper Hollov
4361	Oct. 1904	*¶Bartholomew, Charles Frederick..	55, Hanover Road, Plumstead, S.
6161	Oct. 1911	*Bartlett, Herbert Gates ..	87, Broad Street, Canterbury.
4902	Oct. 1906	*Bartlett, Robert Dudley ..	Clock House, Ordell Road, Bow,
7038	Oct. 1913	*Barton, John Seddon	The Old Rectory, Chester.
7039	Oct. 1913	*¶Bartram, Ronald	Fern Lea, Kelross Road, Highbu
3956	Oct. 1902	*Bastable, John Daniel	24, River Street, Carlisle.
4130	Oct. 1903	*¶Bateman, Frank Graham.. ..	The Manor, Burton-on-Trent, Sta
4903	Oct. 1906	*¶Bates, Arthur Roger Albert	Surveyor's Department, Great Nor Railway, King's Cross, N.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1904	*Bates, Oscar George	Montague House, Montague Road, Croydon.
Oct. 1910	*¶Bates, Percy	354, London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*Bates, Stacy James	4, Prittlewell Square, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1912	*Bath, Cecil Alan	Stonyheath, St. John's Road, Orpington, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*¶Bathurst, Frank Victor ..	19, Woodberry Grove, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1903	*Batstone, Walter Waterfield	110, Cannon Street, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*¶Batting, Merlin Francis Joseph	Wootton Manor, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.
Oct. 1907	*¶Batzer, Albert Edward	Carbis, Devon Road, Cheam, Surrey.
Oct. 1906	*¶Bax, William Molyneux	"Elmhurst," Rosenthal Road, Catford, S.E.
Oct. 1908	*¶Baxter, George Coulson ..	1, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
Oct. 1906	*¶Bayden, Edward	74, Dunvegan Gardens, Eltham, Kent.
Oct. 1905	*¶Bayes, John George	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Oct. 1899	*Baylis, Alfred William	39, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
Oct. 1912	*Baynes, Ronald Christopher	27, Lowndes Square, S.W.
Oct. 1896	*Beach, Archibald William Hicks, Major	Oakley Manor, Basingstoke, Hants.
Oct. 1911	*¶Beal, Joseph Kyle	46, Frenchgate, Richmond, Yorks.
Oct. 1909	*Beale, Donald Olaf Christopher	Uckfield, Sussex.
Oct. 1909	*¶§Bearn, Arthur Frederick ..	Cedar Lawn, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.
Oct. 1912	*Beattie, James Alexander ..	1, Palatine Square, Burnley, Lancs.
Oct. 1910	*Beaumont, John Edmund ..	1, Lansdown Road, Dukes Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1910	*¶Beaumont, Raymond Pilbeam	149, Western Road, Brighton.
Oct. 1903	*Beaven, Howard Clifford ..	2, Church Passage, High Street, High Barnet, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1913	*Beck, Herbert Edgar, B.A. ..	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*¶Beckham, Arthur Arkell ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*Bedells, Herbert Sydney Grafton	Toft Lawn, Hornsey Lane, Highgate, N.
Oct. 1903	*¶Bedford, Charles Edgar ..	10, Wigmore Street, W.
Oct. 1904	*Bedford, Reginald Lewis Joshua	48, Julian Avenue, Acton, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7043	Oct. 1913	*Bedington, Alfred Christopher	14, Brecknock Road, Knowle, Bri
3347	Oct. 1898	*Bedwell, Ernest Charles ..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
7044	Oct. 1913	*Beeston, Percival Clement..	11, King Edward Road, Romf Essex.
5400	Oct. 1908	*¶Beever, Rowland	Woodland Mount, Bradford Road Huddersfield.
5625	Oct. 1909	*Beken, Reginald Walter ..	213, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, N.
6521	Oct. 1912	*Belcham, Alan Syer..	44, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff Sea, Essex.
6164	Oct. 1911	*¶Bell, Cyril Robert .. .	The Woodlands, Tilstone, Tarpor Cheshire.
5874	Oct. 1910	*Bell, Francis Askew	Wellow House, Newark.
4906	Oct. 1906	*Bell, Harry Cecil	Shirley Croft, Grantham.
7045	Oct. 1913	*Bell, Robert Norman	St. Petrocks, Osborne Road, Newcas on-Tyne.
5626	Oct. 1909	*¶Bell, Wallace Alfred	1, Victoria Terrace, Lichfield Str Walsall, Staffs.
6165	Oct. 1911	*¶Bell, William John..	Hotel Victoria, Milford-on-Sea, Ha
4366	Oct. 1904	*¶Bellamy, Harry	Threlkeld, Woodlands Drive, Harro
6522	Oct. 1912	*¶Benham, Maurice Victor.. ..	12, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
4367	Oct. 1904	*¶Benjamin, Ashley Florian ..	The Chestnuts, Chalfont St. Pe Buckinghamshire.
7584	Oct. 1915	*¶Benner, Walter	15, Park Avenue, West Bridgf Nottingham.
5401	Oct. 1908	*¶Bennett, Arthur John	21, Grosvenor Road, Sketty, Swan Glamorganshire.
6166	Oct. 1911	*¶Bennett, Arthur Thomas ..	Slad Farm, Stroud, Gloucestershir
5876	Oct. 1910	*¶Bennett, Frank William ..	8, Rosehill Road, Swansea.
5823	Feb. 1910	*¶Bennett, Maurice Christmas..	39, Blagrave Street, Reading.
7585	Oct. 1915	*¶Bennett, Reginald Henry Wapshott	District Valuer's Office, 111-113, G Portland Street, W.
5402	Oct. 1908	*¶Bennett, Stephen Augustus, A.M.I.C.E.	Deputy County Surveyor, Newpo Monmouth.
5877	Oct. 1910	*¶Bennett, Sydney	Elmhurst, Gloucester Road, King Hill, Surrey.
6167	Oct. 1911	*Bennett, William Thomas ..	154, Addison Way, Golder's Gr N.W.
5110	Oct. 1907	*¶Benson, Ralph Francis	c/o Chief Surveyor, Land Titles Of Regina, Sask., Canada.
7047	Oct. 1913	*Bentley, John	Waltham, Wood Lane, Timpe Cheshire.
3791	Oct. 1901	*Berry, Algernon Lawrence..	195, Strand, W.C.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*Berry, William James, n.d.a.	4th Bn. Wiltshire Regiment, The Camp, Kingsway, Delhi, India.
Oct. 1908	*Bettridge, Sidney Woodward	Ferney, Warlingham, Surrey.
Feb. 1912	*Bevan, Oswald Percival ..	Express Chambers, Merthyr Tydfil, Glam.
Oct. 1910	*¶Bevan, Roland Stanley ..	32, Fitzroy Street, W.
Oct. 1907	*Beverley, Robert Berthold	Heath House, near Wakefield, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1906	*¶Bevington, Ernest	116, Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1898	*Bibbey, Thomas..	The Estate Office, Birkdale, Lancs.
Oct. 1913	*Bick, Percy Arthur..	28, Clovelly Road, Hornsey, N.
Oct. 1897	*¶§Bickford, Joseph Grant ..	38, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1911	*Bicknell, James Ledger ..	8, Montague Gardens, Acton, W.
Oct. 1914	*¶Bigham, Robert Alexander .	91, Rosslyn Street, St. Michael's, Liverpool.
Oct. 1910	*¶Bilson, Charles Frederick ..	14, Milton Road, Highgate, N.
Oct. 1911	*¶Bines, Thomas Harry	3, Napier Road, Gillingham, Kent.
Oct. 1900	*¶Bingham, William Raper ..	11, Pydar Street, Truro, Cornwall.
Oct. 1906	*Binns, Maurice Alfred	Fairburn, St. Augustine's Avenue, South Croydon.
Oct. 1906	*Bird, Augustus Gordon	29A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Oct. 1913	*Biscoe, Robert Stafford ..	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
Oct. 1908	*Bishop, Ernest William.. ..	11, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.
Feb. 1907	*¶Bishop, Horace Stanley Charles	6, Auriol Road, West Kensington, W.
Oct. 1906	*Bisley, Claude Vivian	Redriffe, Avondale Road, Hove, Sussex.
Oct. 1905	*Blaber, Montague	Hailsham, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	*Black, Ernest	Rycroft, Hatfield, near Doncaster, Yorks.
Oct. 1913	*Blackburn, Edgar	Acre House, Walmer Road, Birkdale, Lancashire.
Oct. 1897	*¶Blackshaw, Charles	93, Hawthorn Road, Willesden Green, N.W.
Feb. 1912	*Bladen, Lionel Macdonald Wells	Royal Flying Corps, South Farnborough, Hants.
Oct. 1907	*Blair-Imrie, Hew	Lunan House, Montrose, N.B.
Feb. 1905	*Blake, Alfred Eveleigh ..	118, High Street, Slough, Bucks.
Oct. 1912	*Blake, John Patrick	Surveyor's Office, Council House, Hounslow, Middlesex.
Oct. 1905	*Blake, Reginald Lapthorne..	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
Oct. 1912	*Blanchard, Louis Matthew ..	Borough Surveyors' Department, Town Hall, Luton, Beds.

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6951	Feb. 1913	*BLAND, ALFRED TAYLOR	Manor House, Snailwell, Newmar Cambs.
6526	Oct. 1912	*BLAND, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	49, Copthall Gardens, Twickenha Middlesex.
6527	Oct. 1912	*¶BLAND, JOHN COOPER, JUN. ..	Westwood, Colchester, Essex.
4633	Oct. 1905	*BLENCOWE, SIDNEY	Officina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carri Sud, Plaza Constitución, Buenos Ai
4371	Oct. 1904	*BLESSLEY, VICTOR HENRY.. ..	Finchley Road Station, L.and N.W.I Hampstead, N.W.
3793	Oct. 1901	*¶BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN ..	Bedford Office, Tavistock, Devonsh
4912	Oct. 1906	*¶BLOIS, BASIL FREDERIC	Messrs. Owen. Blois & Owen, N castle, Staffs.
6528	Oct. 1912	*¶BLOORE, HARRY GROSVENOR, JUN.	83, Greenfield Road, Harborne, mingham.
3958	Oct. 1902	*BLORE, CHARLES GORDON	IdsworthEstateOffice,Horndean,Ha shire.
6529	Oct. 1912	*¶BLOUNT, FRANCIS	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
5407	Oct. 1908	*¶BLOW, THOMAS BERTRAM	The Vale, Blackheath, S.E.
3646	Oct. 1900	*BLYTH, HAROLD KING	Works Department, H.M. Doc Gibraltar.
7053	Oct. 1913	*BOAST, CHARLES ERIC	Brookside, Normacote, Longton, St
4373	Oct. 1904	*BODEN, HARROLD CASSWELL ..	c o A. R. Collings, Ongar, Essex.
5077	Oct. 1896	*BODEN, MAURICE..	133, Finchley Road, N.W.
7472	Feb. 1914	*BOLLAM, MAX	Curragh Grange, The Curragh, Kildare.
5880	Oct. 1910	*¶BOLTON, FRANK HOLMES.. ..	Chassen, Macclesfield Road, Wh Bridge, Cheshire.
1159	May 1884	BOND, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	Old Bank House, Ipswich.
5628	Oct. 1909	*¶BOND, GERALD EDWARD	Thame, Oxon.
7054	Oct. 1913	*BONE, HUGH	41, Marlborough Road, Falmo Cornwall.
6530	Oct. 1912	*¶BOOKER, FREDERIC RUSSELL ..	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham.
7055	Oct. 1913	*BOON, ERNEST GEORGE FREDERICK	22, Kingston, Yeovil, Somerset.
2936	Oct. 1895	*BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM.. ..	Bewerley, Pateley Bridge, Yorkshi
6531	Oct. 1912	*¶BOOT, FRANK EDGCUMBE.. ..	5, Stuart Avenue, Hunt's C Liverpool.
3512	Oct. 1899	*¶BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON, A.M.I.C.E.	8, Cranley Gardens, Walling Surrey.
5881	Oct. 1910	*¶BOOTH, HERBERT	Valuation Office, Inland Reve Huddersfield.
7056	Oct. 1913	*¶BOOTH, HOWARD EDWIN	17, Holmwood Gardens, Church Finchley, N.
6532	Oct. 1912	*¶BORLAND, JOHN CAMPBELL ..	Renfield Kirn, Argyllshire.

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Oct. 1896	*Bosher, Victor Evans	Aldine House, Bedford Street, W.C.
Oct. 1913	*Boston, William Thomas ..	2, Marian Villas, Oldchurch Road, Romford, Essex.
Oct. 1906	*Bott, William Alfred	60, Newcastle Street, Burslem, Staffs.
Oct. 1912	*¶Bottomley, Benjamin Green..	20, Edna Street, Crumpsall, Manchester.
Oct. 1902	*¶Boulton, Charles Valentine..	14, Deauville Mansions, Clapham Park, S.W.
Oct. 1911	*¶Bourdas, Arthur Frederick..	3, Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*Bourne, Harry Gordon.. ..	97, City Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Oct. 1910	*¶Boustred, Henry Norman ..	Friern Barnet Road, N., and 122, London Wall, E.C.
Oct. 1911	*Boustred, Hubert William ..	Friern Barnet Road, N., and 122, London Wall, E.C.
May 1891	*Bowden, Ernest Newton ..	14, Ridgefield, Manchester.
Oct. 1915	*¶Bowen, Alexander	37, Cannon Hill Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
Oct. 1909	*¶Bower, Thomas Hawkesley ..	18, Deauville Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
Oct. 1914	*¶Bowes, Alfred Stanley	North Holme, Whitburn, Sunderland, Durham.
Oct. 1913	*Bowes, Arthur Alker	West Nook, Sandy Grove, Pendleton, near Manchester.
Oct. 1907	*¶Bowes, Charles..	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough, Yorks.
Oct. 1905	*Bowes, Osborne Johnstone ..	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1913	*¶Bowie, Alexander, Jun... ..	4, Glebe Avenue, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
Oct. 1913	*Bowker, Arthur	125, Sinclair Road, West Kensington, W.
Oct. 1912	*Bowker, Harold Walter ..	Surveyor General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica.
Oct. 1913	*¶Bowling, Peter James	60, West Stockwell Street, Colchester.
Oct. 1911	*Bowman, John Edward	2, St. Helen's Road, Dorchester.
Oct. 1910	*¶Bowtell, William Edgar ..	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue (7), 1, Brazenose Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*Box, Stephen Thomas	Fort Clarence, Rochester, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*Boydell, Frank Louis	Pennington Villas, Leigh, Lancs.
Oct. 1906	*Bradford, Daniel	9, Carlton Chambers, 12, Regent Street, S.W.
Oct. 1890	*Bradley, Cecil Gustav	Borough Surveyor's Office, Bridlington, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1896	*Bradshaw, Arthur Stanley, A.M.I.C.E.	Superintendent Engineer, Protectorate Road Department, Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Oct. 1902	*¶Bradshaw, Harold Claud ..	The Angles, Agates Lane, Ashtead, Surrey.

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5630	Oct. 1909	*Bradshaw, Henry Herbert, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town H Rochdale, Lancashire.
6536	Oct. 1912	*Brameld, Henry Creswick Wilson	55, Firshill Road, Sheffield.
6174	Oct. 1911	*§ Brand, James Douglas	Westburn, Drumchapel, Glasgow.
5116	Oct. 1907	*Brassey, Robert Egerton ..	Estate Office, Merton, Watton, Norf
5409	Oct. 1908	*Bray, Edwin	Town Street, Stanningley, Leeds.
4579	Feb. 1905	*¶ Bray, Jocelyn	Southend, Ockham, Surrey.
4857	Feb. 1906	*¶ Bray, John Sanders..	60, Albany Road, Roath Park, Card
4376	Oct. 1904	*Brebner, Robert Frederick..	Glasserton Estate Office, Isle of W horn, Wigtownshire.
6537	Oct. 1912	*¶ Breton, Bertram Walter Frederick	42, St. James' Road, Brixton, S.W
4917	Oct. 1906	*Brettell, Charles Bandon ..	W. O. Land Agency Office, 9, Star Place, Chester.
7065	Oct. 1913	*¶ Brewer, Gerard Leo	San Toy, Westbury Road, Woods Park, N.
6175	Oct. 1911	*¶ Brewerton, Frank Asquith ..	2, Woodlands, Whalley Road, Wha Range, Manchester.
5884	Oct. 1910	*¶† Briant, Bernard	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
7066	Oct. 1913	*Bridger, Alexander Guillan	85, Mora Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
4918	Oct. 1906	*¶ Bridger, Arthur Edward ..	Greywell, Winchfield, Hampshire.
1663	Dec. 1889	*Bridgford, Leo Appleton ..	65, King Street, Manchester.
5885	Oct. 1910	*¶ Brigden, William Ernest ..	4A, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E
5117	Oct. 1907	*Briggs, Alfred Denbigh.. ..	3, Warwick House Street, Cocks Street, S.W.
1374	Feb. 1887	*Briggs, John	36, Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, S
5411	Oct. 1908	*§ Bright, Tom Spencer	Tehidy Office, Camborne, Cornwall
5631	Oct. 1909	*¶ Brighten, Claude William ..	Headquarters, York.
7067	Oct. 1913	*Brissenden, Charles Cooper	Butts, Cousley Wood, Wadhurst Sussex.
4919	Oct. 1906	*Bristow, Benjamin Frankland	19, Brierfield Avenue, Church E Finchley, N.
7068	Oct. 1913	*Brittain, Frank	11, Park Road, Chiswick, W.
6538	Oct. 1912	*Broad, Frederic Arthur ..	2, Oxford Road, Bournemouth, Ha
4920	Oct. 1906	*Broad, Gordon Leslie	Osborne, Isle of Wight.
3965	Oct. 1902	*¶ Broad, Sydney Lowther ..	83, Meadvale Road, Ealing, W.
6539	Oct. 1912	*Broadhead, Charles Alfred	7, Bernard Street, Uplands, Swanse
6952	Feb. 1913	*¶ Brocklehurst, Richard Greaves	Kitchermans, Lytchett Minster, n Poole, Dorset.
7069	Oct. 1913	*Brodie, Matthew Scott.. ..	39, Wellmeadow, Paisley, Renfrew.
4858	Feb. 1906	*¶ Bromley, Alan	Borough Surveyor, Godalming, Sur
6540	Oct. 1912	*¶ Bromley, Herbert John.. ..	57, Terminus Road, Eastbourne, Su

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1905	*Bromley, Robert Cecil	Homeleigh, Longlands Road, Sidcup, Kent.
Oct. 1899	*¶Brooker, Frederick George..	The Corner House, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Feb. 1912	*¶Brookman, Ralph Herbert ..	70, Woodside Park Road, North Finchley, N.
Oct. 1899	*Brooks, William Nathaniel..	Collingham, Newark-on-Trent.
Jan. 1884	Brown, Alexander	Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*Brown, Alexander	Heathery Knowe, Glasgow Road, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
Oct. 1912	*¶Brown, Alfred Willoughby Hope..	12, Old Town, Clapham Common, S.W.
Feb. 1899	*¶Brown Arthur Frederick ..	11, Little College St., Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*¶§Brown, Charles George	Park Place, Harefield, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*¶†Brown, Edgar Oswald.. ..	R.E. Office, Weedon, Northants.
Oct. 1912	*¶Brown, Edward James.. ..	5, North Terrace, Cherryhinton, Cambridge.
Oct. 1911	*¶Brown, Frank	407, Kingsland Road, N.E.
Oct. 1909	*Brown, George Macdonald ..	Okeford, Tring, Herts.
Oct. 1912	*¶Brown, James	11, Melrose Gardens, Kelvinside, N. Glasgow.
Oct. 1902	*Brown, James Carter	Harper-Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Shropshire.
Oct. 1901	*Brown, John	Abingdon Street, Northampton.
Oct. 1912	*¶Brown, Leonard John	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*¶Brown, Norman Ernest.. ..	9, Brook Street, W.
Feb. 1913	*Brown, Richard Charles ..	34, Holyoake Walk, Ealing, W.
Oct. 1898	*Brown, Thomas, Jun.	Prospect House, Holmrook, Cumberland.
Oct. 1911	*Brown, Thomas Stanley ..	Dalkey, Ballbrook Avenue, Withington, Manchester.
Oct. 1908	*¶Brown, William Alfred.. ..	St. Lawrence, Pollard's Hill North, Norbury, S.W.
Dec. 1887	*Brown, William Edward ..	Bude, Hyde Road, Watford, Herts, and 22, Savile Row, Regent Street, W.
Feb. 1894	*Brown, William Lobin Trant	332, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
Oct. 1901	*Browne, Eustace Montague..	c/o B.C.A. Agent, Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.
Oct. 1900	*Browning, Egbert George ..	89, Orford Road, Walthamstow, E.
Oct. 1894	*Bruce, Alexander David ..	Elvetham Estate Office, Winchfield, Hants.
Oct. 1912	*Bruce, Reginald	15, Grosvenor Road, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1911	*Brucker, Frederick William	67, Stamford Hill, N.
Oct. 1911	*Brunwin-Hales, Greville Oxley	Cringle Farm, South Stoke, Grantham, Lincs.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3651	Oct. 1900	*¶Bruzaud, George Joseph ..	Highfield End, West Byfleet, Surre
4639	Oct. 1905	*¶Bruzaud, Sidney John	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
3652	Oct. 1900	*Bryan, Arthur	Minworth Hall, near Birmingham.
5889	Oct. 1910	*¶Bryans, Maurice Edward ..	St. John's Vicarage. Builth, Breckn
7072	Oct. 1913	*Buck, Edward Martin	The Stalls, Worcester.
944	May 1883	Buckland, William Thomas ..	72, Clifden Road, Twickenham, Mid sex.
6547	Oct. 1912	*Buckmaster, Herbert Hambleton	29, West Hill Road, S.W.
5890	Oct. 1910	*¶Budgen, William Harold ..	"Rosemead," Croham Road, So Croydon.
3801	Oct. 1901	*Bull, Thomas Henry	London County Council, Architect's partment, S.W.
4922	Oct. 1906	*¶Buller, Francis Charles ..	Estate Office, St. James's Park Stat S.W.
4640	Oct. 1905	*Bullock, Burnett	49 Whitford Gardens, Mitcham, Su
5121	Oct. 1907	*¶Bulteel, Walter Gordon ..	Charlestown, St. Austell, Cornwall.
6180	Oct. 1911	*¶Bumpstead, Albert Dennis ..	70, Heath Gardens, Twickenh Middlesex.
5633	Oct. 1909	*¶‡Bunny, Joseph	Forestry Department, Olokemi Southern Nigeria
4923	Oct. 1906	*Bunting, Alfred Henry	Glindon, Knowleston Place, Matl Derbyshire.
5634	Oct. 1909	*Burbidge, Frederick Charles	75, Victoria Road North, Southl Hampshire.
4924	Oct. 1906	*Burbidge, John Saville	Springfield, St. Minver, near W bridge, Cornwall.
7587	Oct. 1915	*¶Burch, Arthur Edwin	Wilton Estate Office, New St Weymouth, Dorset.
6181	Oct. 1911	*Burford, James Alfred Heath	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Nev market, Cambridgeshire.
4143	Oct. 1903	*¶Burge, Arthur John	428, Wandsworth Road, S.W.
7073	Oct. 1913	*¶Burge, Gilbert Alban	19, Burlington Road, Redland, Bri
5891	Oct. 1910	*¶Burgess, Arthur	31, Parkfield Road, Sefton Park, L pool.
6548	Oct. 1912	*Burgess, Sydney Hollinshead	36, Seymour Road, Cheadle Hu Cheshire.
4859	Feb. 1906	*¶Burkitt, Harold, M.SC. (*Durham*), N.D.A.	Glenholme, Bishop Auckland, Durham.
5414	Oct. 1908	*Burn-Callander, Cuthbert ..	Sherborne, Warwick.
4381	Oct. 1904	*¶Burr, Frederick Malcolm ..	2, Finsbury Square, E.C.
7074	Oct. 1913	*Burrell, Frank	Yaxley, Peterborough, Northants.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1909	*¶Burrows, Edward Crawford..	c/o S. E. Burrows, Clophill, Ampthill, Beds.
Oct. 1897	*¶Burrows, Frank Herbert ..	Little Tinton, Warehorne, near Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1909	*¶Burrows, P. Chas.	8, Tudor Gardens, Barnes, S.W.
Oct. 1903	*¶Burstow, Ralph Henry	46, Station Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
Oct. 1913	*Burt, Douglas Allan	The Avenue, Andover, Hants.
Oct. 1905	*¶Burt, John Thomas	Lloyds Bank Chambers, High Street, Leicester.
Oct. 1904	*Burton, George Frederick ..	41, Green Lane, Hollins Green, Oldham, Lancashire.
Oct. 1913	*Burton, Walter William ..	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Oct. 1911	*Bury, William Nevile Broadbent	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
Dec. 1887	*Buss, Fleetwood George William	4, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.
Oct. 1910	*¶§Buss, Harold George	Valuation Department, Somerset House, W.C.
Oct. 1909	*Butler, Reginald	Clyde House, 51, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
Oct. 1907	*¶Butler, Thomas Lionel	Park Hill, Ipplepen, S. Devon.
Oct. 1913	*¶Butlin, Henry Selwyn	10, Woodside, Plymouth.
Oct. 1910	*Butterfield, Henry Ambler	Borough Engineer's Office, Keighley, Yorkshire.
May 1884	Butterworth, Josiah	Mansfield, Notts.
Oct. 1912	*¶Butterworth, William	District Valuer's Office, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
Oct. 1906	*Buttrick, Walter Hammond..	Bank Chambers, 109, High Street, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
Oct. 1912	*¶Byron, Edmund Moore	30, Bramham Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*Bywaters, Stewart Frank ..	9, Torrington Square, W.C.
Oct. 1913	*¶Cahill, Alfred Gilbert.. ..	14, Werndee Road, South Norwood, S.E.
Oct. 1913	*Cain, Alan Victor	2, Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.
Oct. 1906	*Callf, George Stuart	Mill Lodge, Seaford, and c/o Stuart Callf and Co., Terminus Buildings, Seaford, Sussex.
Oct. 1911	*¶Callinan, Patrick	L.C.C. Inspection Dept., 82, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5894	Oct. 1910	*¶CALLOW, CLAYTON HAROLD ..	71, London Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sussex.
7081	Oct. 1913	*CAMERON, ALEXANDER CRAWFORD	104, West Graham Street, Glasgow
7082	Oct. 1913	*CAMERON, CHARLES GRANT ..	Brae Cottage, Hopeman, Morayshi
3389	Oct. 1898	*CAMPBELL, CHARLES HOWARD ..	P.O. Box 156, Nairobi, British Eas Africa.
4928	Oct. 1906	*¶CAMPBELL, NICHOLAS PETERSON	100, Donore Avenue, South Circ Road, Dublin.
6552	Oct. 1912	*¶§CANHAM, ERNEST REGINALD ..	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
7083	Oct. 1913	*CAPE, JAMES DUNCAN	Ardcairn, Blackness Avenue, Dun
5895	Oct. 1910	*CAPPER, WILLIAM	3, Winston Terrace, Porthill, Stoke Trent, Staffs.
5897	Oct. 1910	*CAREY, WILLIAM HENRY	93, Dora Road, Wimbledon Park, S
5898	Oct. 1910	*CARLISLE, WILLIAM JOSEPH ..	3, Allen House, Kensington, W.
7084	Oct. 1913	*CARNABY, HAMMOND RIDLEY ..	c/o Mrs Bedwell, 35, Great Pe Street, King's Cross Road, W.C.
6184	Oct. 1911	*¶CARNEGIE, JOHN WILLIAM PERCY	48, Tollington Park, N.
5415	Oct. 1908	*¶CARPENTER, ROBERT HENRY ..	"Lyndhurst," Burgess Hill, Sussex
3970	Oct. 1902	*CARR, ARTHUR BENTLEY	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
5416	Oct. 1908	*¶CARR, CHARLES WATSON	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne, Susse
6186	Oct. 1911	*¶CARR, RANDLE WILLIAM, M.R.A.C.	St. Austell, Tisbury, Wiltshire.
5417	Oct. 1908	*¶CARRINGTON, HAROLD EDWARD	Northam House, Northam, S.O., Devon.
7085	Oct. 1913	*CARSON, WILLIAM JOHN WHITE	37, Rosemary Street, Belfast.
5127	Oct. 1907	*¶CARSWELL, ARTHUR GEMMELL ..	Estates Office, Capesthorne, Chelf Cheshire.
7086	Oct. 1913	*CARTER, GEORGE RALPHS	District Valuer's (County) Office, U Parliament Street, Nottingham.
4648	Oct. 1905	*CARTER, JOHN EDWARD	38, Tierney Road, Streatham Hill, S
6187	Oct. 1911	*¶CARTER, WILLIAM LESLIE CASS	61, Chelsham Road, Clapham, S.W.
4929	Oct. 1906	*¶CASS, ALEXANDER JAMES	46, Hardy Road, Westcombe Park, S
5128	Oct. 1907	*CASTELL, DOUGLAS CHARLES ..	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.
7087	Oct. 1913	*CASTLE, MALCOLM ARTHUR ..	Southtown, Great Yarmouth.
7088	Oct. 1913	*CATCHPOLE, WILLIE DAVID ..	46, Salisbury Road, Ipswich.
4930	Oct. 1906	*¶CATON, EDMUND PERCY	Sunnyside, Avondale Road, Ho Sussex.
4111	Feb. 1903	*¶CATON, THOMAS LINFIELD	82, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.
6553	Oct. 1912	*CATTLIN, OSMOND, A.M.I.C.E. ..	230, Worple Road, Wimbledon, S.W
7089	Oct. 1913	*CHADBAND, JOHN STANLEY ..	Lenham, Church Street, Epsom, Sur
7090	Oct. 1913	*¶CHADWICK, FRANK WOOD	Kentsford Terrace, Kents Bank, Gra over-Sands, Lancs.
7091	Oct. 1913	*¶CHADWICK, SAMUEL MOORE ..	R. E. Office, Halton Camp E Wendover, Bucks.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Jan. 1889	*Chalcraft, Henry Terrell ..	62, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Feb. 1913	*Challis, Frank Gordon	24, Windmill Road, Brentford, Middlesex.
Oct. 1909	*¶Chamberlain, Benjamin	20, Heybridge Avenue, Streatham, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*Chamberlain, Charles	45, Swanage Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1905	*Chamberlain, Harry Samuel..	91, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants.
Oct. 1912	*Chamberlain, Thomas Chandless	Avoca, King's Avenue, Greenford Park, Middlesex.
Oct. 1912	*Chambers, Harold John Lavender	c/o W. N. Chambers, Haremore House, Faringdon, Berks.
Oct. 1913	*Chambers, John Francis.. ..	4, Belgravia, Goole, Yorks.
Oct. 1902	*¶Champernowne, Amyas Walter	Sidbury Manor Estate Office, Sidbury, Sidmouth, Devonshire.
Oct. 1893	*Champion, George Ernest ..	Redwall Farm, Linton, Kent.
Oct. 1907	*¶Champion, William Hall.. ..	Woodville, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
Oct. 1908	*Channon, Herbert Edward ..	Roycroft, Glengall Road, Woodford Green, Essex.
Oct. 1909	*Chant, Arthur Guy	21, North Bar Without, Beverley, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1915	*¶Chapman, Alfred	23, Waverley Road, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1909	*¶Chapman, Arthur Henry ..	Metropolitan Water Board, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1909	*¶§Chapman, Charles Albert ..	109, Connaught Road, Roath Park, Cardiff.
Oct. 1912	*¶Chapman, Donald Le Cronier	11, Upper Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Oct. 1909	*Chapman, John Frank	92, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.
Oct. 1911	*¶Chapman, Richard Thwaite, A.R.I.B.A.	Highrigg, Eastbourne Grove, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashire.
Dec. 1883	Chapman, Vaughan Godfrey St. John	60, Alma Road, St. Albans, Herts.
Oct. 1904	*Chapple, John Graddon.. ..	59, Burnaby Gardens, Chiswick, W.
Oct. 1913	*Charity, Frederick William	47, Gloucester Road, Kew, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*Charles, John Acheson	191, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
Feb. 1901	*Charles, Michael Thomas, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Pelsall Hall, near Walsall, Staffordshire.
Oct. 1913	*¶Charles, Richard Dudley Stafford	Broomfield, Stanmore, Middlesex.
Oct. 1906	*Chart, Stephen..	Greenview, Mitcham, Surrey.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4145	Oct. 1903	*CHARTRES, FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES	Whitehall, Willingham, Bec Suffolk.
5644	Oct. 1909	*¶CHASEMORE, ALEC.	Ashleigh, Horsham, Sussex.
6557	Oct. 1912	*¶CHAWORTH-MUSTERS, JOHN NEVILE	Annesley Park, Nottingham.
6558	Oct. 1912	*CHEESEWRIGHT, ERNEST	District Valuer's Office, 92, High St Notting Hill Gate, W.
6559	Oct. 1912	*CHEESEWRIGHT, FREDERICK CECIL	5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E
7096	Oct. 1913	*CHEESMAN, GEORGE	15, Exeter Street, Brighton.
6560	Oct. 1912	*¶CHENNELS, ARTHUR JOHN.. ..	52, Langham Road, West Green, N
7097	Oct. 1913	*CHESTER, HENRY DIBBLE.. ..	3, Carlton Place, Hewlett Road, C tenham, Glos.
5131	Oct. 1907	*CHEW, PERCIVAL THOMAS.. ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town H Paddington, W.
4387	Oct. 1904	*CHEW, RICHARD	15, Spring Gardens, S.W.
6189	Oct. 1911	*¶CHEYNE, ALEXANDER	County Surveyor's Office, Shire H Durham.
5645	Oct. 1909	*CHILCOTT, ARTHUR SAMUEL FAIRWEATHER	10, Lonsdale Road, South Norw S.E.
2509	Nov. 1892	*CHILD, CHARLES	Slinfold, near Horsham, Sussex.
1526	Dec. 1888	*CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Middle Pavement, Nottingham
4860	Feb. 1906	*CHILD, GEORGE MALCOLM	12, West Lodge Avenue, Acton, W
6190	Oct. 1911	*¶CHILTON, ERNEST ALFRED ..	Molesey House, Uckfield, Sussex.
6191	Oct. 1911	*¶CHILWELL, ERIC ROBERT	Greenside, Wilnecote, near Tamwo Staffs.
3208	Oct. 1897	*CHIPP, GEORGE	24, South Street, Greenwich, S.E.
3520	Oct. 1899	*CHURCH, GEOFFREY REDMORE ..	51-52, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
6192	Oct. 1911	*¶CLARK, ALEXANDER NEILSON ..	Valuer's Office, Inland Reven College Court, Gloucester.
5351	Feb. 1908	*CLARK, CHARLES FOWLER	44A, Wellington Road, St. John Wood, N.W.
6193	Oct. 1911	*CLARK, CHARLES WALTER.. ..	The Cottage, Meath Green, Ho Surrey.
4651	Oct. 1905	*¶CLARK, CUTHBERT HARVEY ..	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
4652	Oct. 1905	*CLARK, DUNCAN WALTER	3, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
5078	Feb. 1907	*¶CLARK, HENRY DENTON	14, St. Werburgh Street, Chester.
4146	Oct. 1903	*¶CLARK, HERBERT..	3, Brook Side, Montrose Road, We stone, Middlesex.
4653	Oct. 1905	*¶CLARK, LOUIS VAN	c/o F. Butcher, 7, Tressillian Cresc St. Johns, S.E.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1911	*¶Clark, Philip Lockhart ..	13, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.
Oct. 1912	*¶Clark, Robert Charles.. ..	3, Beaufoy Road, Queen's Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*Clark, Sidney	45, Doughty Street, W.C.
Oct. 1913	*Clark, William Campbell ..	Bothal, Morpeth, Northumberland.
Oct. 1912	*Clark, William Ernest ..	42, Alfred Street, Ripley, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1912	*Clark, William Henry	Peekshill, Rainsford Avenue, Chelmsford.
Oct. 1904	*¶Clarke, Alfred Howard.. ..	Ashbourne, The Drive, Walthamstow, E.
Oct. 1911	*¶Clarke, Francis Archibald ..	The Hut, Balfour Road, Southport, Lancashire.
Oct. 1912	*¶§Clarke, Frank Harold.. ..	The Hut, Balfour Road, Southport, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*Clarke, James Andrew	354, Waterloo Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
Oct. 1905	*¶Clarke, Percy Christopher ..	Longthorpe, Peterborough.
Oct. 1913	*§Clarke, Percy Edward	6, Carlyle Road, Lakenham, Norwich.
Oct. 1907	*¶Clarke, Robert..	16, Addison Villas, Nottingham.
Oct. 1905	*¶Clarke, Thomas Guy	48, Cardiff Road, Llandaff, Glamorganshire.
Oct. 1913	*Clarke, Vincent Cooper.. ..	20, Hanover Square, W.
Oct. 1912	*Clarke, William Ernest ..	74, Friary Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
Oct. 1913	*¶Clarke, William Thomas ..	90, Sheil Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.
Oct. 1910	*¶Clarkson, John..	74, Aberdour Road, Goodmayes, Essex.
Oct. 1912	*Clayton, Joshua	60, Orchard Road, Darlington, Durham.
Feb. 1913	*Clemens, William Cecil, A.M.I C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Bethnal Green, N.E.
Oct. 1913	*¶Clevely, Frank Davis	13, Fordhook Avenue, Ealing, W.
Oct. 1913	*Cleworth, William Armine ..	Bunbury, Tarporley, Cheshire.
Oct. 1912	*¶Clifton, Charles	Machinery Users' Association, 7A, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
Oct. 1911	*Clipson, Samuel	45, Pitt Street, Audenshaw, Manchester.
Oct. 1905	*¶Close, Hubert John	18, Sneath Avenue, Golder's Green Road, N.W.
Oct. 1913	*Clough, Edgar	Parkfield, Temple Drive, Swinton, Manchester.
Oct. 1906	*Clough, Herbert Healey ..	25, Fenton Street, Rochdale, Lancs.
Oct. 1913	*¶Clough, William Howe	Ravenshurst, Low Fell, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Durham.
Oct. 1912	*Clowes, William Leonard ..	18, Salisbury Road, Plymouth.
Oct. 1909	*¶Coade, Cecil James	118, Southampton Row, Russell Square, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3660	Oct. 1900	*COBB, HENRY ALFRED WILLIAM	24, Downton Avenue, Streatham H S.W.
3211	Oct. 1897	*COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER ..	7, Arcade Street, Ipswich.
7590	Oct. 1915	*¶COCHRAN, ANDREW MCEWAN ..	Belview, Linwood, Renfrewshire.
7108	Oct. 1913	*COCKERTON, ARTHUR EDMUND ..	County Council Offices, 23, No Street, Horsham, Sussex.
6197	Oct. 1911	*COIGLEY, HAROLD RICHARD ..	40, Woodstock Avenue, Golder's Gr N.W.
3809	Oct. 1901	*COKER, HARRY REGINALD ELLIS	1, Hanover Street, Rye Lane, Peckha S.E.
7109	Oct. 1913	*COLDWELL, EDWARD SMITH, A.R.I.B.A.	83, Pall Mall, S.W.
5647	Oct. 1909	*¶COLE, CHARLES PHILIPS	Four Corners, Tring, Herts.
7110	Oct. 1913	*¶COLEMAN, CYRIL FRANK	High Street, Wrotham, Kent.
5133	Oct. 1907	*COLLARD, PERCY WILLIAM.. ..	Hayburn, Coombe Lane, Kingston H Surrey.
6571	Oct. 1912	*¶COLLER, EDWARD HENRY	58, Foxhall Road, Ipswich.
5903	Oct. 1910	*COLLINS, ISAAC	The Hectorage, Tunbridge, Kent.
5904	Oct. 1910	*COLLINS, JAMES STANLEY	31, High Street, Guernsey, Chan Islands.
6572	Oct. 1912	*¶COLLINS, LEONARD KEYTE ..	1, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
7111	Oct. 1913	*COLLINS, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	1, Cecil Road, Enfield, Middlesex.
6573	Oct. 1912	*¶COLLIVER, ARTHUR HENRY ..	Nanga, Chania Bridge, B. E. Africa
4150	Oct. 1903	*COLLYER, CHARLES ALEXANDER STEWART	Estate Office, Chesterford Park, Ess
1831	May 1890	*COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM ..	34, Miller Arcade, Preston, Lancashi
4390	Oct. 1904	*¶COMMANDER, CHARLES CURTIS..	Land Agent's Office, G.E.R., Liverp Street Station, E.C.
6198	Oct. 1911	*CONDER, ALFRED ROWLAND A.R.I.B.A.	43, Bedford Row, W.C.
5571	Feb. 1909	*¶CONQUEST, CLAUDE DUNCOMBE..	Valuer's Office, 8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
5648	Oct. 1909	*CONRAN, WILLIAM ADAM BASTARD	Bradridge House, Diptford, Sou Brent, South Devon.
5134	Oct. 1907	*¶CONWAY, FREDERICK JAMES KELSHAW	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
3524	Oct. 1899	*¶COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR	Elton Park Cottage, Hadleigh Ro Ipswich.
3662	Oct. 1900	*COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	Council Offices, Nuneaton, Warwi shire.
5420	Oct. 1908	*¶COOK, HORACE HERBERT	67, Poet's Road, Highbury, N.
6574	Oct. 1912	*COOK, JOHN TAVERNER	129, Huddleston Road, Tufnell Park,
4391	Oct. 1904	*¶COOK, THOMAS	50, Sandringham Road, Cardiff.
3212	Oct. 1897	*COOKE, FREDERICK ROPER ..	4, Quex Road, High Road, Kilburn, N.

).).	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3	Oct. 1900	*¶Cooke-Yarborough, Orfeur Frederic	Frickley, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
5	Oct. 1907	*Cooper, Bertie	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Paddington, W.
2	Oct. 1904	*¶Cooper, Cecil Francis Adrian	Wootton, Northampton.
7	Feb. 1913	*¶Cooper, Francis William ..	5a, North Street, Clapham Common, S.W.
2	Oct. 1913	*Cooper, Frederick Edmund ..	77, East Street, Bridport, Dorset.
9	Oct. 1911	*¶Cope, Reginald	No. 4178, Inns of Court O.T.C., 10, Stone Buildings, W.C.
7	Oct. 1898	*¶Cope, William George	6, Old Quebec Street, Marble Arch, W.
0	Oct. 1911	*¶Corbett, William	28, Arlington Street, Glasgow.
3	Oct. 1904	*Corble, Archibald Harrison ..	Valuation Department, 10, College Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
7	Oct. 1905	*¶Corfield, Arthur King	1, Windsor Avenue, New Longton, near Preston, Lancs.
1	Oct. 1903	*Cornwell, William James ..	5, Douglas Street, Vickerstown, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
4	Oct. 1904	*Cotching, George Frederick ..	26, Chapel Road, Worthing, Sussex.
2	Oct. 1903	*Cottam, Harry, a.m.i.c.e. ..	Engineer's Office, Fylde Water Board, Barnacre, near Garstang, Lancashire.
3	Oct. 1913	*¶Cottam, Harry	15, Priory Avenue, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
4	Oct. 1913	*¶Coucher, Alfred Edwin Reneson	2, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.
3	Oct. 1911	*Couldrey, Herbert Mill ..	Sunniva, Paignton, Devon.
4	Oct. 1911	*Coulthard, Joseph	
5	Oct. 1913	*Counsell, William Anderson	Union Valuer's Office, 160, Walker Street, Preston, Lancs.
5	Oct. 1912	*Cousins, Walter Horace	Eastover, Bridgwater.
1	Oct. 1908	*Coventry, Bernard Seton ..	Government Survey Office, Bangkok, Siam.
1	Oct. 1915	*¶Cover, George William	81, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W.
2	Oct. 1908	*¶Covernton, Christopher Alan	Wargrave, High Street, Great Berkhampsted, Herts.
6	Oct. 1895	*Cowell, Herbert Lee	Central Chambers, Newquay, Cornwall.
3	Oct. 1908	*¶§Cowell, Norman	140, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
8	Oct. 1905	*¶Cowley, Herbert Reginald ..	24, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
7	Feb. 1882	Cowper, Richard William ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
6	Oct. 1912	*Cox, Alexander Bewley ..	"Horsley," West Hill Avenue, Epsom, Surrey.
9	Oct. 1905	*¶Cox, Douglas Harold	Wakefield, Torrington Park, North Finchley, N.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7592	Oct. 1915	*¶Cox, Frederick Truscott ..	87, Marylands Road, Paddington, W
6577	Oct. 1912	*Cox, Gordon Wilkinson.. ..	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay, Devon.
6205	Oct. 1911	*Cox, Norman Wilkinson.. ..	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay, Devon.
2573	Oct. 1893	*Cox, Reginald John..	20, Preston Street, Brighton.
4933	Oct. 1906	*Cox, Victor Jennings	Alfriston, Hadley Road, New Barn Herts.
6206	Oct. 1911	*¶Coy, Frederick William.. ..	10, Albert Mansions, Albert Brid Road, S.W.
5137	Oct. 1907	*¶Crabb, Arthur Horace	52, Harrington Road, Leytonstone,N.
6578	Oct. 1912	*Cragg, Walter	32, Church Street, Altrincham, Cheshi
6579	Oct. 1912	*Craig, Alexander Balfour ..	6, Castle Terrace, Broughty Fer Scotland.
6207	Oct. 1911	*Craig, Andrew, Jun.	Ryesholm, Dalry, Ayrshire.
5572	Feb. 1909	*¶Cranfield, Guy William.. ..	Bramley House, Enfield, Middlesex.
7116	Oct. 1913	*¶Crawford, Andrew Rennie, Lic.R.I.B.A...	65, Clarkston Road, Cathcart, Glasgo
5138	Oct. 1907	*¶Creasey, John Rogers, Jun. ..	1, Lewisham Hill, Lewisham, S.E.
2661	Oct. 1894	*Cregeen, Hugh Stowell, A.M.I.C.E.	Engineer's Department, South Easte and Chatham Railway, London Bri Station, S.E.
615	Mar. 1881	Cresswell, John Theodore Rose	5, Great College Street, Westminst Abbey, S.W.
7117	Oct. 1913	*¶Crichton, James Stuart	Valuation Department, 30, Geor Square, Glasgow.
4934	Oct. 1906	*Crimes, Frederic Charles ..	Kidsgrove U.D.C., Surveyor's Offi Kidsgrove, Staffs.
5425	Oct. 1908	*¶Croft, Christopher	The Elms, Dallington, Northampton
5906	Oct. 1910	*Cromie, Robert..	3, Cavendish Road, Clapham, S.W.
3528	Oct. 1899	*Crook, Hollis Augustus.. ..	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.
4660	Oct. 1905	*Crosher, William Samuel ..	Haims, Hampstead Way, Hampste Garden Suburb, N.W.
2662	Oct. 1894	*Crosier, Charles	104, Upper Richmond Road, E Sheen, S.W.
4935	Oct. 1906	*Cross, Clement	18, Walbrook, E.C.
6580	Oct. 1912	*Cross, Cyril John	Mayfield, Kirkham, Lancs.
5649	Oct. 1909	*Crossley, Thomas Edgar ..	Deptdd. Ingenieros, F.C.S. 322, Gua hani, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
7118	Oct. 1913	*Crossley, Vernon	150, Stubley, Littleborough, near Manchester, Lancashire.
7119	Oct. 1913	*Crouch, Gerald Linford ..	Lynton, Harrow View, Harrow, Middlesex.
4396	Oct. 1904	*Crowley, Walter St. Leger ..	c/o W. H. H. Davis, 2, York Row, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
09	Oct. 1911	*Crump, Thomas Graham.. ..	1, Addiscombe Road, East Croydo Surrey.
10	Oct. 1911	*¶Crundall, William Henry ..	Woodside. Kearsney, Dover.
2	Oct. 1912	*¶Cubey, Joseph Berkeley ..	25, Osborne Avenue, South Shield Durham.
24	Feb. 1910	*Cubitt, Ernest James	28, Niton Street, Fulham Pala Road, S.W.
397	Oct. 1904	*¶Cubitt, Horace William, A.R.I.B.A.	227 and 228, Strand, W.C.
537	Mar. 1879	Cudlipp, William	4a, Frederick's Place, E.C.
583	Oct. 1912	*¶Culliford, Leonard Arthur, A.R.I.B.A.	49, Stanley Road, Coventry.
937	Oct. 1906	*Culme-Seymour, Arthur Granville	Glenville, Bitterne, Hants.
120	Oct. 1913	*¶Culverwell, George Lane ..	23, Maple Grove, Bath.
142	Oct. 1907	*Cunningham, William Frederick	38, Upper Redlands Road, Reading.
121	Oct. 1913	*¶Currall, Edward Percy.. ..	109, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
5585	Oct. 1912	*Curtis, Frederick John	82, BellevilleRoad, WandsworthComm S.W.
5907	Oct. 1910	*¶Curtiss, Edward Herbert ..	Valuation Office, 111-113, Great Por land Street, W.
3216	Oct. 1897	*Cushen, Charles Osmon	Brantwood, Riddlesdown Road, Purle Surrey.
7122	Oct. 1913	*¶Cutlack, William Austin ..	11, Palace Grove, Bromley, Kent.
4398	Oct. 1904	*Cutler, Frank Sydney	56, Cranfield Road, Brockley, S.E.
4938	Oct. 1906	*¶Cutler, Henry Isaac	32, Arlington Gardens, Chiswick, W.
7593	Oct. 1915	*¶Cutmore, Henry James	30, Arthur Road, Brixton, S.W.
5650	Oct. 1909	*Cutts, Edward James	185, Addison Way, Finchley Road, N.W

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5429	Oct. 1908	*DABBS, DOUGLAS WILLIAM ..	74, Stamford Hill, N.
6586	Oct. 1912	*¶DABORN, ALWYNE VICTOR.. ..	103, Malden Road, New Malden, Surre
3156	Feb. 1897	*DAFFORN, GEORGE BERTIE ..	25, High St., Wimbledon Common, S.W
6587	Oct. 1912	*¶DAKERS, EDWARD JOHN WILLIAM	Blairard, Fotheringham Road, Ay N.B.
3815	Oct. 1901	*DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY WILSON	28, High West Street, Dorchester.
6445	Feb. 1912	*¶DALLEY, REGINALD ARTHUR..	The Cedars, Kidderminster, Worceste shire.
3369	Oct. 1898	*DANCASTER, ARTHUR	Bifrons, 51, St. Michaels Road, Bourne mouth.
7123	Oct. 1913	*DANIELS, REGINALD ARTHUR ..	The Birches, Mile End Road, Norwich
6588	Oct 1912	*DARLING, DAVID WARD	44, Dewhurst Road, West Kensington, W
5908	Oct. 1910	*¶DARLING, JOHN	25, Pitcullen Terrace, Perth.
5825	Feb. 1910	*DARNELL, CHARLES TILLEY ..	The Gables, Blaby, near Leicester.
7594	Oct. 1915	*¶DARTNALL, ERNEST VICTOR ..	Forest House, High Stone, Leyton stone, Essex.
6212	Oct. 1911	*¶DARTNALL, JAMES AMBROSE ..	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonstone Essex.
5652	Oct. 1909	*¶DASH, ROYDON ENGLEFIELD ASHFORD	Englefield, Oxshott, Surrey.
4400	Oct. 1904	*DAVENPORT, GILBERT CAPELL ..	Damerham, Salisbury.
4665	Oct. 1905	*DAVENPORT, HERBERT	75, Rectory Grove, Clapham, S.W.
6589	Oct. 1912	*¶DAVEY, EDWIN CLISSOLD	42, Redbourne Avenue, Church End Finchley, N.
2574	Oct. 1893	*DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street Cardiff.
3978	Oct. 1902	*¶DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street Cardiff.
6590	Oct. 1912	*DAVIDSON, GEORGE SPENCE, D.S.C.	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Mid lothian.
6591	Oct. 1912	*¶DAVIDSON, OSWALD FERGUSON..	75, Buston Terrace, Jesmond, New castle-on-Tyne.
3219	Oct. 1897	*DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE ..	10, Hardshaw Street, St. Helen's, Lanca shire.
6213	Oct. 1911	*¶DAVIES, ALBERT GEORGE.. ..	53, Shaftesbury Road, Ravenscour Park, W.
6958	Feb. 1913	*¶ DAVIES, EDWARD	375, Church Road, Smithills, Bolton Lancs.
5143	Oct. 1907	*¶DAVIES, EDWARD OWEN	"Dudbrook," Romford Road, Fores Gate, E.
5144	Oct. 1907	*¶DAVIES, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	High Street, Thornbury, Gloucestershir
6592	Oct. 1912	*DAVIES, HARRY TUDOR	Resident Engineer's Office, Copper Mi Bridge Works, Wraysbury, Bucks

).).	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4	Oct. 1913	*¶Davies, Herbert Byron	Paris House, West Street, Fishguard Pembrokeshire.
4	Oct. 1912	*¶Davies, John Llewellyn.. ..	13, Vere Street, Cadoxton-Barry, Glam
5	Oct. 1913	*¶Davies, John Simon	56, Morfa Street, Bridgend, Glamorgan shire.
2	Oct. 1899	*¶Davies, John William Satterley Humphreys	Valuation Department, Inland Revenu 19, Northampton Place, Swansea.
7	Oct. 1903	*¶Davies, Leonard Owen	11, Freeland Road, Ealing, W.
5	Oct. 1912	*Davies, Philip Isaac	32, High Street, Ebbw Vale, Mon.
8	Oct. 1903	*¶Davies, Rhys Wiltshire.. ..	737, Regent Circus, Swindon, Wiltshire
46	Oct. 1907	*¶‡Davies, William Gwynne Batchelor	Roseberry, Gaywood Road, King' Lynn, Norfolk.
39	Oct. 1906	*¶Davis, Arthur Henry	Commerce House, 70-86, Oxford Street, W.
30	Oct. 1908	*Davis, Arthur James	Estate Office, Letchworth, Hertfordshir
95	Oct. 1915	*¶Davis, Francis Robert Edward	Royal Navy Airship Station, Milton Pembroke.
10	Oct. 1910	*¶Davis, William Arthur.. ..	c/o Director-General of Surveys, Colombo, Ceylon.
57	Feb. 1897	*Davis, William Henry Harold	The Bungalow, Sutton Road, Levering ton, near Wisbech, Cambs.
26	Oct. 1913	*¶Davis, William Winwood ..	97, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham, S.W.
96	Oct. 1912	*Davison, Charles William Joseph	48, Lupus Street, S.W.
11	Oct. 1910	*Davison, Louis James	Goldsmiths' Company Estate Office Acton Park, W.
97	Oct. 1912	*Davison, Percy	Estate Office, Wenvoe, nr. Cardiff.
12	Oct. 1910	*¶Davson, Alan Warburton ..	Belgravia Chambers, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.
17	Oct. 1901	*Davy, Clifton Robert	The Outer Temple, Strand, W.C.
98	Oct. 1912	*Daw, Edmund Norman	4, Alexandra Villas, Seven Sisters Road, N.
31	Oct. 1908	*¶Daw, Herbert Warwick.. ..	98, Cheapside, E.C.
99	Oct. 1912	*¶Dawes, George William Francis	14, Mount View Road, Chingford Essex.
979	Oct. 1902	*Dawkins, Albert James	20, Victoria Street, S.W.
214	Oct. 1911	*Dawson, Eric James..	P.W.D., Salisbury, Rhodesia.
127	Oct. 1913	*¶Dawson, Ernest	55, Ashfield Road, Victoria Park, Manchester.
148	Oct. 1907	*Dawson, Henry Walker.. ..	222, Eskrick Street, Bolton, Lancs.
128	Oct. 1913	*Day, Cyril Walter	Victoria Buildings, Alfreton, Derby shire.
149	Oct. 1907	*Day, Joseph Reynolds	Thorpe Coombe, Forest Road, Waltham stow, E.
129	Oct. 1913	*¶Day, Stanley Lewis	Etchingham Lodge, Etchingham Park Road, Finchley, N.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5913	Oct. 1910	*¶DEAKIN, FRANCIS HENRY	Fieldhead, Wesley Park Road, Selly O Birmingham.
6600	Oct. 1912	*DEAN, SAM	30, Colin Street, Barnoldswick, Colne, Yorkshire.
6215	Oct. 1911	*¶DEAN, WILLIAM	Beachborough, Hucclecote, Glouces
4159	Oct. 1903	*DEANE, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	12, Devon Road, Bedford.
7130	Oct. 1913	*DEATH, PERCY ROBERT	28, Piquet Road, Anerley, S.E.
6601	Oct. 1912	*¶DE LA QUINTANA, CARLOS YGNACIO ELIAS	84, Claverton Street, S.W.
5914	Oct. 1910	*DELL, JOSEPH WILLIAMS	Surveyors' Department, Town Ha Leyton, E.
6216	Oct. 1911	*¶§ DELL, LOUIS MICHAEL	c/o Louis Dell, 3, Routh Roa Wandsworth Common, S.W.
3980	Oct. 1902	*¶DENSHAM, JOHN BOON	The Warren, Higher Drive, Purl Surrey.
6217	Oct. 1911	*DE STACPOOLE, FRANCIS G. ..	Muar River Estate, Buloh Kasap Gemas, F.M.S.
6602	Oct. 1912	*¶DEWHIRST, CHARLES LESLIE ..	22, West Cliff Grove, Harrogate, Yor
6603	Oct. 1912	*¶DEWHURST, THOMAS HERBERT ..	42, Great Avenham Street, Prest Lancs.
5653	Oct. 1909	*¶DIBDIN, ROBERT JOHN (*Chairman Junior Meetings*) ..	38, Greenham Road, Muswell Hill,
5654	Oct. 1909	*DICKIE, ALBERT GEORGE	30, Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatha S.W.
7131	Oct. 1913	*¶DICKIN, EDWARD LYNDUP ..	6, Cranley Mansions, Muswell Hill, N
6604	Oct. 1912	*DICKINSON, WILLIAM GREENHALGH	24, Salisbury Street, Chester.
5434	Oct. 1908	*¶DICKSON, ALFRED ERIC	30, Winckley Square, Preston, Lanc
7132	Oct. 1913	*¶DICKSON, DUNCAN PETER	The Brambles, Iver Heath, Bucks.
6218	Oct. 1911	*DICKSON, REGINALD HERBERT BRUCE	Speen, Newbury, Berks.
4405	Oct. 1904	*DIXON, FRANCIS EVELYN	54, King Edward Road, Hackney, N
5435	Oct. 1908	*¶DIXON, ISAAC	7, Plattsville Road, Mossley Hil Liverpool.
5655	Oct. 1909	*¶DIXON, MYLES	42, Castle Street, Liverpool.
7133	Oct. 1913	*¶DOCHERTY, JOHN, JUN.	Valuation Department, 28 Queensga Inverness.
6605	Oct. 1912	*¶DOCKING, CARLTON WILLIAM ..	20, Lansdown Gardens, Lansdo Road, Croydon.
6219	Oct. 1911	*DOCKSEY, SYDNEY BATEMAN ..	175, Highgate, Heaton, Bradfo Yorks.
7134	Oct. 1913	*¶DODD, ERNEST JOHN	East Common, Harpenden, Herts.
7135	Oct. 1913	*DODDS, PERCY	19, Harcourt Street, Heworth, York
5915	Oct. 1910	*DODGSHON, EDMUND CHARLES ..	99, St. James's Road, Wandswo Common, S.W.
4406	Oct. 1904	*DODGSON, EDWARD HUGHES ..	Derwent House, Cockermouth, Cumb land.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*¶Donaldson, James	Athol Cottage, West Kilbride, Ayrshire.
Oct. 1909	*¶Donger, William James	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
Oct. 1913	*Donovan, Timothy, B.E.	Courtmacsherry, Co. Cork, Ireland.
Oct. 1913	*Doughty, Fred	Surveyor's Office, Council House, Birmingham.
Oct. 1897	*Douglas, Bernard Moxon ..	Fairway, Crofton Cliffs, Lee-on-Solent, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*¶Douglas, Norman	123, Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorks.
Oct. 1913	*¶Douglas, Robert Crawford ..	121, Greenhead Street, Greenhead, Glasgow.
Oct. 1913	*Dow, John Armour	Tregothnan, Truro, Cornwall.
Oct. 1911	*Dow, Walter James..	Arundale, Waterloo Road, Epsom, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*¶Doyle, Graham	Valuation Department, 25, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
Oct. 1902	*¶Drake, Frank Arthur	39, Alfred Place West, South Kensington Station, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*Drew, John Denys	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
Oct. 1913	*§Drew, Sydney Vernon	14, Lavender Sweep, Clapham Junction, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*Drewry, George Hayward ..	Court Heath, Buxton, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1911	*Dring, Cecil	21, Salisbury Road, Harringay, N.
Oct. 1912	*Dring, Samuel	Clovelly, Pensarn, Abergele, N. Wales.
Oct. 1901	*¶Driver, John Robert Farrant	Hill Crest, Portland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Oct. 1906	*Duck, George Francis	Keston, Hayes, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*Duckworth, William Henry, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1912	*¶Duff, John	Breconhill, Lockerbie, Scotland.
Oct. 1909	*¶Duke, Augustus Barnaby Cyril..	"Maen," Dorchester.
Oct. 1908	*¶Duke, Henry Edward	"Maen," Dorchester.
Oct. 1912	*Dunbavand, Eustace	Hutton Avenue, West Hartlepool, Durham.
Oct. 1913	*Duncan, Harry..	Greenhead, Stanley, Perthshire.
Oct. 1905	*Dunn, William, Jun.	Hinton Farm, Twyford, Berks.
Oct. 1906	*Dunlop, Charles John, M.R.I.A.I.	2, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.
Feb. 1900	*¶Dunt, John Harlow..	Trelawne, Arragon Gardens, Streatham, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*Durant, Frederick Henry ..	15, High Street, Walton-on-Naze, Essex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5439	Oct. 1908	*Durden, Stanley John	202, Melfort Road, Thornton He Surrey.
6223	Oct. 1911	*Dutch, Robert Victor.. ..	48, Teignmouth Road, Cricklew N.W.
5440	Oct. 1908	*¶§Dutton, Joseph	"Comerford," 32, Park Lane, Wal ton, Surrey.
6612	Oct. 1912	*§Dyer, Frank	35, Dudley Road, Whalley Ra Manchester.
5661	Oct. 1909	*Dyer, Frederick	24, St. Olave's Road, York.
5917	Oct. 1910	*¶Dyer, William Fanstone ..	17, Montpelier Road, Blackheath, S and c/o Dyer, Son, and Hilto Blackheath, S.E.
6224	Oct. 1911	*Eade, Christopher Aylmer	Branson House, Darlington.
6613	Oct. 1912	*¶Eagles, William Andrew ..	Newark Road, Swallowbeck, Linc
5441	Oct. 1908	*¶Eamer, Alfred Stanley.. ..	45, London Road, Redhill, Surrey
5442	Oct. 1908	*¶Eames, Henry Parsloe	Crooksbury, Fitzjohn's Avenu Barnet, Herts.
6225	Oct. 1911	*¶Eastman, Edward George ..	District Valuer's Office, 57, A Place, Reading.
2578	Oct. 1893	*¶§Easton, Walter John	82, Twyford Avenue, Acton Hill,
3822	Oct. 1901	*Eastwood, Charles William..	57, Parkgate Road, Chester.
6614	Oct. 1912	*Eaton, George Morley	The Summit, Burton Road, Derby
5443	Oct. 1908	*¶Eaton, Harold	21, Corfton Road, Ealing, W.
5152	Oct. 1907	*Eaton, Rowland Wynne.. ..	Central Buildings, North John St Liverpool.
6110	Feb. 1911	*¶Eccleshall, George Bennett	34, Bradford Terrace, Worsley R Farnworth, Lancashire.
5919	Oct. 1910	*¶§Eden, Frederick Stewart ..	5, Hampton Road, Chorlton- Hardy, Manchester.
3823	Oct. 1901	*Edgington, Walter, B.A.(*Oxon.*)	Nalder Hill, Newbury, Berks.
7143	Oct. 1913	*Edgson, Walter Stanley ..	9-11, Oxford Street, W.
7144	Oct. 1913	*Edwards, Eustace Herbert ..	4, Crow Tree Lane, Daisy Hill, Br ford, Yorks.
5354	Feb. 1908	*Edwards, George Percy.. ..	14, Whyke Road, Chichester, Sus
4409	Oct. 1904	*Edwards, John Percival.. ..	Glenvale, Cromwell Road, Beckenh Kent.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1911	*¶Edwards, Lancelot Reginald	Nutley, York Road, Guildford.
Oct. 1911	*Edwards, Robert	Beech Hill Park, Waltham Abbey, Essex.
Oct. 1904	*¶Edwards, Spencer	205, Richmond Road, Cardiff.
Oct. 1910	*Edwards, Thomas Henry ..	1, Hannen Road, West Norwood, S.E.
Oct 1903	*Egremont, John	Hermosa, Raymond Road, Southampton.
Feb. 1910	*¶Eiloart, Cyril Howard	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Feb. 1905	*¶Eiloart, Ferdinand Robert..	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1902	*¶Elgar, Charles John	Crockshard, Wingham, near Dover, Kent.
Oct. 1893	*Elgar, Walter Robinson ..	Hillside, Sittingbourne, Kent.
Feb. 1913	*¶Elkington, Christopher Garrett	Barnt Green, near Birmingham.
Oct. 1913	*Elkins, Charles Henry	4a, Jewry Street, Winchester, Hants.
Oct. 1911	*¶Ellam, Geoffrey Walter ..	5, Cavendish Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*Elliott, Austin Hooton, A.M.I.C.E.	Surveyor to the Urban District Council, Carlton, Nottinghamshire.
Oct. 1912	*Elliott, Bernard	12, The Carfax, Horsham, Sussex.
Oct. 1901	*Ellis, Arthur Orange	70, St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
Oct. 1905	*Ellis, Charles Evelyn	Brookside, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*Ellis, Clifford Bartlett ..	28, Chertsey Street, Guildford, Surrey.
Oct. 1907	*Ellis, George Edward	1, Lithos Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1907	*Ellis, Rae Adam	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Oct. 1911	*¶Ellis, Reginald Dennis	Land Valuation Offices, High Street, Lincoln.
Oct. 1912	*Ellis, Thomas Gwynne	The Cottage, Deverill Road, Warminster, Wilts.
Oct. 1911	*¶Ellis, Wilfrid Spencer	South View, Northampton Road, Wellingborough, Northants.
Oct. 1904	*Ellyatt, George Frederick ..	White Croft, East Dulwich Grove, S.E.
Oct. 1906	*¶Elmes, Frederick Lansell ..	Southolm, Knighton Road, Leicester.
Oct. 1912	*¶§Elphick, Richard	36, St George's Road, Abbey Road, N.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶Elwell, Laurence Vivian ..	36, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1905	*¶Emery, Douglas Wade	Cranmere, Devon Road, Bedford.
Feb. 1912	*¶Emery, George Montagu ..	9, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.
Oct. 1912	*English, Arthur Herbert ..	138, Fairfax Road, Hornsey, N.
Oct. 1910	*¶English, Harry Edwin	78, Victoria Park Road, South Hackney, N.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4675	Oct. 1905	*English, Henry Cecil	113, Hunter Street, Bellevue, J nesburg.
6232	Oct. 1911	*¶Entwistle, Joseph	Greenmount, Milner Road, A Lytham, Lancs.
7147	Oct. 1913	*Entwistle, Thomas	Hazelwood, Temple Drive, Swi Manchester.
4412	Oct. 1904	*¶Ermen, Cuthbert Emil Albert	Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo, Singapore.
4585	Feb. 1905	*Ermrich, Henry	43, Beatrice Avenue, Norbury,
5827	Feb. 1910	*¶Escolme, John	12, Willowbank Road, Devo Park, Birkenhead.
4162	Oct. 1903	*Evans, Charles Stokes Eaton	Delmé-Radcliffe Estate Office, field, Hampshire
6620	Oct. 1912	*¶Evans, David	Fairlea, Loveden Road, Aberys Cardiganshire.
5573	Feb. 1909	*¶Evans, Edward Arthur, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.	Frondeg, Carnarvon.
6621	Oct. 1912	*¶Evans, Ernest	Nesscliffe, Green Walk, Whalley Manchester.
7148	Oct. 1913	*¶Evans, Frank Sydney	33, Ranelagh Road, Westminster
6622	Oct. 1912	*Evans, Glynn	Roslyn House, Sketty, Swansea
5156	Oct. 1907	*Evans, Henry Montague.. ..	City Engineer's Department, Hall, Cardiff.
6623	Oct. 1912	*¶Evans, John Williams Percival	4, Brynmawr Terrace, The W Brecon, S. Wales.
6111	Feb. 1911	*¶Evans, Montagu	4, Thurleigh Road, Wandswor Common, S.W.
6233	Oct. 1911	*Evans, Philip	3, Dagmar Road, S. Norwood,
3677	Oct. 1900	*Evans, Rupert Maurice.. ..	Bank House, Stafford.
6624	Oct. 1912	*Evans, Samuel Bowlie	109, St. Helen's Avenue, Swansea
4413	Oct. 1904	*Everard, Bernard	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
2516	Nov. 1892	*Everett, Arthur Sherman ..	14, Victoria Street, S.W.
7149	Oct. 1913	*Evershed, Albury	Albury House, Burton-on-Trent,
5665	Oct. 1909	*Ewen, Reginald Malcolm ..	342, Streatham High Road, S.
6625	Oct. 1912	*Fairclough, Vincent	The Gables, Leigh, Lancs.
4679	Oct. 1905	*Fairweather, Norman Blumer	40, Christchurch Road, Streatha S.W.
5446	Oct. 1908	*Falkner, Frank Ninus	c/o W. J. Falkner, 19-23, L Hill, E.C.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*Falkner, John William.. ..	c/o C. E. Mawdsley, Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada.
Oct. 1912	*¶Farrant, Percy..	Westown, Hemyock, Devon.
Oct. 1907	*¶Farrer, John Camplin	2, Coleman Street, E.C.
Oct. 1904	*Farthing, Charles Harold ..	6, Station Yard, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1904	*Farwell, Evelyn Wood	11, Laura Place, Bath, Somersetshire.
Oct. 1911	*Faulkner, John Dennis.. ..	Trelaska, Dallington Avenue, Northampton.
Oct. 1911	*¶Fawcett, Kenneth Mortimer	26, Albion Street, Leeds.
Feb. 1913	*¶Featherstone, Oswald	Cheslyn, Chepstow Road, Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1905	*¶Feltham, Arthur William ..	The Firs, St. Michael's Road, Maidstone.
Oct. 1903	*Fenning, John Henry	50, Parliament Street, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*Fensom, Reginald Robert ..	3, Chanctonbury Road, Hove, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	*Fenton, Frank	33, Waverley Terrace, Bradford, Yorks.
Oct. 1910	*¶Fentum, Charles Alfred ..	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1912	*Ferguson, Robert	42, Finlay Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
Oct. 1912	*Ferguson, William Harvey ..	36, Arthur Street, Belfast.
Oct. 1904	*¶Ferris, George William.. ..	218, Pemberton Block, Victoria, British Columbia.
Feb. 1881	Few, Harry Garrard	3E, The Mansions, Bramham Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1901	*Field, Leonard Martin	20, Linden Grove, Gosport, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*Field, Victor	Whitehall, Longbridge Road, Barking, Essex.
Feb. 1908	*Fielding, Arthur Edward Bruce	The Cloisters, Knaresborough, Yorkshire
Oct. 1908	*Fielding, Kenneth Hubert ..	3, Redwell Street, Norwich.
Oct. 1905	*Fife, James Donald..	3, Ailsa Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1894	*Finch, Clement Robert.. ..	Towerfield, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1904	*¶Finch, George Frederick ..	7, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N.
Oct. 1913	*Fincham, Edward	60, Clarendon Street, Nottingham.
Oct. 1912	*Findon, Robert	139, Kinfauns Road, Goodmayes, Essex.
Oct. 1912	*Finister, Harry	Town Hall, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.
Oct. 1912	*Firth, William James, A.M.I.C.E.	5, Shaftesbury Avenue, Street Lane, Roundhay, Leeds.
Oct. 1909	*¶Fisher, Edwin Grainger ..	60, St. Barnabas Road, Cambridge.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6635	Oct. 1912	*Fisher, James Thomas	District Valuer's Office, 32, Full St Derby.
3093	Oct. 1896	*¶Fisher, Robert..	10, Fairlight Avenue, Harlesden, N
4683	Oct. 1905	*Fisher, Thomas Rotely	Priory Estate Office, Christch Hants.
7151	Oct. 1913	*Fishwick, Victor Charles ..	69, Goldington Avenue, Bedford
6636	Oct. 1912	*Fitch, John Thomas..	City Surveyor's Department, Co House, Birmingham.
4681	Oct. 1905	*Fitch, Philip	Engineer's Department, 299, Mitre, Buenos Aires, South Ame
4419	Oct. 1904	*¶Fitch, Sidney	District Valuer's Office, High Wyc Buckinghamshire.
1123	Mar. 1884	Fitness, John Francis	80, Cheapside, E.C.
5926	Oct. 1910	*¶Fleming, Herbert Sidney ..	48, Grosvenor Road, Westminster,
7152	Oct. 1913	*Flew, John Leonard Harris ..	18, Lemington Avenue, Halifax, Y
7153	Oct. 1913	*Flint, Arthur	c/o Field Manager, Lobitos Oilfi Ltd., Lobitos, Peru.
7154	Oct. 1913	*Flitcroft, Percy	Kilmorey, The Green, Worsley, Manchester, Lancashire.
6237	Oct. 1911	*¶Flood, Alfred William.. ..	119, Knatchbull Road, Camberwel
7155	Oct. 1913	*Flower, John James, B.A.I. ..	14, Lower Mallow Street, Limerick
5927	Oct. 1910	*¶Floyd, Arthur Noel	31, Upper Grosvenor Road, Ha worth, Birmingham.
4949	Oct. 1906	*Foll, Wallace Arthur	Woburn Sands, Beds., and Bletc Bucks.
6637	Oct. 1912	*¶Foot, Willoughby Victor ..	43, London Road, Ipswich, Suffolk
6238	Oct. 1911	*Forbes, Alexander	Highmoor Lodge, Highmoor R Caversham, Oxon.
3989	Oct. 1902	*Ford, C. Graham	Metropolitan Asylums Board, She House, Sheffield Street, W.C.
7156	Oct. 1913	*Ford, Charles William Ernest	Woodthorpe, Summerheath R Hailsham, Sussex.
6239	Oct. 1911	*¶Ford, Francis Curtis	12, Rosemont Mansions, Lithos R Finchley Road, N.W.
4950	Oct. 1906	*¶Ford, Richard Dickins Lancelot..	155, Old Kent Road, S.E.
5828	Feb. 1910	*Forge, Raymond James	Cromwell Lodge, Twickenham, S.W
1888	Nov. 1890	*Forrest, William	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fag Cardiff.
4686	Oct. 1905	*Fortune, Sidney Herbert ..	5, South Hayes, Wells Road, Bath
4045	June 1896	*¶Foster, Edward Charles ..	54, Pall Mall, S.W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1905	*Foster, Gaius	Architect's Department, London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶§Foster, Henry Oswald ..	North Cottage, Loughton, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*Foster, Leonard	6, Mexborough Street, Chapeltown, Leeds.
Oct. 1910	*Foster, Norman Beaumont ..	"Northridge," Ampthill, Beds.
Oct. 1912	*Foster, Norman Roe	Glenton House, Little Neston, Cheshire.
Oct. 1900	*¶Foster, Walter..	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*Foulds, Joseph	Valuation Department, 3, Offa Street, Hereford.
Oct. 1904	*¶Foulis, Archibald Keith ..	Hamilton Estates Office, The Palace, Hamilton, N.B.
Oct. 1912	*Fouracre, Frederick Walter	89, Tollington Park, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1905	*Fowler, Charles K.	Rosslare, Sligo.
Oct. 1911	*Fowler, Ernest Elias	Head Office, Brocton Camp, Stafford.
Oct. 1907	*Fowler, Frank Archibald ..	6, Alderbrook Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*Fox, John Harper Graham ..	Wyndale, Belgrave Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1904	*France, Arthur Stanley ..	63, Newington Butts, S.E.
Oct. 1911	*France, Reginald Rosier ..	Gwynant, Shortlands, Kent.
Oct. 1906	*Francis, Bernard	National House, Newgate Street, E.C.
Oct. 1911	*¶Francis, Reginald Herbert..	5, St. James Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Feb. 1902	*¶Francis, Ronald Garnham ..	Homecroft, Hills Road, Cambridge.
Oct. 1909	*¶Francis, Thomas John Philip..	2, Crown Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
Oct. 1906	*¶Franklin, Herbert John ..	13, Charing Cross, S.W.
Oct. 1911	*Fraser, Alexander Arthur, The Hon. Master of Saltoun	Philorth, Fraserburgh, Scotland.
Oct. 1913	*Frearson, Thomas Bingley ..	18, Westwell Road, Streatham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*¶Free, Douglas William	Walton House, Marlborough, Wilts.
Oct. 1910	*¶Freeman, Dudley Searle ..	Waterlake, Chiddingstone, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*Freeman, Frank Condy	Bushey Cottage, Harlington, Middlesex.
Oct. 1899	*§Freeman, George	Kenmure, Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.
Oct. 1900	*Freuer, William Samuel ..	Great Massingham, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7161	Oct. 1913	*FREY, HENRY	17, Ponsonby Terrace, Grosvenc Road, S.W.
3932	Feb. 1902	*FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN	Station Gates, Beaconsfield, Buck
7162	Oct. 1913	*¶FROST, ERNEST DAVENALL ..	56, Manchuria Road, Clapham Com S.W.
7163	Oct. 1913	*FROST, PHILIP BLAIR	Independent Buildings, 21, Farg Sheffield.
6245	Oct. 1911	*¶FROUD, HAROLD WILLIAM.. ..	Thorney, Southbourne, Bournemou
6641	Oct. 1912	*FULCHER, CHRISTOPHER TURTILL	Deputy Surveyor, Shoreditch T Hall, Old Street, E.C.
6642	Oct. 1912	*FULFORD, FREDERICK JOHN ..	23, Cricketfield Road, Lower Clap N.E.
7164	Oct. 1913	*¶FULLER, ERNEST BENJAMIN ..	Broomleigh, Deans Grove, Grimsb Lincs.
6643	Oct. 1912	*¶FULLFORD, CHARLES GEORGE ..	5, Millbrook, Salisbury.
6644	Oct. 1912	*FULTON-SMITH, GRAEME GARTSHORE	Queen's Chambers, 26A, Sankey St Warrington, Lancs.
751	Feb. 1882	FURBER, HENRY AUBREY.. ..	3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C
6246	Oct. 1911	*¶FURNISS, GEORGE	H.M. Office of Works, King Ch Street, Westminster, S.W.
6645	Oct. 1912	*FYSH, PERCY WILLIAM	4, Melbourne Road, Leicester.
3992	Oct. 1902	*¶GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD ..	Ballyhemon, Castlecomer, Co. Kilk
4424	Oct. 1904	*¶GALE, HAROLD JAMES	Market Place, Wallingford, Berksh
1693	Jan. 1890	*GALSWORTHY, VINCENT SOMERS	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
5670	Oct. 1909	*GAMBELL, PHILIP CLAYTON ..	83, High Street, Newport Pag Bucks.
7165	Oct. 1913	*¶GAMMON, FRANK LEONARD ..	12, Wilson Road, Southend-on Essex.
6646	Oct. 1912	*¶GANDY, HAROLD	Wirksworth, Derby.
5932	Oct. 1910	*GANDY, ROBERT NEWTON.. ..	Northwich, Cheshire.
7166	Oct. 1913	*GARDNER, HENRY, JUN.	Mill Hey, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs
4690	Oct. 1905	*¶GARDNER, JAMES..	19, Grosvenor Road, Richmond, Su
6247	Oct. 1911	*¶GARNETT, WILFRED EWART ..	96, Shooters Hill Gardens, Westm Road, Eltham Park, S.E.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1894	*Garrett, Arthur Berry.. ..	42, Poultry, E.C.
Oct. 1912	*¶Gask, John Harold, Lic.R.I.B.A.	Selwyn, Gilnow Park, Bolton, Lancs.
Oct. 1911	*¶Gasson, Bernard	48, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*¶Gasson, Norman	Silchar House, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*¶Gasson, Stanley	Silchar House, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
Oct. 1908	*Gates, Ernest Harry	49, Leander Road, London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*Gawthorp, Harold Arthur	6, Moreton Road, South Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1907	*¶Gay, Frank..	Wayside, Pettit's Lane, Romford, Essex.
Feb. 1913	*Geake, Herbert	314, Ditching Road, Brighton.
Oct. 1904	*Gee, Frederic George	Westcliff, Cliffe Road, Strood, Kent.
Oct. 1903	*¶Genders, Percy Robert	c/o Chief Surveyor, L.T.O., Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.
Oct. 1907	*¶George, Frederick Albert ..	41, Woodhurst Road, Acton, W.
Oct. 1910	*Gerrard, George	34, Bettridge Road, Fulham, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*¶Gibbings, Oliver Durant ..	30, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
Oct. 1907	*¶Gibbings, Thomas Stanley ..	Trinity Lodge, Fareham, Hants.
Oct. 1905	*¶Gibson, Alan Keith.. .. .	Shirburn Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford, Oxon.
Oct. 1912	*¶Gibson, George Paterson ..	26, Rosemont Road, Acton, W.
Oct. 1913	*¶Gibson, William	26, Rosemont Road, Acton, W.
Oct. 1906	*Giffin, Charles Williams ..	South View, Letchworth, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1908	*¶Gifford, Egmont Augustus ..	109, Mount Street, W.
Oct. 1913	*Gilbert, Ernest Mark	Brooklyn, Enfield Highway, Middlesex.
Oct. 1894	*Gilbert, John Sainsbury ..	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Feb. 1904	*Gilbert, Samuel Howell ..	Messrs. Norton, Trist, and Gilbert, 70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1907	*¶Gilbert-Lodge, Leicester James Garfield	30, Matheson Road, West Kensington, W.
Oct. 1909	*Gilbey, Percy Hammond.. ..	6, Woodlands Road, Ilford, Essex.
Oct. 1911	*Giles. Charles Malcolm.. ..	Post Office, Nairobi, British East Africa.
Oct. 1906	*Gill, William Philip	64, Dyke Road, Brighton.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7171	Oct. 1913	*¶Giller, George Samuel	3, Lansdown, Stroud, Gloucestershi
5934	Oct. 1910	*¶Gillett, Edward Bailey.. ..	Colyton, Leigham Court Road, Str ham, S.W.
6250	Oct. 1911	*Gillett, Sidney Eric	The Homestead, Carshalton R Sutton, Surrey.
6653	Oct. 1912	*Gillitt, John	Carlton, Debdale Road, Well borough, Northants.
5453	Oct. 1908	*Gimson, Martin..	White House, Clarendon Park, Leice
5672	Oct. 1909	*Gingell, John Taylor	Stone Hall, Little Hallingbury, Bish Stortford, Herts.
6251	Oct. 1911	*Giron, Louis Francis	5, Charleville Road, N.C. Road, Dub
5454	Oct. 1908	*Girven, Frederick William ..	Surveyor's Dept., R.D.C. Offices, Easington, Co. Durham.
6252	Oct. 1911	*Glasier, Philip Mannock ..	Grafton House, 12 and 13, Graf Street, Piccadilly, W.
6253	Oct. 1911	*¶Gledhill, James Herbert ..	225, Beckenham Road, Penge, S.E.
6447	Feb. 1912	*¶Gledhill, Sidney Verity ..	52, Hainault Avenue, Westcliff-on-S
3835	Oct. 1901	*Gleed, Herbert Alexander..	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon Str E.C.
4695	Oct. 1905	*¶Glenn, George Frederick ..	42, Poultry, E.C., and West Byf Surrey.
6654	Oct. 1912	*¶Glover, Cecil Miller	Warwick Road, Olton, Warwickshi
5165	Oct. 1907	*¶Goddard, Frederick Broken-shire, a.m.i.c.e.	5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
5935	Oct. 1910	*Goddard, Henry George Frederick	14, Hammet Street, Taunton.
5936	Oct. 1910	*¶Godfrey-Payton, Arthur ..	The Bridge House, Warwick.
5455	Oct. 1908	*¶Godfrey-Payton, Walter ..	The Bridge House, Warwick.
5456	Oct. 1908	*Godwin, Charles Fisher.. ..	Ravenscroft, All Saints' Road, N market, Cambridgeshire.
4959	Oct. 1906	*Goff, William Setten	
6254	Oct. 1911	*¶Golby, Robert Edmund.. ..	93, Malvern Road, Kilburn, N.W.
6255	Oct. 1911	*¶Gold, Patrick Hugh..	33, Poultry, E.C.
5673	Oct. 1909	*Goodall, Eric William Aldrich	Hardy Grange, Eldwick, Bingley, Yo shire.
4175	Oct. 1903	*¶Goodwin, Henry Ernest.. ..	43, Ivydale Road, Nunhead, S.E.
4176	Oct. 1903	*Goodwin, Percy Worthington	Copston, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
6655	Oct. 1912	*Goody, Gilbert Alexander ..	Agricultural College, Uckfield, Susse
6656	Oct. 1912	*Gopal, Ram, m.a.	Director of Agriculture, Srinag Kashmir, India.
4177	Oct. 1903	*Gore, George Pym	81, Bondgate, Darlington, Durham.
956	May 1883	Gore, William Joll..	205, Wardour Street, W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*¶Gorse, Frank	160, Grenville Street, Edgeley, Stockport, Cheshire.
Oct. 1909	*¶Gosney, Stanley Harry.. ..	44, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
Oct. 1912	*¶Gossling, Rupert Emerson ..	8, Earlham Grove, Wood Green, N.
Oct. 1904	*¶Gotelee, Guy Stanley	20, Mill Street, Bedford.
Oct. 1907	*Gould, George Harry Bertram	63, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1901	*Gould, Harmer	16, Grove Parade, High Road, East Finchley, N.
Oct. 1908	*¶Goulder, Arthur Christopher	Rhondda, Petersfield, Hants.
Oct. 1912	*Goulding, George Dixon ..	2, Mount Road East, Sunderland, Durham.
Oct. 1912	*Goulding, William Whittaker	8, Marshall Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.
Oct. 1911	*¶Gow, David Neil	48, Chandos Road, Willesden Green, N.W.
Oct. 1905	*Gowlland, Stephen Leversha	17, Tunley Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*Grabham, Stanley	109, Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1910	*¶Grace, Edward Nathaniel ..	Kendalls Building Estate Office, Radlett, Herts.
Oct. 1912	*Graham, Percy Gordon	3, Rosebery Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1910	*Grain, Henry Herbert Brett	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
Feb. 1908	*Grain, Peter Bovill..	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
Oct. 1913	*¶Grant, Herbert Mitchell ..	43, Rose Crescent, Perth.
Oct. 1906	*Grant, John Yates	The White House, Maybury, Woking.
Dec. 1889	*Grant, Joseph	16, Ashburton Road, Croydon.
Oct. 1910	*¶Grant, Leslie Thomas	Lornesta, Kersfield Road, Putney Hill, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*Gray, Archibald Morris.. ..	County Surveyor's Office, The Castle, Winchester.
Oct. 1913	*Gray, John Bywell	19, Crowtree Road, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
Oct. 1893	*Gray, Percy William	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4700	Oct. 1905	*¶Gray, William Edward	4, St. Margaret Street, Canterbury.
6665	Oct. 1912	*Green, Thomas Frank, a.r.i.b.a.	12, Richborough Road, Cricklewo N.W.
1418	Dec. 1887	*Green, Thomas John	13, King Street, Maidstone.
7174	Oct. 1913	*Green, Walter Godfrey ..	3, Heathfield Road, Acton, W.
1230	Dec. 1884	*Greenop, Edward, f.r.i.b.a. ..	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.
5941	Oct. 1910	*Greenough, Harry	74, Northfield Terrace, Wibsey, Brad Yorkshire.
3230	Oct. 1897	*Greenwood, Ernest..	360, High Road, Chiswick, W.
6112	Feb. 1911	*Greenwood, Joseph..	20, Queen's Road, Keighley, Yorksh
7175	Oct. 1913	*Greenwood, William	Victoria Chambers, Blackburn.
5942	Oct. 1910	*Gregory, Charles Henry ..	7, Union Court, Old Broad Street,
6259	Oct. 1911	*¶Gregory, Douglas	Buena Vista, Penrhyn View, Colv Bay, N. Wales.
7176	Oct. 1913	*Gregory, Frank	Estate Office, Cheswardine, Marke Drayton, Salop.
6260	Oct. 1911	*Gregory, William James.. ..	Estate Office, Mere, Knutsfo Cheshire.
6666	Oct. 1912	*Gregson, John Hawksworth..	Outwood, Broad Oak Road, Wors near Manchester.
4962	Oct. 1906	*¶Grellier, Gordon Harley ..	6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westmins S.W., and Epsom, Surrey.
6667	Oct. 1912	*¶Grey, George Forbes	15, Dane John, Canterbury.
5168	Oct. 1907	*¶Grey, George Willis, lic.r.i.b.a.	48, Cranbourn Street, W.C.
4178	Oct. 1903	*Grierson, John Campbell ..	Carperby, Mount Wood, Prenton Cheshire.
5678	Oct. 1909	*¶Griffin, Harold, Jun.	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W., 19, Coleman Street, E.C.
5679	Oct. 1909	*Griffith, Frank Stanley ..	Tregurrian, Friern Lane, Whetstone
7177	Oct. 1913	*Griffith-Roberts, Thomas William	Windsor House, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
5458	Oct. 1908	*Griffiths, Charles Henry William	Seaward, Exmouth, Devon.
2522	Nov. 1892	*Griggs, Henry Jenner, a.r.i.b.a.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, N port, Monmouthshire.
6261	Oct. 1911	*¶Grimwade, Frederick Clive..	Orwell House, Campden Road, Cro
1076	Jan. 1884	Grimwade, Henry	Colchester, Essex.
6668	Oct. 1912	*¶Grimwood, Herbert George..	Tankerville House, Norwich Ro Ipswich.
5943	Oct. 1910	*Gripper, Edward Cutbush ..	St. Austins, Mount Hernon, Wok Surrey.

. .	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3	Oct. 1904	*¶Gripper, John Bell..	c/o Stevens & Gregson, 32, Victoria Street, S.W.
)	Oct. 1909	*¶Grogan, Harold Keith	Post Office, Nairobi, British East Africa.
1	Oct. 1910	*¶Grogan, Richard Lawrence Remy	30, Nassau Road, Barnes, S.W.
1	Oct. 1909	*Groser, Arthur Hugh	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
5	Oct. 1900	*Grove, Richard Thomas.. ..	Lincluden, Beaumont Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.
2	Oct. 1909	*Grover, Luke Montagu	P.O. Box 328, Lagos, Nigeria.
3	Oct. 1909	*Gude, Charles, Jun.	39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
8	Oct. 1913	*†Gudgeon, George Harold ..	St. Aubyns, Cromwell Road, Basingstoke, Hants.
2	Feb. 1913	*Guiver, Dudley..	Cumberland Lodge, Derby Road, Ponders End, Middlesex.
2	Feb. 1907	*¶†Gumbrell, Leonard Barton..	64, King Edward's Grove, Teddington, Middlesex.
9	Oct. 1913	*Gurner, Victor Thornton ..	c/o Watson, Temple & Waymouth, 52, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
5	Feb. 1900	*Gurney, Ronald George ..	Ledbury Rural District Council, Ledbury, Herefordshire.
6	Oct. 1910	*Gurney, Sidney John	Kent (Fortress) R.E., Pier Road, Gillingham, Kent.
3	Feb. 1913	*Hack, Adrian Henry	The Knoll, Holmwood, Surrey.
2	Oct. 1911	*¶Hackett, William Jennens ..	47, Cavendish Place, Newcastle-on-Tyn
0	Oct. 1912	*Hadfield, Edward	6, Old Hall Lane, Worsley, Lancs.
2	Oct. 1905	*¶Hagger, Albert James	25, Gerald Road, Bournemouth.
0	Oct. 1903	*Hagger, George John	Railway Approach, Worthing, Sussex.
0	Oct. 1913	*Haggis, Ernest Victor	Crofton, Milbourne Lane, Esher, Surrey
3	Oct. 1911	*¶Hailey, Victor..	Delamere, Great Wymondley, Stevenage, Herts.
8	Oct. 1910	*Haines, Alfred Hubert	The Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3996	Oct. 1902	*HALE, FRANCIS EDWARD	52, Fisherton Street, Salisbury.
6672	Oct. 1912	*HALL, CYRIL ALBERT..	Survey Office, Nairobi, British E Africa.
6448	Feb. 1912	*¶HALL, ERNEST WILLIAM.. ..	79, Canfield Gardens, N.W.
6673	Oct. 1912	*HALL, HAROLD LONDESBOROUGH	Studholme, Healey, Batley, Yorks.
6674	Oct. 1912	*HALL, HERBERT WILLIAM.. ..	34, Sandringham Road, Tue Bro Liverpool.
6675	Oct. 1912	*HALL, JAMES	Kersal Mount, Kersal, Manchester.
4181	Oct. 1903	*HALL, MONTAGUE PRESTON ..	38, Chancery Lane, W.C.
5947	Oct. 1910	*¶HALL, RODERICK GLENDINNING	84, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
5948	Oct. 1910	*¶HALL, SIDNEY	22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
2956	Oct. 1895	*HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE	Hoxne, near Eye, Suffolk.
7181	Oct. 1913	*HALL, WALTER HOWARD	46, Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, N
4704	Oct. 1905	*HALLAM, FRANK VINCENT.. ..	55, Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park,
5170	Oct. 1907	*HALLIDAY, GEORGE ARTHUR ..	4, Goodmayes Avenue, Goodmay Essex.
5171	Oct. 1907	*HALSE, SIDNEY JOSEPH	13, Yuen Ming Road, Shanghai.
6264	Oct. 1911	*¶HAMILL, JOHN	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
6676	Oct. 1912	*HAMILTON, JAMES EASTWOOD ..	16, Lavender Gardens, Lavender H S.W.
770	Feb. 1882	HAMILTON, JOHN PAYNTER ..	64 and 65, Coleman Street, E.C.
5172	Oct. 1907	*¶†HAMLYN, ERIC HENLEY	5, Great College Street, Westminst S.W.
5685	Oct. 1909	*¶HAMLYN, JACK	Rivermead, Bray, Berks.
6677	Oct. 1912	*HAMMERTON, REGINALD SYDNEY	c/o Tarrant Bryans & Co., Weybrid Surrey.
7182	Oct. 1913	*HAMMICK, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	Captain, Naval Division. Interned Wurcekerschans Fort, Big Bo graven, Holland.
6678	Oct. 1912	*¶HAMMOND, EDMUND BLAND ..	53, Pollard Lane, Bradford, Yorks.
6964	Feb. 1913	*HAMMOND, ERNEST WILLIAM FROST	5, Dollis Road, Church End, Finchley
5949	Oct. 1910	*¶HAMMOND, JOHN BERNARD ..	9, Norville Terrace, Headingley La Leeds.
3689	Oct. 1900	*¶§HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN.	Sydney Place, St. Austell, Cornwall.
6265	Oct. 1911	*¶HANDS, FREDERICK ARTHUR ..	3, Rangemore Street, Burton-on-Tre Staffs.
2525	Nov. 1892	*HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY ..	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth
7598	Oct. 1915	*¶HANNAM, GUY NORTON	94, Sarsfield Road, Wandsworth Co mon, S.W.
5173	Oct. 1907	*¶HANNON, JOHN MICHAEL	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
6266	Oct. 1911	*¶HARDIE, EBENEZER ROBERT ..	9, Sunbury Avenue, Newcastle-on-T
2675	Oct. 1894	*HARDIMAN, HARRY	13, Carisbrooke Road, St. Leonar on-Sea.
1419	Dec. 1887	*HARDING, FREDERICK ALLCROFT	Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. Jam Square, S.W.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

. .	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4	Oct. 1913	*¶Harding, George Pool	Rodney Hut, Y.M.C.A., Crayford, Kent.
3	Oct. 1895	*Hardwick, Arthur Jessop ..	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
5	Feb. 1913	*¶Hardy, Alan	Grimeshill Estate Office, Middleton, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.
3	Feb. 1907	*¶Hargreaves, Leopold Reginald, B.A.	Cuffnells, Lyndhurst, Hampshire.
0	Oct. 1900	*Harlow, William Wyatt Ridgway, A.M.I.C.E.	City Surveyor's Office, Carlisle.
8	Oct. 1909	*Harpur, Fred.	197, Severn Road, Cardiff.
0	Oct. 1910	*Harris, Charles Francis Norman	22, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.
9	Oct. 1901	*Harris, Douglas	8, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
9	Oct. 1909	*Harris, Horace Samuel	12, Shrubbery Villas, Bushey Road Sutton, Surrey.
5	Oct. 1913	*Harris, Wilfred Henry.. ..	33, Sydner Road, Stoke Newington, N
9	Oct. 1895	*Harrison, Arthur	The Hermitage, Norton Green, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.
0	Oct. 1895	*Harrison, Cyril H. Gilmore..	Swynnerton Estate Office, Stone, Staff
0	Oct. 1901	*Harrison, Ernest	Nether Burrow, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.
0	Oct. 1912	*¶Harrison, Frank Fox	51, Lower Hall Lane, Walsall, Staffs.
1	Feb. 1898	*Harrison, Henry Beauchamp	Sutton Benger, Chippenham, Wilts.
1	Oct. 1912	*¶Harrison, Norman Simons ..	Hurn Lodge, Beverley, East Yorkshire
8	Oct. 1911	*Hart, Arthur Reginald Glendower	Survey Department, Uganda.
2	Oct. 1908	*¶Hart, Herbert Edward.. ..	Debden Road, Saffron Walden, Essex
6	Oct. 1913	*Hart, Robert	Hillcrest, Radcliffe New Road, Whitefield, Manchester.
7	Oct. 1913	*Hartland, Kenneth Wright..	1, St. Ronans Avenue, Redland, Bristol
2	Oct. 1912	*Hartley, Richard Basil Rutherford	26, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
3	Oct. 1912	*Hartridge, Eliot Noël	Conishead, Chatsworth Road, Croydon
1	Oct. 1895	*Harvey, Frederick Charles..	1, Frithknowle Villas, Brockhurst Road Gosport, Hampshire.
2	Oct. 1910	*Harvey, James Morewood ..	Creglorne, Londonderry.
4	Oct. 1912	*Harvey, William Ayton.. ..	5, Malwood Road, Balham Hill, S.W.
5	Oct. 1912	*Haskins, Frederick Cyril ..	Kenmore, Thrale Road, Streatham Par S.W.
8	Oct. 1905	*¶Haslehust, Eric Thomasset..	Manor Office, Yealmpton, S. Devon.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3380	Oct. 1898	*¶Hassett, Reginald Charles ..	42, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
5690	Oct. 1909	*¶Hatt, Walter	Ipsden Grove, Baddow Road, Chelm ford.
5691	Oct. 1909	*Hatton, John Douglas	Kilburn House, Aylestone Hill, He ford.
6686	Oct. 1912	*Haughton, Cecil	21, Crown Lane, Bromley, Kent.
2585	Oct. 1893	*Hawes, Frederick Kirk.. ..	The Elms, Lowthorpe, Driffield, Yorkshire.
4435	Oct. 1904	*¶Hawke, Roland Welstead ..	1, Abbey Field, Colchester.
7188	Oct. 1913	*¶Hawker, Gilbert Victor ..	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemout Hampshire.
7189	Oct. 1913	*Hawkins, William Joseph ..	Land and Estate Branch, Port London Authority, Victoria Embar ment, E.C.
7190	Oct. 1913	*Hay, Robert Stephen	Salisbury House, Acre Street, Nai N.B.
6113	Feb. 1911	*¶Hay, William George	3, Brookfield Park, Croftdown Roa N.W.
5692	Oct. 1909	*Haybittle, Richard William..	18, Calais Road, Burton-on-Trent.
7599	Oct. 1915	*¶Haycock, Harry	Great Glen, near Leicester.
5175	Oct. 1907	*¶Hayes, Frederick Percy ..	The Thornes, New Road, Chesha Bucks.
4186	Oct. 1903	*Hayllar, Sidney Hayllar ..	c/o Sadler and Baker, Camberley Surrey.
6687	Oct. 1912	*¶Haylock, Henry Evennett ..	Bailey Cottage, Radcliffe - on - Tre Notts.
7191	Oct. 1913	*¶Haynes, Algernon Richard..	43, Bridge Street, Brigg, Lincs.
7192	Oct. 1913	*¶Haynes, Arthur Edward Norman	5, Grayshott Road, Lavender Hill, S.
3841	Oct. 1901	*Hayward, Arthur Baldwin ..	14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
4711	Oct. 1905	*¶Hayward, Arthur Latewood..	7, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
6688	Oct. 1912	*¶Hayward, Frank	3, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
4436	Oct. 1904	*¶Hayward, Joseph	Chitterne House, Codford, S.O., Wilt
5693	Oct. 1909	*¶Hayward, William Hansell..	Silverdale, Gladstone Road, Broa stairs, Kent.
4437	Oct. 1904	*Hazlett, John Joseph	Estate Commission Office, Upper M rion Street, Dublin.
6691	Oct. 1912	*¶Head, Harold George	246, Willesden Lane, N.W.
3234	Oct. 1897	*Head, William Alfred	43 and 45, Durham Street, Vauxha S.W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1909	*Heald, Harry Mair..	Ministry of Agriculture, Minia, Upper Egypt.
Oct. 1912	*Heale, Charles Henry Ross..	St. Peter's Vicarage, Williton, Taunton.
Oct. 1907	*Healy, Harry Prince	94, Castlewood Road, Stamford Hill, N.
Oct. 1907	*¶Heath, Sidney Howard	Granville House, 3, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1912	*Heaton, Guy	5, Myddleton Road, Uxbridge, W.
Oct. 1910	*Heaton, Herbert	204, Deepdale Road, Preston.
Oct. 1912	*¶§Heaven, Frank Henry, A.R.I.B.A.	39, Coronation Street, Aberkenfig, Bridgend, Glamorgan.
Dec. 1885	*Hebblethwaite, Chas. Henry	10, Waterhouse St., Halifax, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1901	*¶Hebden, Francis Radcliffe..	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, 72, Clifden Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Dec. 1880	Hedger, Arthur Constantine	New Inn Passage, Aldwych, W.C.
Oct. 1910	*Hedley, Reginald Thomas Fenwick	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Oct. 1907	*¶Hedley, Theodore Fenwick..	1, Elms West, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
Oct. 1910	*Heelas, Raymond John	Northgate Mansions, Gloucester.
Oct. 1907	*Heeley, Joe	Estate Department, Euston Station, N.W.
Nov. 1892	*†Hellicar, George Thomas ..	47, Woodberry Grove, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1912	*¶Hemming, Jesse Clifford ..	4, Oakly Road, Redditch, Worcester.
Oct. 1912	*¶Hemmons, Bernard..	10, Cambridge Park, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*¶§Hempson, Leonard Amis ..	Spring Vale, Ipswich, Suffolk.
Oct. 1910	*Henderson, John Alexander	Casslands, Springwell Road, Tonbridge, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*Henderson, Lionel Edward..	Northurst, Streatham Common North, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*¶Henderson, Percy Charles ..	90, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*Henderson, Reginald Alfred	15, Randall Road, Clifton, Bristol.
Oct. 1905	*Hendra, Albert John	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*¶Hendrie, Robert John	56, Love Street, Paisley.
Oct. 1913	*¶Hendy, Alfred	107, Noel Street, Nottingham.
Feb. 1906	*¶Hennell, Charles Murray ..	Fox Oak, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.
Apr. 1883	Henry, Edward Hugh	73, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*¶Henson, Frederick Jasper ..	5, Mount Street, W.
Oct. 1912	*Heppel, Francis Henry, A.R.I.B.A.	27, St. George's Square, Worcester.
Oct. 1913	*Hepper, Edward Raymond ..	Woodcote, Wood Lane, Headingley, Leeds.
Oct. 1905	*¶Hepworth, Ernest Alfred ..	75, Princess Street, Manchester.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

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6699	Oct. 1912	*Herdman, Thomas Adam.. ..	"Tynedale," Westerhope, nr. Newc on-Tyne.
6966	Feb. 1913	*Hewett, Frank Charles.. ..	71, Abingdon Road, Kensington,
7196	Oct. 1913	*Hewitt, Donald	Rowsley, Bramhall, Cheshire.
4440	Oct. 1904	*¶Hewitt, Frank	Karachi, The Drive, Coulsdon, Su and 4, Lancaster Place, Strand,
7197	Oct. 1913	*¶Hewlitt, Horace James.. ..	High Road, Weald Village, Harrov
5959	Oct. 1910	*¶Heywood, Reginald	30, Porter Street, Preston, Lancas
6700	Oct. 1912	*¶Hibbs, Norman Hadley	Rosslyn, Firs Glen Road, Bournemo Hants.
3843	Oct. 1901	*Hickman, Arthur Murhall ..	Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.
4716	Oct. 1905	*Hickman, Frank Davis	67-68, Sauer's Buildings, Lov Street, Johannesburg. S. Africa.
6701	Oct. 1912	*Hickman, Henry Richard ..	18, Belsize Avenue, West Ealing,
5182	Oct. 1907	*¶Hicks, Arthur Leslie	Inland Revenue, Westminster B ings, Nottingham.
948	May 1883	Hicks, Stanley (*Professional Associate of Council*)	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
6702	Oct. 1912	*¶Hicks, Stanley Vvyvian.. ..	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2963	Oct. 1895	*Hicks, William Rooke, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Ealing, W.
3693	Oct. 1900	*¶Hider, Sydney William.. ..	80, Upper Tollington Park, St Green, N.
4441	Oct. 1904	*Highway, Evon..	Glenfin Cottage, White Rose I Woking, Surrey.
6703	Oct. 1912	*Hill, Stanley	10, Cranworth Road, Winchester.
7600	Oct. 1915	*¶Hill, Sydney Norman	Lansdowne, Baker Street, En Middlesex.
7198	Oct. 1913	*§¶Hill, Thomas Cuthbertson..	Helvellyn, Ambleside Avenue, Streatham, S.W.
6704	Oct. 1912	*Hill, Thomas Goundrey.. ..	2, Frenchay Road, Oxford.
3694	Oct. 1900	*Hillfard, Hugh Neville.. ..	Chelmsford.
7199	Oct. 1913	*Hillman, Alfred Kammeyer..	11, Portland Street, Southampton
6705	Oct. 1912	*Hills, Walter Vaughan ..	95, Mount Pleasant Lane, Upper Cla N.E.
7200	Oct. 1913	*¶Hillyer, James Excelsior ..	223, Philip Lane, Tottenham, N.
6706	Oct. 1912	*Hilton, Oswald	Surveyor's Department, Council H Hounslow, Middlesex.
3546	Oct. 1899	*Hindmarsh, Michael Anselm..	St. Catherine's Farm, Skelton, Yo
5960	Oct. 1910	*¶Hine, Ernest Daryll	5, Waterloo Place, S.W.
4967	Oct. 1906	*¶Hine, Stanley Gordon	Newnham, Harpenden, Hertford

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*¶§Hines, Gerald	"Warriston," East Boldon, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1908	*Hingley, Joseph Bloomer ..	Bank Chambers, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1912	*¶Hinxman, Roland	Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
Oct. 1911	*Hipkin, John	317, East India Dock Road, Poplar, E.
Oct. 1900	*Hipsley, Frederic William ..	102, Edwards Road, Erdington, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1912	*Hirst, Byrom	6, Dunedin Road, Ilford, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*¶Hirst, Charles Henry	1, Waring Avenue, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
Oct. 1909	*¶Hirst, William Frederick ..	Claremont, Rothwell, near Leeds.
Oct. 1913	*Hitchins, Stephen	75, Hillfield Park, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1912	*Hitchins, Walter William ..	University College, Reading
Oct. 1911	*¶Hobbs, Reginald Arthur ..	Trevethin, Dixton Road, Monmouth.
Oct. 1911	*¶Hobbs, William Bedo	2, Elwick Road, Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1904	*Hobson, Frederick Vachell..	Messrs. Hobson, Richards and Co., 79, Coleman Street, E.C.
Oct. 1909	*¶Hobson, Reginald Beresford	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
Oct. 1912	*Hockley, George William ..	Estate Office, Boreham House, Chelmsford.
Nov. 1890	*Hodgkinson, James Henry ..	23, Delamere Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.
Oct. 1913	*¶Hodgkinson, Norman Joseph..	Hillcote, Yorke Road, Reigate, Surrey.
Oct. 1896	*Hodgson, Archibald Sanford	Westons Place, Warnham, Sussex.
Oct. 1913	*¶Hodgson, Cyril Arthur Godwin	Forelands Farm, Stratfield Saye, Hants.
Oct. 1907	*¶Hodson, Anthony George ..	Pendyke, Kingston Road, Lewes, Sussex.
Oct. 1907	*Hodson, Frederic Henry ..	26, Pretoria Road, Streatham Park, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*¶§Hodson, Henry Moulton ..	Muar River Estate, Gemas, Bulohkesop, F.M.S.
Oct. 1903	*Holbeche, Nigel Laurence ..	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
Oct. 1902	*Holbeche, Robert Cecil.. ..	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
Oct. 1897	*¶Holbrow, Herbert Oliver ..	44, St. Mathew's Road, Cotham, Bristol.
Oct. 1913	*Holden, Norman	Plymouth Estate Office, St. Fagans, near Cardiff.
Oct. 1907	*¶Holdforth, Harold..	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1903	*Holditch, Charles Stanley ..	Princess Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth
Oct. 1910	*¶Hole, William Gerald	Bovey Tracey, S. Devon.
Oct. 1908	*¶Holford, Shelley	Pinners Hall, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7208	Oct. 1913	*HOLLIDAY, GEORGE	34, Denison Road, Brentham, Eal W.
4717	Oct. 1905	*HOLLINS, SAM	26, Denmark Street, Watford, Hertf shire.
6277	Oct. 1911	*¶HOLLIS, ARTHUR	Pool-in-Wharfedale, Leeds.
2458	Nov. 1891	*HOLLIS, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E. ..	P.W.D., Bathurst, Gambia, W Africa.
2459	Nov. 1891	*HOLLIS, RALPH	Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull.
4718	Oct. 1905	*¶HOLLIS, RALPH EDMOND	District Valuer's Office, Pruden Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wol hampton, Staffs.
6713	Oct. 1912	*HOLLIS, VICTOR WILLIAM.. ..	3, Offa Street, Hereford.
4968	Oct. 1906	*HOLMAN, LUTHER MARTIN.. ..	" Brooklyn,"Ditchling Road, Brigh
6714	Oct. 1912	*¶HOLMES, EDWARD MARSHALL ..	Sharrow Bank, Sheffield.
2680	Oct. 1894	*HOLMES, JOHN EDWARD	309, Oxford Street, W.
5468	Oct. 1908	*HOLT, EDWARD	Cassiobury, Southborough Drive, W cliff-on-Sea, Essex.
6278	Oct. 1911	*HOLTOM, WILLIAM WATKINS BUER	8, Motcomb Street, S.W.
5965	Oct. 1910	*HOLZAPFEL, JOHN WILLIAM, N.D.A.	Kinton Estate, Naivasha, British I Africa.
3100	Oct. 1896	*HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS..	32, Charles Street, Cardiff, Glamor shire.
7209	Oct. 1913	*HOOKEY, GEORGE RANDLE ..	Valuation Department, 3, Sans Place, Worcester.
4969	Oct. 1906	*¶HOOKEY, REGINALD EDWARD ..	5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
6967	Feb. 1913	*¶HOOLE, RONALD HERBERT ..	St. Chad, Doods Park Road, Reig Surrey.
7210	Oct. 1913	*HOOPER, ARTHUR HENRY.. ..	57, High Street, Bruton, Somerset
5189	Oct. 1907	*¶HOOPER, HAROLD THOMAS.. ..	16, Osborne Road, Thornton He Surrey.
4447	Oct. 1904	*¶HOOPER, STANLEY	Bryngwili, Knoll Avenue, Swansea
7211	Oct. 1913	*HOOPER, WILLIAM DOUGHTY ..	44, St. Paul's Road, Thornton He Surrey.
6279	Oct. 1911	*¶HOOTON, LEONARD STANWELL..	Fair-a-far Farm, Cramond, Edinbu
7212	Oct. 1913	*HOPE, JOHN LEO	12, Lancaster Road, Forest Gate,
5966	Oct. 1910	*HOPLEY, SYDNEY FRANK	Public Works Department, Colon Ceylon.
7213	Oct. 1913	*¶HOPPER, GEORGE	
4193	Oct. 1903	*HORDER, GERALD MORLEY.. ..	21, Old Queen Street, Westminster,

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1911	*¶Hornby, Geoffrey Phipps ..	St. Michaels-on-Wyre, Garstang, Lancs.
Oct. 1908	*¶Horne, Edmund Peisley.. ..	177, High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.
Oct. 1910	*¶Hornor, Bassett Fardell ..	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
Oct. 1911	*¶Hosegood, Frank	Aller, Williton, Somerset.
Oct. 1908	*¶Hosgood, Ralph Brian	Old Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.
Oct. 1905	*¶Hosking, Harold Arthur ..	Hill Crest, Landrake, St. Germans, Cornwall.
Oct. 1913	*Hosking, Thomas Stanley, A.R.I.B.A.	Ingledene, Carbis Bay, S.O., Cornwall.
Feb. 1912	*¶Houghton, John Henry.. ..	Blakesware, Cambridge Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
Oct. 1910	*Houldsworth, Austin Frank	100, Alliance Avenue, Hull, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1913	*¶Housden, Arthur Thomas ..	Boadway House, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1907	*¶Hovenden, Jack Reginald ..	172, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Feb. 1904	*¶Howard, Edmund	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1911	*¶Howard, Norman	8, Vernon Street, Bolton, Lancs.
Oct. 1913	*¶Howarth, Herbert	19, Latham Street, Preston, Lancashire.
Oct. 1912	*Howe, Clarence Shaw Thornton	21, Bond Street, Leeds.
Oct. 1912	*¶Howe, Thomas Thornton ..	Olive Mount, Bramley Hill, Kirkstall, Yorks.
Jan. 1883	Howell, Ernest John	116, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*Howie, John	Connelstone, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire.
Oct. 1913	*Howkins, Gilbert	The Elms, Crick, Rugby, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1913	*Howlett, Arthur Royce ..	High Street, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	*¶Howse, Evan George	59, Kingsway, Goole, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1913	*Hoyle, Henry Armitage.. ..	Laurel Villa, Armley, Leeds.
Oct. 1912	*Hucklebridge, Sidney Eames	54, St. Leonard's Road, Exeter.
Oct. 1910	*¶Huckstep, John Edward ..	71, Herbert Road, Plumstead, S.E.
Oct. 1908	*Hudson, Henry..	Fern Bank, Stonegravels, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1913	*Hudson, James Alexander ..	Hill Top House, Wetherby, Yorks.
Oct. 1908	*¶Hughes, Alfred, Jun.	64, Dudley Road, Tipton, Staffs.
Oct. 1912	*Hughes, Basil	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1913	*Hughes, Ernest William ..	35, Broom Hill Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.
Oct. 1915	*¶Hughes, George William ..	2, Hanch Place, Walsall, Staffs.
Oct. 1907	*¶Hughes, John Henry	Glengowan, Shortlands, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*Hughes, William Donne Price	Metropolitan Bank, Mostyn Street, Llandudno.
Oct. 1913	*Hughes, William Edwyn ..	Valuation Office, 7, King Street, Carmarthen.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5475	Oct. 1908	*¶HUGHES, WILLIAM PARRY.. ..	Bodlondeb, Menai Bridge, Anglesey
6114	Feb. 1911	*¶HUGHESDON, GERALD EDWARD..	2, Abingdon Road, Kensington H Street, W.
6285	Oct. 1911	*¶HUME, JOHN	30, Eastfield, Joppa, Edinburgh.
7224	Oct. 1913	*HUMPHREYS, REGINALD	Hazelhurst, Neath Road, Maesteg, Gl
7225	Oct. 1913	*HUMPHRIES, JOHN BUCKLE ..	368, Great Horton Road, Bradf Yorks.
7226	Oct. 1913	*HUMPHRYS, STEWART FRANCIS..	Thornlaw Lodge, West Norwood, S
6722	Oct. 1912	*HUNT, HARRY	c/o Hall, Wateridge & Owen, Shre bury.
5970	Oct. 1910	*¶HUNT, HERBERT CHARLES ..	70, King Edward's Grove, Teddingt Middlesex.
4451	Oct. 1904	*HUNT, ORLANDO WILLIAM.. ..	Winterfield, Bedale, Yorkshire.
6286	Oct. 1911	*¶HUNTER, JOSEPH	308, Byres Road, Glasgow.
7227	Oct. 1913	*HUNTINGTON, ROBERT FRANCIS RAYNER	Survey Office, Nairobi, British E Africa.
4725	Oct. 1905	*¶§HURCOMB, HAROLD FRANCIS ..	3, Warwick House Street, S.W.
4971	Oct. 1906	*¶HUTCHINGS, ALAN	Sutton Estate Office, Seaford, Susse
6287	Oct. 1911	*HUTSON, EWART GRAY	Dresden House, Victoria Road, Bro hall Park, Sheffield.
7228	Oct. 1913	*HUYSHE, ROWLAND RADCLIFFE	The Manor, Clysthydon, near Exe Devon.
6724	Oct. 1912	*¶HYND, JOHN	23, Westbourne Grove, Withingt Manchester.
5971	Oct. 1910	*¶IBBETSON, THOMAS HENRY ..	c/o A. J. Goodall, Progress Wor South Croydon, Surrey.
4726	Oct. 1905	*¶IBBOTSON, WILLIAM BYROM ..	Sypsies, Ember Lane, Esher, Surrey
7229	Oct. 1913	*IDIENS, SIDNEY	Moorend Park, Cheltenham, Gloucest shire.
6288	Oct. 1911	*¶INCE, ALFRED ETHELBERT.. ..	48, Bertrand Road, Bolton, Lancs.
6725	Oct. 1912	*INGHAM, ARTHUR..	Rockcliffe, Hebden Bridge, Yorks.
6726	Oct. 1912	*¶INGHAM, GEORGE TAYLOR.. ..	Sandy Ridge, Radcliffe, nr. Manchest

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1911	*Ingham, Walter	County Hall, Beverley, E. Yorks.
Oct. 1906	*¶Ingleby, Ernest James, n.d.a.	Normanton Lodge, Stamford, and Woodville, Roundhay, Leeds.
Oct. 1907	*¶Ingram, Edward Cecil	The Bungalow, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
Oct. 1912	*Inman, William Charles.. ..	"Carlton Villa," Chadwell Heath, Essex.
Nov. 1890	*Innes, Gilbert Plantagenet Mitchell	Tredegar Estate Office, Newport, Monmouthshire.
Oct. 1911	*¶Ireland, Ernest Arthur.. ..	Kingswood, Gipsy Lane, Putney, S.W.
Oct. 1894	*Irvine, Archibald Wyndham..	Engineer in Chief's Department, S.A. Railways, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
Oct 1905	*Isard, Ernest	1, Heath Hurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶Isitt, Frederick Harvey.. ..	45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
Oct. 1905	*¶Isitt, Samuel Gilbert, n.d.a. ..	Hillside, Queen's Road, Manningham, Bradford, Yorks.
Oct. 1911	*Ixer, Sydney Henry Howard	48, Lessar Avenue, Clapham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1894	*Jackson, Alfred Ernest.. ..	Town Hall, Southport, Lancashire.
Oct. 1894	*Jackson, Edward Henry.. ..	Windermere Buildings, Windermere, Westmorland.
Oct. 1912	*Jackson, John Edward	132, King Street, Dukinfield, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	*¶Jackson, Lambert	35, Woodside Quadrant, Glasgow, W.
Oct. 1913	*Jackson, Norman	7, Lancaster Road, Brighton.
Oct. 1902	*¶Jackson, Richard Stephens ..	38, Sidney Road, Beckenham, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*Jackson, Thomas Hornsby ..	Ashfield, Guiseley Road, Horsforth, Leeds.
Oct. 1909	*¶James, Frank J.	30, Alexandra Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶James, Frederick Oscar.. ..	Albion House, Sidmouth Street, Devizes, Wilts.
Oct. 1912	*James, Harry	Garden House, Hooton Roberts, Rotherham, Yorks.
Oct. 1910	*James, Herbert Cecil	Nethercote Villa, North Street, Prittlewell, Essex.
Oct. 1911	*James, Joel Jenkins..	Pantyphillip, Dwrbach, Pembrokeshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address
7232	Oct. 1913	*James, Thomas Stanley Gomer	45, Brook Street, Kennington Road, S
7233	Oct. 1913	*¶James, Walter Ashman	Vale View, Holcombe, Bath.
5195	Oct. 1907	*James, William George	14, Augustus Road, Wimbledon Pa S.W.
6731	Oct. 1912	*James, W. Rowland..	6, Nott Square, Carmarthen.
7234	Oct. 1913	*¶Jamieson, William Arthur ..	28, Mount Road East, Sunderland, Durham.
7235	Oct. 1913	*Jamrach, Henry Charles ..	The Laurels, Avenue Road, Aner S.E.
4732	Oct. 1905	*¶Janes, Walter Joseph	47, Santos Road, Wandsworth, S.W
2630	Feb. 1894	*Jarrett, Thomas William ..	124, East Street, Sittingbourne, Ke
4196	Oct. 1903	*Jarvis, Ernest Cory..	The Stone Hut, Purley, Surrey.
6115	Feb. 1911	*¶Jarvis, Ernest Henry.. ..	Greycot, Brome, Eye, Suffolk.
7236	Oct. 1913	*Jarvis, Louis John Wallace..	26, Cromer Road, Leytonstone, N.I
4733	Oct. 1905	*Jeckells, William Augustus..	Kewhurst, Avenue Road, Wallingt Surrey.
6293	Oct. 1911	*Jefferies, Herbert George, A.R.I.B.A.	11, Observatory Road, East Sheen, S
6732	Oct. 1912	*¶Jenkins, Albert Henry Hopkin	Blackmill, nr. Bridgend, Glam.
6733	Oct. 1912	*Jenkins, Cedric..	Hazlemount, Rotherham, Yorks.
7237	Oct. 1913	*Jenkins, George Denham ..	Foydean, Carysfoot Road, Boscon Bournemouth, Hants.
4455	Oct. 1904	*Jenkins, William Lionel ..	Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmund's, Suf
4974	Oct. 1906	*¶Jenkinson, Samuel Stewart..	G.E.R. Land Agent's Office, Liverp Street Station, E.C.
5976	Oct. 1910	*¶Jennings, Daniel Strachan ..	District Valuer's Office, 10, Esplan Dover.
5977	Oct. 1910	*Jennings, Frederick George..	22, Wote Street, Basingstoke, Hant
5704	Oct. 1909	*¶Jennings, Walter Henry ..	Bemvinda, Queen's Road, Kingston Surrey.
4734	Oct. 1905	*Jennings, William Alfred ..	7, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
4735	Oct. 1905	*¶§Jessup, David Pooley	Inland Revenue, County Chamb Northampton.
6294	Oct. 1911	*¶§Jewell, Arthur Edward ..	22, Gittin Street, Oswestry, Salop.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1910	*¶JOHN, DAVID HOPKIN..	Ransford, Suffolk Place, Porthcawl, Glam.
Oct. 1911	*JOHNSON, ALBERT PERCY ..	Land and Estate Offices, Wandsworth Common Station, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*¶JOHNSON, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	Westcombe, Stonefall Park, Harrogate.
Oct. 1900	*JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN ..	1, Fairfax Road, Hertford.
Oct. 1907	*¶‡JOHNSON, HERBERT DAVIES ..	Fairfield Cottage, Great Budworth, near Northwich, Cheshire.
Oct. 1910	*¶JOHNSON, HERBERT THOMAS ..	Meersbrook, Elsee Road, Rugby, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1911	*JOHNSTON, ROBERT JAMES.. ..	Surveyor General's Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1912	*¶JOHNSTON, ROBERT WILLIAM ..	28, West Mount Street, Aberdeen.
Oct. 1915	*¶JOHNSTON, WALTER ROBERTSON	Balgray, Mains, Dundee.
Oct. 1913	*JOLLIFFE, REGINALD	1, Maisons de Ville, Beckford Road, Cowes, I. of W.
Oct. 1911	JOLLY, WILLIAM JOHN	Marlowes, Beech Hill Road, Eltham, Kent.
Feb. 1887	*JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL.. ..	27, Market Hill, Cambridge, and 8A, Whitehall Place, S.W.
Oct. 1900	*¶JONES, ARTHUR BAYLY	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Oct. 1909	*JONES, ARTHUR DEW..	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
Oct. 1908	*¶JONES, CHARLES THOMAS	124, St. Albans Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.
Oct. 1908	*¶JONES, DAN IVOR	Valuation Department, 6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1913	*JONES, DAVID LLEWELLYN ..	2, Muriel Terrace, Dowlais, Glam.
Oct. 1913	*¶JONES, ERNEST HYWEL	65, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.
Oct. 1913	*¶JONES, EVAN ROBERT PULESTON..	Stanwick, Fairbourne, Merioneth.
Oct. 1911	*JONES, GEORGE	247, High Street North, Dunstable, Beds.
Oct. 1913	*JONES, GERALD FRANCIS	24, Sunnyside Road, Hornsey Lane, N.
Oct. 1909	*¶JONES, LEWIS FAREWELL	13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Oct. 1908	*¶JONES, MONTAGUE WILLIAM ..	Frewin Court, Cornmarket Street, Oxford.
Oct. 1913	*JONES, OSCAR WYNNE	Moelydon, South Beach, Pwllheli, N. Wales.
Oct. 1911	*¶JONES, RICHARD LEWIS	Penwenallt, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire.
Oct. 1912	*¶JONES, ROBERT JOHN..	35, Grove Terrace, Penarth, Cardiff.
Oct. 1912	*JONES, ROLAND THOMAS	Glanafon, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
Feb. 1913	*¶JONES, RONALD KELSEY	2, Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.
Oct. 1915	*¶JONES, STANLEY WARREN.. ..	South Prospect, Terrace Road, Swansea, Glam.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6299	Oct. 1911	*¶Jones, Thomas	Surveyor's Department, Town H Ipswich.
6300	Oct. 1911	*¶Jones, Tom	District Valuer's Office, 52, Kirkla Kendal.
7244	Oct. 1913	*Jones, Walter	32, Richmond Road, Abergaven Mon.
5201	Oct. 1907	*Jones, Walter George	14, Beauval Road, East Dulwich, S
1018	Dec. 1883	Jordan, George Henry	7, Little College Street, Westmins S.W.
7245	Oct. 1913	*Jowett, Henry Savile	Valuation Department, Inland Reve Huddersfield.
2461	Nov. 1891	*Joyce, Harry Ward, B.Sc. ..	Alton Grange, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, cestershire.
6737	Oct. 1912	*Joyce, Horace Francis	46, Digby Mansions, Hammersmith
1323	May 1886	*Jull, William Vincent	35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S
6738	Oct. 1912	*¶Kay, George	Rhewl, Mostyn, near Chester.
1894	Nov. 1890	*Kay, Walter Robert	Highway Board, Douglas, Isle of M
4456	Oct. 1904	*Keay, Raleigh William McLaren	3, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.
2969	Oct. 1895	*Keay, William	21, Danes Hill Road, The Fo Leicester.
4016	Oct. 1902	*¶Keele, John Daniel..	62, Canonbury Park South, N.
6739	Oct. 1912	*¶Keen, Arnold Grey	Birkdale, Kidderpore Avenue, Han stead, N.W.
7246	Oct. 1913	*Keen, Arthur Auger	179, Camberwell Grove, S.E.
3854	Oct. 1901	*Keighley, Samuel	60, Albion Street, Burnley, Lancash
6969	Feb. 1913	*Keighley, Samuel, Jun.	Bleak House, Manchester Roa Burnley, Lancs.
6301	Oct. 1911	*¶Kekewich, Stanley Buck ..	c/o Mrs. G. O. Kekewich, Hazelm Kingsdown, Deal, Kent.
3855	Oct. 1901	*Kelleway, Herbert Davies ..	13, Holligrave Road, Bromley, Ken
3705	Oct. 1900	*¶Kelly, Arthur Ralph	108, Finchley Road, N.W.
3554	Oct. 1899	*Kelly, George William Calver	St. James Street, Wetherby, Yorksh
5203	Oct. 1907	*Kemp, Harry Graeme	"The Elms," Aldringham, Saxmu ham, Suffolk.
7247	Oct. 1913	*Kemp, Richard Frank	Valuation Department, 18, Shoo Hill, Brondesbury, N.W.
3706	Oct. 1900	*Kemsley, Norman Bolton ..	Broad Street House, New Broad Str E.C.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1895	*Kemsley, William Hugh ..	Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C., and Woodford Green, Essex.
Oct. 1909	*Kennard, Alfred James.. ..	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
Oct. 1909	*Kennard, Frederick Harrison	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
Oct. 1907	*¶Kennard, Horace Burdock ..	c/o Woods & Snelling, Sidcup, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*¶Kennard, Laurence..	26, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1908	*Kennaway, Arthur Lewis ..	Sherborne, Dorset.
Oct. 1908	*¶Kennedy, Percy Edward ..	Valuer's Office, Victoria Road, Darlington.
Oct. 1893	*Kennett, Charles Arthur ..	8, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Oct. 1903	*Kent, Philip, Jun.	Town Hall, Baldock, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1913	*¶Kent, Stanley Henry Gladstone	67, Union Road, Clapham, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*¶Kenyon, Harold Dumello ..	7, De Grey Street, York.
Oct. 1903	*§Ker, Arthur Preston	Moothall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Jan. 1884	Kerr, Arthur Herbert	Castle Hill, Bakewell, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1907	*¶Kershaw, Samuel Ryder ..	Bridgewater Offices, Walkden, Manchester.
Oct. 1897	*¶Kibblewhite, Henry James Treleaven	3, Warwick House Street, Cockspur Street, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*¶Kift, George Ansley	32, Elm Park Road, Winchmore Hill, N.
Oct. 1909	*¶Kilford, William George ..	4, Field Road, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1913	*¶Killender, Henry Claude ..	94, Garmoyle Road, Liverpool.
Oct. 1906	*Kindell, Francis Percy.. ..	Surveyor's Department, Urban District Council, Beckenham, Kent.
Oct. 1901	*King, Frederick Augustus ..	32, Isledon Road, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1910	*¶King, Gilbert Rigley	Town Hall, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1910	*¶King, Herbert James	1, Woodland Road, New Southgate, N.
Oct. 1913	*King, Herbert Walter	11, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
Oct. 1906	*King, John Leonard..	c/o Dr. H. D. King, Sudbury, Suffolk
Oct. 1913	*§King, Noel Ward	53, Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W.
Oct. 1905	*King, Percy James Church ..	Wynyard, West Park, Far Headingley, Leeds.
Mar. 1887	*King, William Isaac..	The Elms, Rickmansworth, Herts.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5983	Oct. 1910	*KINGSTON, ARCHIBALD LAWRENCE	The Links Estate Office, Toc S.W.
4981	Oct. 1906	*KINTON, HAROLD ERNEST.. ..	42, Cloncurry Street, Fulham, S.W
6848	Oct. 1912	*¶KIRBY, CARL FREDERICK GEORGE	Manor House, Formby, Lancs.
7253	Oct. 1913	*¶KIRBY, WILLIAM AUBREY.. ..	Ramsey, Huntingdonshire.
5207	Oct. 1907	*¶KIRK, ALLAN	28, Burlington Road, Withington Manchester.
5710	Oct. 1909	*¶KIRKWOOD, NORMAN FRASER ..	c/o H. T. Kirkwood, 1A, Park Waterloo, near Liverpool.
5711	Oct. 1909	*KISCH, AUGUSTUS MAITLAND ..	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
5712	Oct. 1909	*¶KNAPMAN, HARRY LETHBRIDGE	36, Thornbury Avenue, Southam
3740	Oct. 1912	*KNEWSTUBB, ALFRED..	Long Marton, Carlisle.
3707	Oct. 1900	*¶KNIBB, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	112, West Side, Clapham Common,
5984	Oct. 1910	*KNIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Meadowside, North Allington, port, Dorset,
5486	Oct. 1908	*KNIGHT, ROBERT MALTMAN ..	66, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E
5985	Oct. 1910	*KNIGHTON, THOMAS SPENCER ..	54, Hamlet Court Road, Westcli Sea, Essex.
6741	Oct. 1912	*KNOWLES, THOMAS EDWARD BUTLER	Valuer's Office, 21, High Street, Ha Staffs.
5208	Oct. 1907	*¶KNUBLEY, MILES PONSONBY ..	Steeple Ashton Vicarage, Trowbri Wiltshire.
4302	Oct. 1903	*LABDON, HERBERT GEORGE ..	Lydford, Cassel Road, Sea Point, Town.
4984	Oct. 1906	*LADD, WALTER WILLOUGHBY ..	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
6303	Oct. 1911	*¶LAIRD, DANIEL MACLELLAND ..	2, Balmoral Place, Crosshill, Glas
4985	Oct. 1906	*LAIRD, JOHN..	High Street, Marlow, Bucks.
7254	Oct. 1913	*LAIRD, WALTER ROSS..	13, Berlin Road, Catford, S.E.
6304	Oct. 1911	*LAMB, CHARLES ALFRED	189, The Grove, Hammersmith, W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1907	*¶LAMBERT, ARTHUR PEPLOE ..	Trenton, St. Barnabas Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1904	*LAMBLE, WILLIAM HERBERT ..	7, Southampton Row, W.C.
Oct. 1895	*¶LAMPRILL, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	29, Leathwaite Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
Feb. 1913	*¶LANE, FRANK DONOVAN	2, Church Street, Christchurch, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*¶LANE, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	3, Fulham Park Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶LANGFORD, DOUGLAS CHARLES ..	Gwithian, Millway, The Hale, Mill Hill, N.W.
Oct. 1912	*LANGLANDS, CHARLES JOHN LAWRENCE	Hazon House, Epsom, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*¶LANGLEY, FRANK CURTIS	Bank House, 17, Camberwell Green, S.E.
Jan. 1891	*LANSDOWN, GEORGE ARTHUR, F.R.I.B.A.	9, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*¶LARGE, JOHN GERALD	High Street, Attleborough, Norfolk.
Mar. 1891	*LARKIN, RICHARD WEBSTER ..	8 and 9, Great Newport Street, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Feb. 1914	*¶LAURANCE, JOHN BIDWELL ..	Shortacre, Peterborough.
Oct. 1899	*LAURENCE, WALTER BERNARD ..	The Bedford Office, Montagu Street, Russell Square, W.C.
Oct. 1905	*¶LAVARACK, HAMLETT UNITT ..	6, North End Road, Golder's Green, N.W.
Oct. 1911	*¶LAVARACK, PHILIP JAMES VAUGHAN	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Oct. 1906	*¶LAVINGTON, THOMAS HENRY RUSS	The Lavington Ranch, Canal Flats, P.O., British Columbia.
Oct. 1900	*¶LAWLEY, GEORGE FRANK	38, Willoughby Lane, Tottenham, N.
Oct. 1911	*LAWRENCE, CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON	Elmfield, Cookham Road, Maidenhead, Berks.
Oct. 1910	*LAWRY, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	Tharsis Villa, Calstock, Cornwall.
Oct. 1911	*LAWTON, ROBERT ALLISON	28, Hilton Crescent, Prestwich, Lancs.
Oct. 1913	*¶LAWTON, WILLIAM VICTOR ..	Castle Cliffe, Knaresborough, Yorks.
Oct. 1906	*¶LEAH, WILLIAM	Elton Villa, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
Oct. 1913	*LEDGARD, JOHN BROOKE	The Manor House, Thorner, Leeds.
Feb. 1909	*LEE, ALFRED FREDERICK	15, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4990	Oct. 1906	*¶Lee, John Pincke	Yniscedwyn House, Gurnos, C organshire.
5489	Oct. 1908	*¶Lee, Leslie Herbert	22, High Street, Ashford, Kent.
5990	Oct. 1910	*¶Lee, Norman Alfred	Boltro Chambers, Haywards H Sussex.
5829	Feb. 1910	*¶Lee, William Richard	Elbury, St. Catherine's, Ruislip Middlesex.
7259	Oct. 1913	*§Leedham, Morris	25, The Crescent, Hipperholme, Halifax, Yorkshire.
4022	Oct. 1902	*Lees, Randle Burslam	Woodside, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilt
6744	Oct. 1912	*¶Legg, Kenneth Bolton	Estate Office, L.B. and S.C. Rail London Bridge, S.E.
6745	Oct. 1912	*¶Le Grand, Cecil Wren	21, Regent's Park Terrace, N.W.
3770	Feb. 1901	*Leigh, Vincent Stanley	c/o G. Billings, London Wall, E.C
7260	Oct. 1913	*¶Leith, Thomas	Comrie Villa, Craigie Road, Perth
4745	Oct. 1905	*Le May, Tracey Deavin	City Hall, Toronto.
5717	Oct. 1909	*Leonard, Edward	The Nook, Mortimer Road, Ealing
7261	Oct. 1913	*¶Leonard, Eugene	8, Melrose Place, Whiteladies R Clifton, Bristol.
1971	Jan. 1891	*Lewis, Arthur Llewelyn ..	45, St. John's Park, Blackheath, S
7474	Feb. 1914	*¶Lewis, Charles Henry	4, Ravenslea Road, Wandsworth mon, S.W.
6746	Oct. 1912	*¶Lewis, Francis	Shortacre, Wigston Fields, nr. Leic
6747	Oct. 1912	*Lewis, Hugh Francis	Greenfield, Marlow Road, Maiden Berks.
7262	Oct. 1913	*Liberty, Walter James	76, Hook Road, Epsom, Surrey.
7263	Oct. 1913	*Lickely, Alexander	3, George Street, Kirkcaldy, N.B.
3562	Oct. 1899	*¶Lickis, Leonard	7, Eardley Road, Streatham, S.W
5991	Oct. 1910	*Liddell, John George Walton	Chesters Estate Office, Humsh Northumberland.
6748	Oct. 1912	*Liddle, Laurence Henry ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely P Dublin.
5492	Oct. 1908	*¶Lightbown, Alfred Stuart ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely P Dublin.
4207	Oct. 1903	*¶Lindsell, Philip Janson	Hill House, Hitchin, Hertfordshir
6310	Oct. 1911	*¶Line, Frederick James	32, Pinner Road, Harrow, Middle
4460	Oct. 1904	*¶Line, Henry William	3, Warwick House Street, S.W.
6311	Oct. 1911	*¶Ling, Richard Bertram, A.R.I.B.A.	119, West Side, Clapham Common
7264	Oct. 1913	*¶Lingard, William	Gorsefield, Davenport Park, Stock

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*Linnell, Henry John	29, Rathcoole Parade, Hornsey, N.
Oct. 1912	*¶Lister, Charles Henry	12, Regent Terrace, Edwin Road, Leeds.
Oct. 1908	*Lister, Ernest Edward.. ..	48, Ingleby Road, Ilford, Essex.
Feb. 1914	*Lister-Kaye, Charles	Scofton, Worksop, Notts.
Nov. 1892	*Little, Henry	79, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1900	*Living, Charles, Jun.	75, The Grove, Stratford, E.
Oct. 1913	*Lloyd, Cyril Herbert Powell	The Heath, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
Oct. 1911	*¶Lloyd, Frank Humphreys ..	St. David's, Milford, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
Oct. 1907	*¶Lloyd, Sydney Hamilton ..	Holcote, Fernside Road, Parkstone, Dorset.
Oct. 1906	*¶Loades, Frank Charles.. ..	Thornton Leigh, Crescent Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancs.
Feb. 1913	*¶Lochhead, Arthur Sydney ..	30, Kestrel Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.
Oct. 1909	*¶Lock, Charles	67, Duke Street, Chelmsford.
Oct. 1908	*¶Loe, Sydney John	10, Cliff Terrace, St. John's, S.E.
Oct. 1913	*¶Logie, George	Rowan Lea, Moray Place, Elgin, N.B.
Oct. 1913	*Logsdon, Horace Stewart ..	77, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.
Oct. 1912	*Lone, R. Wilcox	Glengeldie, Montalt Road, Woodford Green, Essex.
Oct. 1911	*Long, Alfred Charles.. ..	Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
Oct. 1913	*Longbottom, Harold	Prospect Terrace,Silsden, near Keighley, Yorks.
Oct. 1908	*Longbottom, John Leonard, B.Sc.	Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1905	*Loram, John Anning	Government Ordnance Survey Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1906	*¶§Lord, Frederick William ..	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, 20,South Parade,Doncaster, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1908	*Lorimer, Gordon	Departamento de Via y Abras, Ferro Carril del Sud, Buenos Aires.
Oct. 1901	*Love, James Barr	Terrona, Langholm, Dumfriesshire.
Oct. 1913	*Lovegrove, Edward Tyler ..	c/o H. W. Lampey, Stoneleigh, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.
Oct. 1907	*¶Loveluck, Edward	33, Park Street, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
Jan. 1887	*Lowe, Charles Robert	30, Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.
Oct. 1910	*Lowick, Henry Capell	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
Oct. 1911	*¶Lucas, Arthur Littlejohns ..	23, Budge Row, E.C.
Oct. 1903	*¶Lucas, John Clay	Castle Precincts, Lewes, Sussex.
May 1877	Lucas, Joseph	22, East Ascent, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7270	Oct. 1913	*Luce, Philip Stanley	7A, Schubert Road, East Putn S.W.
7271	Oct. 1913	*¶Luce, William Mauger	100, Edith Road, W. Kensington, W
3022	Jan. 1896	*Luck, George Edward	Estate Office, Crouch End Station,
3934	Feb. 1902	*¶Luffingham, William John ..	18, Brockley Rise, Forest Hill, S.E
7272	Oct. 1913	*Lukey, George Edward	62, Whitworth Road, South Norwo S.E.
3568	Oct. 1899	*Lumley, Edward Adrian ..	82 and 83, Palace Chambers, Bri Street, Westminster, S.W.
3400	Oct. 1898	*Lumley, Frederick Robert ..	Mamhead Park, Exeter.
4023	Oct. 1902	*Lunn, Algernon Percy	Wentbridge, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
6753	Oct. 1912	*Lunn, Ralph William	Guildford House, Fontenoy Ro Balham, S.W.
6315	Oct. 1911	*Luton, Albert Gordon	138, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
4993	Oct. 1906	*Lyddon, Alfred Jonathan, A.M.I.C.E.	Surveyor's Department, Essex Cou Council, Chelmsford.
4748	Oct. 1905	*Lyne, Harry	Miramar, Tregolls Road, Truro, Co wall.
2692	Oct. 1894	*Lyons, Edward Colvill.. ..	Estate Office, Rugeley, Staffordshir
5450	Feb. 1912	*¶Lyster, Frank Oliver.. ..	Rainsford House, Chelmsford.
6316	Oct. 1911	*¶Macaulay, James	9, Hart Street, Carlisle.
6754	Oct. 1912	*¶McBain, John	15, Muirend Gardens, Clarkston Ro Cathcart, Glasgow.
4466	Oct. 1904	*McCall, Jacobus Stewart Johnson	Director of Agriculture, Zomba Nyassaland.
5720	Oct. 1909	*¶McCallum, Daniel	325, Byres Road, Glasgow.
1144	Apr. 1884	McCallum, Peter Service ..	Holy Bush House, Osmaston Ro Derby.
6317	Oct. 1911	*McCann, Felix Charles.. ..	c/o Messrs. Montgomery and 2, Wellington Place, Belfast.
6756	Oct. 1912	*McCredie, Hugh	23, King Edward Road, Jordan Glasgow.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1904	*¶McDonald, James Ratcliff ..	3, Pancras Lane, E.C.
Oct. 1905	*McDougall, Douglas Robert	138, High Street, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*¶McDowall, Archibald	St. Margaret's, High Road, Loughton, Essex.
Oct. 1908	*Mace, Charles Marriner ..	106, Ellerton Road, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.
Oct. 1893	*Macer, Alfred Thomas	Ely Lodge, Holly Park, Finchley, N.
Oct. 1913	*Macfarlane, Andrew	Guthrie Place, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.
Oct. 1901	*McGaw, Andrew Kidd	Van Diemen's Land Company, Burnie, Tasmania.
Oct. 1913	*MacGregor, Peter Grant ..	Duncryne, Coltpark Avenue, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.
Oct. 1909	*Machattie, John Macintosh..	13, Charing Cross, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*¶Mackay, David Meikle	54, Castlehill Road, Ayr.
Oct. 1913	*Mackay, William	75, Oak Road, Crumpsall, Manchester.
Feb. 1898	*Mackenzie, Hector John Maxwell	Granville Estate Office, Bude, North Cornwall
Oct. 1904	*¶McKerrow, James Weir, A.M.I.C.E.	Corporation Waterworks, Town Hall, North Shields, Northumberland.
Oct. 1908	*¶Mackinnon, Alexander Dent Oswald	Hollycroft, Falkirk, Scotland.
Oct. 1900	*Mackintosh, William Smith ..	Baileymawr, Penybont, Radnorshire.
Oct. 1911	*McLaren, Henry	9, Woodlands Crescent, Falkirk.
Oct. 1911	*¶Maclay, Charles	267, Crow Road, Partick, Glasgow.
Oct. 1912	*¶McMichael, James, Jun.	1, Clifton Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1913	*McMillan, William Alexander	8, St. George's Road, Newton-on-Ayr.
Oct. 1912	*¶MacRae, Charles	3, Station Road, Ormskirk, Lancs.
Oct. 1911	*¶McRobbie, William Alexander	15, West Hill, Highgate, N.
Oct. 1906	*¶McSheehy, John Edward Gerard	"Donoman," The Drive, Wimbledon, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*¶§McTaggart, Hugh Harvey ..	60, Falcon Avenue, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1907	*McWilliam, John Alexander	115, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 33, Kirkhill Road, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1912	*¶Madden, William John	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*¶Maddock, George	c/o J. F. Walsh, 10, Harrison Road, Halifax, Yorkshire.
Feb. 1900	*¶Mager, Sydney..	4, Whitehall Place, S.W.
Oct. 1900	*¶Maides, Percy Thomas	"Homestead," Morland Road, Croydon.
Oct. 1912	*Maile, Sydney Herbert.. ..	34, Heath Hurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶Mair, William Fraser	The Elms, Stretford, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	*¶Malcom, James Archie	Old Bank House, Largs, Ayrshire.
Oct. 1910	*Mallett, John Graham	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1915	*¶Mallett, Roy Terence	27, Nightingale Place, Woolwich, S.E.
Oct. 1896	*Mallinson, Charles Herbert	Market Place, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6321	Oct. 1911	*¶Mammatt, Gerald Arthur ..	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
6761	Oct. 1912	*Mangan, Wilfrid Clarence ..	28, Osborne Road, South Shore, Blac pool, Lancs.
4753	Oct. 1905	*Mann, Alfred Henry	Cairncroft, Dovercourt Road, Ea Dulwich, S.E.
6762	Oct. 1912	*¶Mann, Charles	Dunaber, Minewells, Dundee.
6763	Oct. 1912	*¶Mann, Charles	1, Grove Villas, The Woodlands, Is worth, Middlesex.
2694	Oct. 1894	*Mann, Frederick Charles Thomas	Woking, Surrey.
6764	Oct. 1912	*¶Mann, Henry	1, Grove Villas, The Woodlands, Is worth, Middlesex.
5502	Oct. 1908	*Manson, Edward Beresford..	Survey Office, Kandy, Ceylon.
7279	Oct. 1913	*¶Manton, Geoffrey Charles ..	54, Bridge Street, Walsall, Staffs.
3401	Oct. 1898	*Marcus, William Mortimer ..	15, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junctic S.W.
7280	Oct. 1913	*Marks, John Barkly	The Rhedan, Farnham, Surrey.
4027	Oct. 1902	*¶Marks, Thomas Edward . ..	Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent.
7281	Oct. 1913	*¶ Marner, George Lionel Stuart	Surveyor's Department, Metropolita Asylums Board, Sheffield Hou Sheffield Street, W.C.
7606	Oct. 1915	*¶Marns, Albert Henry	151, Turners Road, Burdett Road, E
3864	Oct. 1901	*¶Marrian, Harold Greenwood, A.M.I.C.E.	28, Park Avenue, Cricklewood, N.W
6765	Oct. 1912	*Marriott, William Mason ..	Hopton Grange, Mirfield, Yorks.
6766	Oct. 1912	*Marsden, Horace John	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
6767	Oct. 1912	*Marsh, Ernest George	Hotham Lodge, 9, Charlwood Roa Putney, S.W.
6768	Oct. 1912	*¶Marshall, Albert George ..	Moorlands, Firs Glen Road, Bourn mouth, Hants.
4028	Oct. 1902	*Marshall, George Ernest ..	76, Airedale Road, Wadsley, Sheffiel
5998	Oct. 1910	*Marshall, Tom Owen	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Der
6972	Feb. 1913	*Marshall, Walter Kinsman	42, The Ropewalk, Nottingham.
3110	Oct. 1896	*¶Martin, Alexander William	The Laurels, Marden Road, Sou Tottenham, N.
6000	Oct. 1910	*Martin, Fred Scott..	79, Main Street, Keswick, Cumberla
5219	Oct. 1907	*Martin, Frederick Mark ..	55, Darnley Road, Gravesend.
7282	Oct. 1913	*Martin, Langley	19, Neville Street, Unthank Roa Norwich.
4997	Oct. 1906	*Martin, Moritz Richard.. ..	Kewhurst, 78, Kingston Road, Te dington, Middlesex.
5504	Oct. 1908	*¶Martin, Victor Callingham ..	14, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
7283	Oct. 1913	*¶Martin, Walter Riddell ..	12, College Square East, Belfast.
5505	Oct. 1908	*¶Maskell, Reginald	15, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
4998	Oct. 1906	*¶Maslen, Thomas Patrick Vincent	Valuation Office, 111-113, Great Po land Street, W.

p. D.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
56	Oct. 1905	*¶Mason, Arnold Stewart.. ..	Engineer's Department, Corporation Waterworks, Liverpool.
71	Oct. 1904	*¶Mason, Francis Scott	1052 Amphion Street, Victoria, British Columbia.
07	Oct. 1915	*¶Mathew, Robert Charles ..	34, Harpenden Road, West Norwood S.E.
56	Oct. 1905	*¶§Mathews, Hugh Spencer ..	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
69	Oct. 1912	*¶Matkin, George Edward.. ..	Town Hall, Sunderland, Durham.
20	Oct. 1907	*¶Matthews, Douglas Percival	Valuer's Office, Barclay Bank Chambers Princess Square, Plymouth.
84	Oct. 1913	*Mattick, Herbert	Market Place, Radstock, Somerset.
33	Nov. 1892	*‡Maughan, John (*Professional Associate of Council*)	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, S.O., Yorks.
30	Oct. 1902	*¶‡§Maw, Percival Trentham ..	Estate Office, Hurn Bridge, Christchurch, Hants.
22	Oct. 1911	*¶Maxwell, Herbert William ..	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
27	Oct. 1909	*¶May, Cyril Ernest	Messrs. Simmons and Sons, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
35	Oct. 1913	*May, Frank Sidney Edward ..	39, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill S.W.
771	Oct. 1912	*May, Philip George	1, Risingholme Road, Wealdstone Middlesex.
451	Feb. 1912	*May, Richard	23, Mornington Avenue, Ilford, Essex.
472	Oct. 1904	*¶Mayhead, Basil Stuart	The Lion Hotel, Abingdon, Berkshire
823	Oct. 1911	*Mayhew, William Joseph George	68, Savernake Road, Hampstead, N.W.
772	Oct. 1912	*Maynard, Charles Edward ..	Romford R.D.C., 16A, South Street Romford, Essex.
002	Oct. 1910	*§Mayne, Arthur John	Clarendon House, Stewkley, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.
403	Oct. 1898	*¶Meacher, Sydney George ..	Marlee, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire
003	Oct. 1910	*Mears, John Arthur..	St. Hilda's, Hampton Wick, Middlesex
528	Oct. 1914	*¶Medrington, Arthur Charles Percy	Wood Hall, Skirlaugh, Hull, Yorkshire
324	Oct. 1911	*Meering, Ernest Frank.. ..	Naseby Cottage, High Road, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire.
773	Oct. 1912	*Megoran, Edwin Taylor Dale	32, Oakland Road, West Jesmond Newcastle-on-Tyne.
597	Oct. 1893	*Mellor, James Frederick ..	110, St. James's Street, Brighton
473	Oct. 1904	*Mellor, John Francis Shaw..	The Cottage, Brodsworth, Doncaster Yorks.
506	Oct. 1908	*¶Mellows, Frederick William	Northbrook Lodge, Lansdowne Road Woodford, Essex.
325	Oct. 1911	*Melville, Henry Duncan ..	Broomlands, Kelso, Scotland.
286	Oct. 1913	*¶Melvin, Charles John	54, Tytherton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
977	Oct. 1895	*Menmuir, Robert William ..	Town Hall, Woodstock, Cape Colony South Africa.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7287	Oct. 1913	*MENNIE, FREDERICK EDWARD A.R.I.B.A.	1, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
6004	Oct. 1910	*MENZIES, WILLIAM KENNETH ..	Knighton, Boston Square, Hunstanton Norfolk.
6326	Oct. 1911	*MERCER, WILLIAM SAMUEL ..	Millington, Lee, S.E.
3572	Oct. 1899	*MEREDITH, PERCY WILLIAM ..	50, Cannon Street, E.C.
4999	Oct. 1906	*¶MERRETT, HAROLD THRIFT ..	5, Great College Street, Westminste Abbey, S.W.
1145	Apr. 1884	MERRETT, JAMES..	5, Great College Street, Westminste Abbey, S.W.
6327	Oct. 1911	*¶MERRINGTON, FREDERICK ARTHUR	147, Upper Street, Islington, N.
7288	Oct. 1913	*METCALFE, CLARENCE ARTHUR ..	10, Woodland Avenue, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
5728	Oct. 1909	*¶METCALFE, WILLIAM	Public Works Department, Chilaw Ceylon.
2536	Nov. 1892	*MEW, ROBERT HEATH..	Dudley House, Ladbroke Road, Redhil Surrey.
6774	Oct. 1912	*MILBURN, WILLIAM, JUN.	8, Thornhill Park, Sunderland, Durham
6775	Oct. 1912	*MILES, HANNAM EDWARD	Slades, East Knoyle, Salisbury
5729	Oct. 1909	*¶MILES, JOHN GUILFORD	10, Regent Street, Great Yarmouth Norfolk.
5221	Oct. 1907	*¶MILES, LEONARD PERCY	Netherfield, Scott's Lane, Shortlands Kent.
7289	Oct. 1913	*MILLAR, GEORGE	Cuthford, Kilmaurs, Ayrshire.
5000	Oct. 1906	*¶MILLAR, PETER	Borough Engineer's Office, Southamp ton.
7290	Oct. 1913	*MILLER, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	Princes Road, Northfields, Stamford Lincs.
4475	Oct. 1904	*MILLER, FRED	53, Eltisley Avenue, Newnham, Cam bridge.
2697	Oct. 1894	*MILLER, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	"Newholme," Thornlaw Road, Wes Norwood, S.E.
6328	Oct. 1911	*¶MILLER, THOMAS HARTLEY ..	Worsthorne Estate Office, Todmorde Road, Burnley, Lancs.
7291	Oct. 1913	*MILLER, WILLIAM ADAM	Londonderry Estate Office, Newtown ards, Co. Down.
5001	Oct. 1906	*¶MILLER-CROOK, HERBERT.. ..	3, Warwick Terrace, Botcherby Road Carlisle.
6776	Oct. 1912	*¶MILLS, ARTHUR CORFE	Single Oak, Annandale Avenue, Bogno Sussex.
5730	Oct. 1909	*¶MILLS, BASIL RUPERT	10, Wigmore Street, W.
3869	Oct. 1901	*¶MILLS, DANIEL	29, Park Avenue, Worcester.
7292	Oct. 1913	*MILLS. HENRY GRAHAM HUNT ..	3, Warwick House Street, S.W.
6777	Oct. 1912	*¶MILLS, IRWIN STUART..	c/o B. R. Mills, 10, Wigmore Street, W
5507	Oct. 1908	*¶§MILLS, ROBERT HENRY	179, Maida Vale, W.

).).	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
2	Oct. 1907	*¶MILNE, JAMES LOGIE..	Valuer's Office, 18. Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
3	Oct. 1903	*MILNE, WILLIAM EDWARD STREATFEILD	Stanway, Stanmore, Middlesex.
2	Feb. 1882	MILNES, ROBERT..	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C
3	Oct. 1913	*¶MILTON, FREDERICK	148, Maygrove Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
4	Oct. 1903	*¶MINORS, ERNEST. B SC. (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Darlington.
9	Oct. 1911	*MITCHELL, CHARLES RICHARD GERALD	Stanway Estate Office, Winchcombe, Glos.
0	Oct. 1901	*MITCHELL, HERBERT ARTHUR ..	2A, Orlando Avenue, Mosman, Sydney, N.S.W.
8	Feb. 1906	*¶MITCHELL, SIDNEY	Valuation Office, Home Counties (North), Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1	Oct. 1909	*MITCHELL, WILLIAM CHALMERS	Henham Estate Office, Wangford, Suffolk.
4	Oct. 1899	*MOAT, ERNEST WILLIAM	79, Danecroft Road, Herne Hill, S.E.
9	June 1896	*MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD..	Hamilton Lodge, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
7	Oct. 1904	*¶‡MOISER, CYRIL	Valuation Dept., 23, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.
4	Feb. 1899	*MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE ..	Lingfield, Smitham Bottom Lane, Purley, Surrey.
3	Jan. 1891	*MOLYNEUX, HERBERT ERNEST..	Brantwood, Highfield, Southampton.
4	Oct. 1913	*¶MONEY, ALEXANDER WALKER ..	The Neuk, Clarkston, Busby, Renfrew-shire.
3	Oct. 1906	*MONTGOMERY, GEORGE	24, Montpelier Road, East Finchley, N.
8	Oct. 1908	*¶MOODY, HERBERT LINE	72, Belle Vue Road, Salisbury.
8	Oct. 1915	*¶§MOODY, WALTER NORRIS ..	Westdene, Milton Road, Eastbourne.
0	Oct. 1911	*MOODY, WALTER RICHARD.. ..	35, Brockman Road, Folkestone, Kent.
1	Oct. 1911	*MOON, HENRY ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.	1, Melbourne Road, Merton Park, S.W.
1	Oct. 1901	*¶MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM.. ..	Brownwich, Alton, Hants.
8	Oct. 1912	*¶MOORE, HAROLD ELLIS	Clovelly, Tower Road, Broomy Hill, Hereford.
0	June 1896	*MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE.. ..	Corrie Wood, Castlewellan, Co. Down.
8	Oct. 1903	*MOORE, RICHARD CHARLES ..	Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.
2	Oct. 1909	*MORE, JOHN NOVIS	Crown Lodge, Harlech, North Wales.
9	Oct. 1912	*MORGAN, DAVID EDGAR	Glyn Tawe, Vicarage Road, Morriston, Glam.
3	Oct. 1907	*MORGAN, ERNEST WILLIAM ..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
3	Oct. 1909	*¶MORGAN, IFOR JOHN	Butts, Ilminster, Somerset.
4	Oct. 1907	*¶MORGAN, RICHARD CROKE, B.A.	Buckland, Waterden Road, Guildford.
5	Oct. 1913	*MORLEY, RICHARD	8, Oakdale Road, Sheffield, Yorks.
4	Oct. 1909	*¶MORRIS, ALEXANDER GEORGE ..	Grove Hall, Woodford, Essex.
5	Oct. 1898	*¶MORRIS, ARTHUR..	61, Thorpe Road, Norwich.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6006	Oct. 1910	*¶§Morris, Clifford	West House, Chirbury, Salop.
6973	Feb. 1915	*¶Morris, Ellis	Grove Hall, Woodford, Essex.
7296	Oct. 1913	*Morris, Henry Rowland ..	Debnestre, Shalford, Guildford, Surrey
6780	Oct. 1912	*¶Morris, Hubert Lloyd	Rainsford House, Duke Street, Chelmsford, Essex.
2632	Feb. 1894	*Morrison, Daniel	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
7297	Oct. 1913	*Morrison, James William ..	30, Granby Road, Edinburgh.
6007	Oct. 1910	*¶Morrison, John Baxter.. ..	Rhives, Golspie, Sutherland.
6781	Oct. 1912	*¶Morrison, Norman Thomas ..	431, Victoria Road, Glasgow.
4114	Feb. 1903	*Morse, Dudley Walter.. ..	Kirtlington, Oxford.
7298	Oct. 1913	*¶Morton, Harold Swithun, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	King's College, Cambridge.
6009	Oct. 1910	*Morton, Thomas Chalmers ..	5, Cross Street, Manchester.
7299	Oct. 1913	*¶Morton, William David	2, Salisbury Road, Dover.
7300	Oct. 1913	*Morton, William Percy	45, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
6782	Oct. 1912	*Moss, Harry	13, Hartman Place, Toller Lane Bradford, Yorkshire.
6783	Oct. 1912	*¶Mowbray, Clyde Bernard ..	4, South Prospect, Swansea.
7301	Oct. 1913	*¶Muir, Andrew, Jun.	14, Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
7302	Oct. 1913	*¶Muirhead, John	Sherborne, Northleach, Gloucestershire
3406	Oct. 1898	*Mullett, Henry Thomas.. ..	62, North Side, Wandworth Common S.W.
5735	Oct. 1909	*¶Mumford, Frank Septimus ..	Belmont, Lawn Avenue, Doncaster Yorkshire.
5087	Feb. 1907	*Mundy, Hugh Algernon Godfrey	Department of Agriculture, Salisbury Rhodesia, South Africa.
7303	Oct. 1913	*Murland, James Gerald	Badby House, Daventry, Northants.
5226	Oct. 1907	*Murray, Arthur Malcolm ..	Eddington, Dukes Avenue, New Malden Surrey, and H.M. Office of Works King Charles Street, S.W.
7304	Oct. 1913	*¶Murray, Lawrence Joseph ..	Colenso, Albert Park Road, Malvern Worcestershire.
5509	Oct. 1908	*Murray, Penry John	Cefn Park, Brecon, S. Wales.
4036	Oct. 1902	*Murtough, Joseph	56, Stubbington Avenue, North End Portsmouth.
7529	Oct. 1914	*¶Musgrave, Harold	Higham, Stockton Lane, York.
6784	Oct. 1912	*Musgrave, Thomas Harold ..	21, Holly Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1910	*Nash, Eugène Fleetwood ..	Railway Extension Survey, c/o Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast, W. Africa.
Oct. 1913	*¶Naylor, William Anderton ..	45, Hornby Road, Blackpool, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*¶Neal, Walter Boughton.. ..	63, Tooting Bec Road, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*¶Neale, Thomas Archibald ..	8, Church Avenue, Water Orton, Birmingham.
Oct. 1902	*¶Neame, Frederick Ivo	The Offices, Macknade, Faversham, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*¶Needham, Walter William ..	81, Bondgate, Darlington.
Oct. 1910	*¶Nelson, Edward Russell ..	Warham, Wells-by-Sea, Norfolk.
Oct. 1909	*Nettelton, Oscar Traves ..	P.W.D. Kandy, Ceylon.
Oct. 1894	*Neubronner, Harry Alfred, A.R.I.B.A.	Penang, Straits Settlement.
Oct. 1908	*¶New, Elliott John	c/o E. D. Till, The Priory, Eynsford, Kent.
Oct. 1907	*¶Newbery, George Herbert ..	14, Mount Street, W.
Oct. 1912	*¶Newell, Leopold Monk.. ..	c/o J. Newell, Esq., J.P., Intabene, Upton Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
Oct. 1907	*Newhouse, Edward..	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
Oct. 1912	*Newill, Wilfred Marston ..	Lydbury North, Shropshire.
Oct. 1902	*Newington, Caleb Rickman K.	Sunnyside, Patcham, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	*Newling, Arthur Gwyn.. ..	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1915	*¶Newman, Claude Edwin Sandys	Hawkridge Rectory, Dulverton, Somerset.
Oct. 1908	*¶Newman, Percival Corney, A.R.I.B.A.	32, Walbrook, E.C.
Oct. 1900	*Newman, Walter Philip.. ..	121, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*¶Newman, William Walter, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, High Street, Watford, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1903	*¶§Newnham, Frank George ..	Kildare, Ethelbert Road, Bromley, Kent

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6015	Oct. 1910	*¶Nicholls, Charles William ..	29, Bryn-y-mor Crescent, Swansea.
6333	Oct. 1911	*¶Nicholls, Douglas Richard ..	Shelle House, Crewkerne, Somerset
7307	Oct. 1913	*Nichols, Hedley William ..	Englehurst, Yale, Glos.
7308	Oct. 1913	*Nichols, Raymond John	Claremont House, Burnham, Somer
3163	Feb. 1897	*Nicholson, Ebenezer Bernard	1 and 2, Queen Street, Cheapside, E
7309	Oct. 1913	*Nicholson, Thomas	14, Coniger Road, Parson's Green, S
7530	Oct. 1914	*¶Nicol, Frank Claude	4, Silver Crescent, Gunnersbury, W
7310	Oct. 1913	*Nixon, Basil Northcote.. ..	11, Buckleigh Road, Streatham Common, S.W.
6792	Oct. 1912	*¶Nixon, Ernest	36, Eslington Terrace, Jesmond, N castle-on-Tyne.
6793	Oct. 1912	*¶Nixon, Frederick	27, Fortismere Avenue, Musw Hill, N.
5739	Oct. 1909	*Noble, Walter Hubert.. ..	Engineer's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
1556	Jan. 1889	*¶Nockolds, Martin Charles Hubert	Saffron Walden, Essex.
6452	Feb. 1912	*¶Norman, Stuart Henry.. ..	Marine Lodge, Castle Road, Deal, K
7610	Oct. 1915	*¶Normanton, Joe	Belle Vue, Barkisland, near Halif Yorkshire.
7311	Oct. 1913	*Northcott, Francis Frederick	Holyrood Street, Chard, Somerset.
5004	Oct. 1906	*¶Nutter, Hubert Charles ..	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
5230	Oct. 1907	*Nutting, John Naunton.. ..	66, Victoria Road, Alexandra Park,
7312	Oct. 1913	*Nye, George Vincent	4, Albert Bridge Road, Battersea Pa S.W.
4225	Oct. 1903	*¶Nye, Haydn Percival	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
3874	Oct. 1901	*Oaten, Alfred Edward.. ..	9, Clare Street, Bristol.
5231	Oct. 1907	*Odam, George Maxwell.. ..	County Hall, Aylesbury, Buckingha shire.
5512	Oct. 1908	*Oddy, Joseph Ronald Ridley	12, Victoria Avenue, Shipley, Yo shire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1911	*Odell, John Frederick	2, Linslade Villas, Dorset Road, Mottingham, Kent.
Oct. 1907	*¶Offlow, Arthur Rowland ..	30, Berlin Road, Catford, S.E.
Feb. 1909	*¶Ogden, Frederick Soresby ..	The Yews, Stanley, near Derby.
Oct. 1905	*¶Oldfield, Claude Courtenay	66, London Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
Oct. 1911	*¶Oldfield, George Harry Robert	9, Hammet Street, Taunton, Somerset.
Oct. 1896	*¶Oldnall, Roger William, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Portswood, Walliscote Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire.
Oct. 1913	*Oliver, Edwin Hamerton ..	Land Agent, R. E. Office, 6, St. Leonard's Bank, Perth.
Oct. 1911	*Oliver, Harry Hutt..	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1912	*¶Oliver, William Marsh	66, Beeches Road, West Bromwich Staffs.
Oct. 1902	*Orchard, Alfred Dean	Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.
Oct. 1898	*Orchard, Sidney Samuel ..	Creech St. Michael, Taunton, Somerset.
Feb. 1902	*O'Reilly, Henry James.. ..	Sans Souci, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.
Oct. 913	*Ormond, James Butler	Little Copped Hall, Epping, Essex.
Oct. 1910	*¶Orr, Robert	117, Avenel Road, Highbury, N.
Oct. 1903	*Orton, William Goodacre ..	9, Gopsall Street, Leicester.
Oct. 1913	*¶Orton-Smith, Geoffrey Ewing	Ocean Chambers, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Oct. 1909	*¶Osborn, George..	25, Hastings Road, Sheffield.
Oct. 1912	*¶Osborne, Harry Edgar	Caemain, Nelson, Cardiff.
Oct. 1913	*Ostler, Walter Hollingsworth	56, Grove Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.
Oct. 1913	*¶O'Sullivan, Terence James ..	High Bank, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
Oct. 1907	*Ovenden, Hugh..	Holmfield, Whitestake, near Preston, Lancs.
Oct. 1902	*¶Owen, Harry Bertram	c/o Owen, Blois and Owen, Newcastle, Staffs.
Oct. 1909	*Owen, John..	Chief Architect's Branch, Public Works Department, Ottawa, Ontario.
Oct. 1913	*Owen, Philip	16, Blomfield Street, Paddington, W.
Oct. 1913	*Owen, Thomas	Bryn Siriol, Conway, N. Wales.
Oct. 1915	*¶Owen, Thomas Burwood.. ..	Rivers Estate Office, Hinton St. Mary, Dorset.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5006	Oct. 1906	*¶PACKE, WILLIAM VERE	West Wickham, Kent.
6796	Oct. 1912	*¶PAGE, ARTHUR REGINALD.. ..	Stretton, Hall Green, nr. Birminghar
4487	Oct. 1904	*PAGE, BERNARD CULMER	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.
4488	Oct. 1904	*¶PAGE, EDMUND	42, Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Ken
4489	Oct. 1904	*PAGE, HERBERT	Messrs. Harland and Son, Barn Hertfordshire.
4766	Oct. 1905	*PAGE, JOSEPH	38, St. Ives Mount, Upper Armle Leeds.
3250	Oct. 1897	*PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN.	Wentworth Cottage, Virginia Wat Surrey.
5744	Oct. 1909	*¶PAIN, COARD HENRY	Bebington, Cheshire.
6974	Feb. 1913	*¶PAINE, JOHN JAMES	c/o Holbeche, Paine & Alderson, Ch ham, Bucks.
4309	Feb. 1904	*¶PALMER, ARTHUR	Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.
4767	Oct. 1905	*PALMER, CHARLES DRAYTON ..	208, Unthank Road, Norwich.
5234	Oct. 1907	*¶PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES..	20, Connaught Avenue, Mortlake, S.
7320	Oct. 1913	*¶PALMER, ROBERT SIDNEY	8, Chaddesley Terrace, Swansea.
5235	Oct. 1907	*PALMER, SIDNEY..	Borough Surveyor's Office, St. Iv Cornwall.
5513	Oct. 1908	*PALMOUR, FREDERICK JOHN CLIFFORD	71, New North Road, Huddersfeld.
6018	Oct. 1910	*¶PANARIO, FRANCIS MICHAEL ..	327, Queen's Road, Battersea Park, S
5831	Feb. 1910	*¶PARAMOR, WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works, King Char Street, S.W.
7321	Oct. 1913	*PARFITT, GERALD ARTHUR ..	132, Glebe Road, Norwich.
6798	Oct. 1912	*PARHAM, ARTHUR DOUGLAS ..	Public Works Department, Colom Ceylon.
7322	Oct. 1913	*PARK, EDWARD	Anad Foot, Ulverston, Lancs.
6019	Oct. 1910	*¶PARKER, ARCHIE MONTGOMERY..	46A, Gloucester Road, S.W.
7323	Oct. 1913	*PARKER, CHARLES	Geneva House, Regent Street, Cam bridge.
5236	Oct 1907	*¶PARKER, CHARLES GOODE.. ..	Howarth, Banstead Road, Belmo Surrey.
6020	Oct. 1910	*¶PARKER, FRANK GRANGER.. ..	Mildenhall, Suffolk.
3719	Oct. 1900	*¶‡§PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM	Parks Department, London Cou Council, 11, Regent Street, S.W.
7324	Oct. 1913	*PARKER, GEORGE	The Elms, Pulford, near Wrexham, Denbighshire.
3720	Oct. 1900	*PARKER, HOWARD	Pine Coulu P.O., via Gull Lake, S katchewan.
5237	Oct. 1907	*¶PARKER, JOHN	Lealholm, Branksome Road, Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

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Oct. 1911	*Parker, Kingsley Croft	Prestbury, Holland Avenue, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*Parkes, Thomas Gerrard	Besford Bridge, Pershore, Worcestershire.
Oct. 1895	*Parks, Walter	51, Havelock Road, Hastings, Sussex.
Oct. 1897	*Parnacott, Arthur Charles	93, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
Oct. 1908	*¶Parratt, Albert Martin	29A, Glenfield Road, Balham, S.W.
Feb. 1912	*¶Parrott, Charles Clayton	50, Friars Stile Road, Richmond, Surrey.
Oct. 1903	*Parrott, Hugh Francis Vivian	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S W.
Oct. 1913	*Parry, David Morris	Gwynfryn, Pwllheli, N. Wales.
Oct. 1912	*Parry, Walter John	The Cottage, Conway, N. Wales.
Oct. 1912	*Parry-Jones, David Reginald	Sylvadale, Queen Victoria Road, Coventry, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1905	*Parsons, Arthur Stanley	4, Hillaries Road, Gravelly Hill, Erdington, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1910	*Pascoe, Herbert	Sandon House, Duke of York Street, Wakefield, Yorks.
Oct. 1909	*¶Patching, Edward Glencairn	46, London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	*¶§Paterson, Thomas Simpson	c/o Paterson and Thomas, 16, Cook Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1912	*¶Paterson, William	The Cottage, Biggar, Lanark.
Feb. 1909	§*Patey, George Head	3 and 5, Station Road, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1907	*Paton, Joseph Train	Callendar Estate Office, Callendar Park Falkirk, N.B.
Oct. 1906	*Paton, Hugh	Arley Green, Northwich, Cheshire.
Oct. 1913	*Patten, John	Hulm Park, Alnwick, Northumberland.
Oct. 1912	*Pattinson, Jeffrey	The Granary, Lowther Street, Whitehaven.
Oct. 1902	*Pattisson, William Henry Munnings	Estate Office, Helmingham, Suffolk.
Oct. 1907	*¶Paul, Francis	180, Avenue Road, Acton, W.
Oct. 1910	*¶Paul, George Garnham	Gunton Park, Norwich.
Oct. 1895	*Paul, John William	31, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1909	*¶Pawley, Tom Edmund	14, Rodway Road, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*¶§Pawson, Arthur Clive	Howe Combe, Watlington, Oxon.
Oct. 1907	*Paxton, Archibald Philip	76, Taylor Road, Wallington, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*Payne, Frederick George	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6341	Oct. 1911	*¶PAYNTER, E. ERNEST W., N.D.A. (*Hons*)	Isle of Ely County Council, Coun Hall, March, Cambridgeshire.
5748	Oct. 1909	*PEAKE, ALBERT EDWARD	
3116	Oct. 1896	*PEARCE, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	71, Edgware Road, W.
6806	Oct. 1912	*PEARCE, DOUGLAS	Old Worden Hall, Leyland, nea Preston, Lancs.
6342	Oct. 1911	*¶PEARCE, HUBERT WILLIE	2, Steward Place, Wellington, Salop.
4232	Oct. 1903	*PEARCE, STEPHEN HARVEY ..	Architect's Department, L.C.C., Spri Gardens, S.W., and Polruan, Conwa Road, Southgate, N.
4869	Feb. 1906	*PEARCE, WILLIAM HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Swanage, Dorset.
5009	Oct. 1906	*¶PEARCH, DOUGLAS DAVISSON ..	14, Alfred Road, Acton, W.
7330	Oct. 1913	*PEARD, CLIFFORD JAMES	The Croft, North Curry, Taunton.
5516	Oct. 1908	*¶PEARMAN, FRANCIS MAY	Sedgewick P.O., Alberta, Canada.
7331	Oct. 1913	*PEARSE, MARTIN	Hill Rise, Albany Crescent, Claygate Surrey.
6807	Oct. 1912	*¶PEARSON, BENJAMIN JOHN.. ..	Surveyor's Department, Town Ha Liverpool.
6023	Oct. 1910	*PEARSON, GEORGE PARKER ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Ma borough, Wilts.
6024	Oct. 1910	*PEARSON, NORMAN HANSON ..	52, Percy Park, Tynemouth, Northumb land.
4051	Oct. 1902	*PEARSON, THOMAS GIBSON.. ..	10, Hibbert Road, Barrow-in-Furnes Lancashire.
6808	Oct. 1912	*¶PEARSON, WILLIAM	10, Grange Road, Dudley, Worceste shire.
5749	Oct. 1909	*¶PEAT, FREDERICK JAMES	West View, Evesham Road, Reigat Surrey.
6975	Feb. 1913	*PEEL, WILLIAM RALPH	Peel Estate Office, Accrington, La cashire.
2634	Feb. 1894	*PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS..	City Surveyor's Office, Durham.
5243	Oct. 1907	*PEIRCE, RICHARD GEORGE.. ..	22, George Street, Croydon.
5244	Oct. 1907	*¶§PEMBERTON, BASIL CHARLES ..	18, Errington Road, Colchester.
7332	Oct. 1913	*PENDERED, RICHARD DUDLEY ..	Redwell, Wellingborough, Northampt shire.
7333	Oct. 1913	*¶PENNINGTON, RICHARD WATSON	83, Enys Road, Eastbourne, Sussex
6025	Oct. 1910	*¶PENNINGTON, STANLEY MUNCASTER	10, Merton Road, Bootle, Lancs.
7334	Oct. 1913	*PENTLETON, ROBERT HENRY ..	Lyndale, Glencairn Road, Streatham, S

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1909	*¶PERCIVAL, FRANK NEVILLE ..	Eastwood, Agnew Street, Lytham, Lancashire.
Feb. 1913	*PERCY, GEORGE REGINALD ..	Springs End, Ilkley, Yorks.
Oct. 1912	*PERKIN, CHARLES	8, Newboult Road, Cheadle, Cheshire.
Oct. 1902	*PERKIN, DANIEL WARD	c/o H. R. Perkin, Galworthy, Tavistock, Devon.
Oct. 1911	*PERKIN, REGINALD JEFFRIES ..	11, Cole Hill, Tamworth, Staffs.
Oct. 1913	*PERKINS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Tinley Lodge, Hildenborough, Kent.
Nov. 1890	*PERKINS, JOSEPH	86, Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
Oct. 1906	*¶PERKINS, SAMUEL BARCLAY ..	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*PERRIN, FRANK JANES	Meadow View, Park Lane, Barnstaple, N. Devon.
Oct. 1900	*PERRINS, GEORGE LATHAM ..	13, Cambridge Road, Lytham, Lancashire.
Oct. 1904	*¶PERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	18, Spencer Avenue, Bowes Park, N.
Oct. 1912	*¶PERRY, KENNETH GEORGE.. ..	Melton, Newlands Road, Crawley, Sussex.
Oct. 1908	*PETER, ARTHUR GRANVILLE ..	Northernhaye, Launceston, Cornwall.
Oct. 1906	*¶PETER, FRANCIS	Barnwood, Gloucester.
Feb. 1904	*¶PETERS, GEORGE FARMER JAMES	London and South Western Bank Chambers, Woking, Surrey.
Feb. 1912	*PETLEY, BERTRAM	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
Oct. 1911	*PETLEY, GUY	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
Oct. 1909	*¶PETTINGALE, CHARLES EDWARD	c/o Surveyor of Taxes, Wakefield.
Dec. 1883	PEWTRESS, HERBERT WILMSHURST	15, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1911	*¶PHILCOX, CECIL LODGE	Pré Fleuri, Woking, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*¶PHILIPS, HERBERT STANLEY ..	Surveyor's Department, New Scotland Yard, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*¶PHILLIPS, CUTHBERT EMRYS VAUGHAN	4, Headingley Terrace, Leeds.
Oct. 1894	*PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN	Albury, Queen's Road, Springfield, Chelmsford.
Mar. 1884	PHILLIPS, GEORGE CAWKWELL ..	Chelmsford.
Oct. 1912	*¶PHILLIPS, SAMUEL CHARLES ..	170, Stroud Green Road, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1910	*¶PHILLIPS, SYDNEY VERNON ..	Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
Oct. 1907	*¶PHILLIPS, WILLIAM NEWTON ..	Croft Cottage, Ferryside, Carmarthenshire.
Oct. 1912	*¶PHILLIPS, WILLIAM RITCHIE ..	47, Fordwych Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6346	Oct. 1911	*Picard, Eugene Cuthbert Llewellyn	Estate Office, Glynde, Lewes, Susse
7337	Oct. 1913	*Pickersgill, Alfred	205, Goodwin Terrace, Curroc Carlisle.
5752	Oct. 1909	*¶Pierce, Edward Lemuel.. ..	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue Romford, Essex.
6317	Oct. 1911	*Pierce, Thomas Harle	Victoria House, Abergele, Denbighsh
6814	Oct. 1912	*Pierpoint, Leonard	West View, Jubilee Road, Formb Lancs.
7338	Oct. 1913	*Pike, John Percy	331, Croxted Road, Herne Hill, S.E
4497	Oct. 1904	*Pilbeam, Francis Newcastle..	60, Bassein Park Road, Ravensco Park, W.
6315	Oct. 1912	*¶Pilley, Herbert Anthony Rosser	43, Woodgrange Avenue, North Fin ley, N.
4236	Oct. 1903	*¶Pinckney, Henry Christopher	The Estate Office, Stoodleigh, Tivert Devonshire.
3254	Oct. 1897	*Pinfold, Francis Arthur ..	Estate Office, L.B. and S.C. Ry., Lon Bridge Terminus, S.E.
3723	Oct. 1900	*¶Pinson, Gilbert..	Cobden Buildings, Corporation Stre Birmingham.
6348	Oct. 1911	*Pipe, Henry James	Bickley, Druce Road, Dulwich, S.E
5753	Oct. 1909	*Plant, Clifford Ernest.. ..	Dovenook, Bayview Terrace, Clayfie Brisbane, Queensland.
3725	Oct. 1900	*¶Plant, William, a.m.i.c.e. ..	Borough Hall, Stafford.
5013	Oct. 1906	*¶Plumb, Francis Clarkson ..	The Wabe, Wales Avenue, Carshalt Surrey.
6349	Oct. 1911	*Plumpton, Edward Hubert ..	Estate Offices, Cobham, Surrey.
5014	Oct. 1906	*¶Plumstead, Henry William Lewis	126, The Avenue, Highams Park, N
7339	Oct. 1913	*Pointon, Harold Jesse	13, Albert Street, Newcastle, Staffs.
6027	Oct. 1910	*Poore, John	Hunstrete Estate Office, Pensford, Bri
4771	Oct. 1905	*Pope, Herbert Burgham ..	c/o A. Pope, 94, Kings Road, Ki ston-on Thames, Surrey.
6977	Feb. 1913	*Portal, Gervas Edward ..	Eddington House, Hungerford, Ber
5088	Feb. 1907	*¶Porter, Evelyn de Bock ..	Inland Revenue, District Value Office, Finsbury Park, N.
4239	Oct. 1903	*¶Porter, Sydney Lawrance ..	12 and 13, Bow Lane, E.C.
7340	Oct. 1913	*Potter, Edgar William	6, Oak Hill Road, Surbiton, Surrey.
5519	Oct. 1908	*Potter, Edward	198, Bedford Hill, Balham, S.W.
6028	Oct. 1910	*¶Pottier, Alfred	Bosigran, Whytecliffe Road, Purl Surrey.
6116	Feb. 1911	*Potts, Gilbert Ackroyd ..	34, Victoria Buildings, Victoria Stre Manchester.
6816	Oct. 1912	*†Pover, William Alfred.. ..	54, Park Road, Faversham, Kent.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES	Address.
Oct. 1905	*Povey, Stephen Goddard ..	Messrs. Talbot and White, 9, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1906	*Powell, Wallace Gerald ..	City Engineer's Office, Norwich.
Oct. 1904	*Power, Richard Reilly.. ..	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*¶Pratt, Jermyn Harold	Ryston Hall, Downham, Norfolk.
Oct. 1909	*¶Preston, Eric Watson	Curlew Hope, Weybridge, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*Preston, Walter Ronald ..	Curlew Hope, Weybridge, Surrey.
Oct. 1905	*Prevatt, Francis Christophe	163, Belmont Circular Road, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, West Indies.
Feb. 1898	*¶Price, Capel Hereward.. ..	89, Parliament Hill Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, N.W.
Oct. 1909	*Price, Daniel Henry	Surveyor's Office, Aberbargoed, Mon.
Oct. 1912	*Price, Eric Arthur..	109, Holden Road, Woodside Park, N.
Oct. 1912	*Price, George Stanley	Ivy Dene, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
Oct. 1913	*Price, Hubert Holroyd	Valuer's Office, High West Street, Dorchester.
Oct. 1907	*Price, John Rowland	102, Bradwall Road, Sandbach, Cheshire.
Oct. 1907	*Price, Reginald Henry King	23, Clare Street, Bristol.
Oct. 1908	*¶Price, Robert Henry, m.r.a.c.	Warwick Cottage, Reed Pond Walk, Gidea Park, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*Price, Thomas George	Black Lion, Cross Hands, Llanelly, Carm.
Oct. 1910	*Price, William Harry Lyne ..	6, Byron Villas, Knighton Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.
Oct. 1912	*¶Priday, Arthur Kenneth ..	102, Riggindale Road, Streatham, S.W.
Oct. 1901	*¶Priest, Albert Edward.. ..	Oaten Fields, Halesowen, Worcestershire
Oct. 1898	*Priestman, Alfred Tuke ..	Valuer's Office, Manor Row, Bradford, Yorks.
Oct. 1908	*Prior, Arthur Sparks	5, South Road, River, near Dover.
Oct. 1911	*Prior, Gordon Stewart	223, High Street, Lewisham, S.E.
Oct. 1904	*¶Pritchard, Andrew Baden ..	Estate Office, Little Ingestre, Stafford.
Oct. 1912	*¶Pritchard, William, Jun. ..	Highfield View, Quernmore Road, Lancaster.
Oct. 1911	*¶Prosser, Roger, b.sc.	Valuation Department, The Elms, Struet, Brecon.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES	Address.
7345	Oct. 1913	*PROUD, STANLEY SISSON	Surveyor's Department, Union Offic Sedgefield, Co. Durham.
6353	Oct. 1911	*¶PROWSE, ALBERT EDWARD.. ..	51, Upper Holland Road, Sutton Col field, Warwickshire.
1680	Dec. 1889	*PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN..	Milton Pewsey, Wilts.
5250	Oct. 1907	*¶PULFORD, LEONARD CYRIL ..	The Cedars, Addiscombe, Surrey.
5757	Oct. 1909	*¶PUNCHARD, THOMAS WILLIAM ..	11, Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster.
6823	Oct. 1912	*¶PUNTER, PERCIVAL ALAN.. ..	19, Grove Road, Bridgend, Glam.
5359	Feb. 1908	*¶PURSEY, CHARLES	City Surveyor's Office, Wells, Somers
6824	Oct. 1912	*PURSGLOVE, ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	10, Elmsmere Road, Fog Lane, Didsb Manchester.
6030	Oct. 1910	*PUSSER, DANIEL ROBERT	77, Bexhill Road, Crofton Park, S.E.
2985	Oct. 1895	*PYE, GEORGE HENRY..	Rocklyn, Barkers Lane, Ashton-o Mersey, Cheshire.
6354	Oct. 1911	*PYKE, LEWIS HAROLD..	Black Friars, Battle, Sussex.
4502	Oct. 1904	*¶QUARMBY, CHARLES DAVID ..	64, Crescent Lane, Clapham, S.W.
7346	Oct. 1913	*QUILTER, HENRY..	St. Malo, Percy Road, Hampton-o Thames, Middlesex.
6355	Oct. 1911	*¶RACKHAM, HAROLD WILFRED..	Hill View, Harrow Weald, Middlesex
5758	Oct. 1909	*¶RADBURN, SYDNEY CHARLES ..	39, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth Co mon, S.W.
7347	Oct. 1913	*RADFORD, NORMAN HAROLD ..	Aylesbury, St. Anne's-on-Sea, Lan
6356	Oct 1911	*¶RAE, THOMAS HERDMAN	10, Belle Vue Road, Sunderland, C Durham.
7348	Oct. 1913	*RAINSFORD, ROBERT WORHAM ..	42, Nelson Road, Lexden, Colchester
6357	Oct. 1911	*¶RALPHS, WALTER..	880, Coventry Road, Small Heath, B mingham.
6825	Oct. 1912	*¶RAMPTON, PERCY WILLIAM ..	5, Mount Street, W.
7349	Oct 1913	*RAMSAY, ERNEST WILLIAM ..	16, Whiteley Road, Upper Norwo S.E.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address
Oct. 1915	*¶Ramsay, John	33, Alma Street, Falkirk, N.B.
Oct. 1912	*¶Randall, Ernest John James	The Laurels, Tillingbourne Road, Shalford, Guildford.
Oct. 1908	*Rankin, Ernest Alfred.. ..	Somerville, Bourton, Dorset.
Oct. 1913	*¶Rankin, Henry Alexander ..	Rockburn, Bent Road, Hamilton, N.B.
Oct. 1899	*¶Ransom, Thomas Reginald ..	28, Cadogan Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*¶Ratcliff, Sidney Arthur ..	1, Station Parade, Ealing Common.
Oct. 1912	*Ratcliff, William Watts ..	The Willows, West Drayton, Middlesex.
Oct. 1912	*¶Rawlence, Arthur Raymond..	Tilhays, Iwerne Minster, Blandford, Dorset.
Oct. 1906	*¶Rawlence, George Norman ..	7, Moberley Road, Salisbury.
Oct. 1898	*Rawstron, Charles Oliver ..	Rural District Council Offices, Lichfield, Staffordshire.
Oct. 1903	*¶Raymond, James Owen	28, Victoria Road, Bridgnorth, Salop.
Oct. 1913	*Rayner, Kenneth	5, Lower Common, Putney, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*Rayner, William Dex Lea ..	18, Capps Road, Norwich.
Oct. 1910	*Rayson, William James	Dandenong, Victoria, Australia.
Oct. 1913	*Read, Albert Edward	428, Wandsworth Road, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*Read, William Stratfold ..	Saunderton, Princes Risborough, Bucks.
Oct. 1907	*¶Reavell, Charles Asquith ..	54, Grasmere Road, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1911	*Redfern, Charles Frederick	Whitehall Chambers, 23, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Oct. 1903	*Reed, Edward B.	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
Oct. 1912	*¶Reed, Frank	18, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*Reed, Stanley Gordon	The Estates and Valuation Department, L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1911	*Rees, Morgan	Penydre House, Neath, Glamorganshire.
Oct. 1901	*Rees, William Harold	154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
Oct. 1905	*¶Reeve, Garnet Norman.. ..	Ashburton, St. Helen's Park Road, Hastings, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	*Reeve, Henry George ..	c/o T. Reeve, The Paddock, Little Stambridge, Rochford, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*Reeves, Charles Westcott ..	Bramshaw, Uplands Park, Enfield, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*Reid, Alexander Ewing, n.d.a.	314, Renfrew Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6360	Oct. 1911	*¶Reid, Edward Decimus	7, Ashwood Terrace, Thornhill, Sun land, Co. Durham.
6033	Oct. 1910	*¶Reid, Robert Donald	23, Fothringham Road, Ayr.
5760	Oct. 1909	*¶Renton, Theadore Rolande Victor	Tenter Lodge, Knaresborough, Yo and 3, Princes Square, Harrogat
6833	Oct. 1912	*¶Rhodes, Bertram	Allandale, Bowdon, Cheshire.
7356	Oct. 1913	*¶Riccomini, James Arthur ..	Bredgar, near Sittingbourne, Kent.
6834	Oct. 1912	*Rice, Charles Spring	Royal Automobile Club, Pall M S.W.
6034	Oct. 1910	*¶Rice, Edward	15,Mostyn Road, Brixton, S.W.
5524	Oct. 1908	*¶Richards, Arthur Walter Trollope	15, Wontner Road, Balham, S.W.
5525	Oct. 1908	*¶Richards, Daniel Herbert ..	27, Mellor Road, Prenton, Birkenh Cheshire.
5526	Oct. 1908	*Richards, John Sydenham ..	3, Trinity Place, Swansea.
5761	Oct. 1909	*¶§Richards, Robert Herbert..	Estate Office, Canwell, Sutton C field, Warwickshire.
6835	Oct. 1912	*Richardson, Charles Frederick James	17, The Avenue, Minehead, Somers
3583	Oct. 1899	*Richardson, Ernest Edward..	35, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C
7357	Oct. 1913	*Richardson, Frederick	7, Little College Street, Westmin Abbey, S.W.
5022	Oct. 1906	*Richardson, William Edward	9, Goldhurst Terrace, South Hampst N.W.
5257	Oct. 1907	*¶Rickards, Clement Archbold Ross	30, Hyde Park Terrace, Leeds.
4508	Oct. 1904	*Riddett, Basil Perry	18, St. John's Terrace Road, Red Surrey.
3584	Oct. 1899	*¶Riddett, Maurice Charles ..	Town Hall Chambers, Ryde, Isle Wight.
6836	Oct. 1912	*Riddle, Wilfrid Patterson ..	Guildhall, Hull, Yorks.
6837	Oct. 1912	*¶Ride, William Henry	Katey Glen, Wyggeston Street, Bu on-Trent, Staffs.
6035	Oct. 1910	*¶Rigby, Reginald	Rose Bank, Prestwich, Manchester
5762	Oct. 1909	*¶Riggall, Jabez Allan	Heck House, Grimsby, Lincolnshir
4311	Feb. 1904	*Ringland, William Ewart ..	8, Wellington Road, St. John's W N.W.
6362	Oct. 1911	*Rintoul, Andrew Jeffrey ..	War Department Land Agent, H quarters, Scottish Command, North Bridge, Edinburgh.
4509	Oct. 1904	*¶Rippon, Herbert	21, Campden House Road, Kensing W.
5764	Oct. 1909	*Risdon, John Peart..	Wiveliscombe, Somerset.
7613	Oct. 1915	*¶Ritchie, Hugh Victor Ormiston	Stocken Hall, Stretton, Oakham.
3123	Oct. 1896	*Rivers, Charles Edwin	Municipal Offices, Harrogate, York

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1904	*¶Rivers, Frank Wilfred	26, Loxley Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1915	*¶Robb, Thomas Wright	50, Kelbourne Street, Kelvinside North, Glasgow.
Oct. 1898	*¶Robbins, Walter Francis ..	Crawley, Sussex.
Feb. 1912	*Roberts, Arthur Cecil	66, Rosendale Road, Dulwich, S.E.
Oct. 1909	*¶Roberts, Charles Minto ..	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1904	*Roberts, Edward Lamplough	23, Watling Street, Radlett, Herts.
Oct. 1914	*¶Roberts, Edward Thomas ..	Llanfair Buildings, St. Mary Street, Swansea, S. Wales.
Oct. 1910	*Roberts, Frederick Leonard	18, Guilford Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*Roberts, Herbert John	Wistanswick Farm, Market Drayton, Salop.
Oct. 1913	*¶Roberts, Howard	Cisendune, Hook, Surbiton, Surrey.
Oct. 1901	*Roberts, John	Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Chester.
Feb. 1913	*¶Roberts, John Hubert	19, Heathfield Street, Swansea.
Oct. 1911	*¶Roberts, William Hughes ..	14, Platts Avenue, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1905	*§Robertson, Charles Boyd ..	Faskally Estate Office, Pitlochry, N.B.
Oct. 1898	*Robertson, Henry Charles ..	2, The Broadway, Church End, Finchley, N.
Oct. 1910	*¶Robertson, William Andrew	The Rosary, East Leake, Notts.
Oct. 1912	*Robinson, Alfred Keon	Victoria Chambers, 87, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Lincs.
Oct. 1907	*¶Robinson, Francis Walter ..	30, Halford Road, Richmond, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*Robinson, John	Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cumberland.
Oct. 1908	*Robinson, Leslie	1, Station Road, Balham, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*Robson, John Temple	Sunnylea, Westfield Road, Bishop Auckland, Durham.
Oct. 1913	*¶Robson, Thomas John	Orchard House, Great Chart, Ashford. Kent.
Oct. 1915	*¶Roderick, Benjamin	Ashbrook House, Aberdare, S. Wales.
Oct. 1912	*Roderick, William David ..	Brynhyfryd, The Parade, Ton Pentre, Glam.
Oct. 1905	*¶Rodwell, Lionel Helm	8, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
Oct. 1913	*¶Roff, Edgar Maurice	Birchlea, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1907	*Rogers, Edgar Arthur	93, Henniker Gardens, East Ham, E.
Oct. 1908	*Rogers, John	West House, Goring Road, Llanelly, Carmarthen.
Oct. 1907	*Rogers, John Russell	6, High Street, Maldon, Essex.
Oct. 1912	*¶Rogers, Matthew Spencer ..	Surveyor's Office, County Hall, Truro, Cornwall.
Oct. 1913	*¶Rogers, Vivian Barry	78, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.
Oct. 1908	*¶Rolfe, Charles Bertram ..	Messrs. J. R. Eve and Son, 45, Parliament Street, S.W.

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7364	Oct. 1913	*ROME, JOHN	14, Lindsay Street, Kilmarnock, A shire.
5024	Oct. 1906	*¶RONALD, THOMAS ROWAN	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
6039	Oct. 1910	*¶ROOME, FRANK MORRIS	22, Lancaster Road, Brighton, Suss
4514	Oct. 1904	*ROPER, JOHN WILLIAM	90, Cannon Street, E.C.
1130	Mar. 1884	ROSE, EDWARD JOSEPH	58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
6979	Feb. 1913	*ROSE, FREDERIC CHARLES	Flint House, Lynn Road, Wisbe Cambs.
4246	Oct. 1903	*ROSEVEAR, JOHN ASHBURNHAM ..	335, Upper Richmond Road, E Sheen, S.W.
6842	Oct. 1912	*¶ROSS, JOHN	37, Gladstone Road, Watford, Hert
4588	Feb. 1905	*ROWE, GILBERT CHARLES	
6365	Oct. 1911	*¶ROWETT, FREDERICK JOSEPH LANCASTER	District Valuer's Office, 29, Romf Road, Stratford, E.
4785	Oct. 1905	ROWLAND, HAROLD EVANS ..	2, Station Approach, Purley, Surrey
5025	Oct. 1906	*¶ROWLAND, WILLIAM JOHN W. ..	Lower Farm, Shabbington, Tha Oxon.
4247	Oct. 1903	*ROWLANDSON, GEORGE ARMSTRONG	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
1695	Jan. 1890	*ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR ..	Royston, Hertfordshire.
5360	Feb. 1908	*¶ROYDS, GEORGE FREEMAN ..	St. Mary Bourne, Andover, Hants.
5361	Feb. 1908	*¶RUAULT, CLAUDE EDWYN	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
5766	Oct. 1909	*¶§RUBENS, ISAAC	21, Liverpool Street, E.C.
4061	Oct. 1902	*¶RUDDLE, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	233, Brockley Road, S.E.
6843	Oct. 1912	*RUDDLE, ROBERT SKEATE	District Valuer's Office, Amersh Hill, High Wycombe, Bucks.
6040	Oct. 1910	*¶RUDLER, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	Piercefield, Ennerdale Road, Richm Surrey.
4517	Oct. 1904	*RULE, THOMAS	Belasoni, Tana River, via La B.E.A.
5026	Oct. 1906	*RUMSBY, WALTER SAMUEL ..	Dalkeith Steps, Bournemouth.
4248	Oct. 1903	*¶RUSH, ARTHUR LESLIE	65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
6366	Oct. 1911	*RUSH, EDWARD ALEXANDER ..	Willowsmere, Vale Avenue, Tunbri Wells.
4788	Oct. 1905	*¶RUSHWORTH, HAROLD MONTAGUE	Sheering Mill House, Sawbridgewo Herts.
4518	Oct. 1904	*¶RUSS, ERNEST	155, Freshfield Road, Brighton.
6844	Oct. 1912	*RUTHERFORD, ALEXANDER KIRKWOOD	113, New Row, Dunfermline.
6845	Oct. 1912	*RUTHERFORD, JOHN SEYMOUR ..	White Oak, Highclere, Newbury, Be
3587	Oct. 1899	*RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1912	*Ryan, Bernal John..	18, Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1904	*Ryan, John A., A.M.I.C.E. (*Ireland*)	Catherine Street, Waterford.
Oct. 1905	*¶Ryde, Edward Humphrey Noel	49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
Oct. 1905	*¶Ryde, John Titcomb..	49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*¶Ryland, Lorence	
Oct. 1909	*¶Rylatt, Walter Puckering, A.R.I.B.A.	The Crescent, Hathersage, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1903	*¶Sackett, Sidney Rupert.. ..	37, Whitehill Road, Gravesend, Kent.
Oct. 1902	*¶Sainsbury, William Charles..	20, Narcissus Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1897	*St. Aubyn, Belville Molesworth, B.A. (*Oxon.*)	Halwell House, Kingsbridge, S. Devon
Oct. 1913	*¶St. John, Louis Frederick ..	22, Fountain Street, Hull.
Oct. 1907	*¶St. Quintin, Clifford Jack ..	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Oct. 1911	*Saise, Walter	Ventnor House, Forest Road, Fishponds, Bristol.
Oct. 1893	*Sale, Arthur Reed	Excise Office, P.O. Box 694, Cape Town.
Oct. 1901	*Salt, Leonard Eustace	Havelock Road, Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1906	*¶Salter, William	G. E. R. Land Agent's Office, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
Oct. 1907	*Salter, William Eric	25, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
Oct. 1903	*¶Salwey, Arthur	14, Upper Lattimore Road, St. Albans, Herts.
Oct. 1912	*¶Samuel, William Wilfrid ..	23, Ena Avenue, Neath, S. Wales.
Oct. 1912	*¶Sanctuary, Campbell Thomas	Mangerton, Melplash, S.O., Dorset.
Oct. 1909	*¶Sanders, John Robert	63, Normanby Road, Dollis Hill, N.W.
Feb. 1902	*¶†Sands, Hubert Covell, LIC.R.I.B.A...	Amhurst, Guibal Road, Lee, S.E.
Oct. 1908	*Sargent, Augustus Montague	Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
Feb. 1890	*Satchell, Herbert A., F.R.I.B.A.	3, Staple Inn, W.C.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5832	Feb. 1910	*¶SAUNDERS, CLEMENT	c/o Mrs. T. H. Bailey, Fernb Station Road, Shirehampton, Bristol.
3731	Oct. 1900	*¶SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER ..	23, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex
5265	Oct. 1907	*SAUNDERS, EDWARD YOUNGS ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Barnsta Devon.
4254	Oct. 1903	*SAVAGE, TOM ALBERT..	55, Mills Hill Road, Middleton Junct Manchester.
6044	Oct. 1910	*¶SAWARD, SIDNEY CARMAN.. ..	Orwell Lodge, Hermitage Walk, Sna brook, Essex.
6045	Oct. 1910	*¶SAYER, HARVEY ROBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	45, Choumert Road, Peckham, (Surrey Committee).
5769	Oct. 1909	*¶SCALES, ARTHUR ALFRED	7, Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Sur
5532	Oct. 1908	*¶SCANTLEBURY, WILLIAM SETH ..	62, Wisteria Road, Lewisham, S.
5533	Oct. 1908	*¶SCARLETT, JOHN WALTER, JUN.	c/o Scarlett and Goldsack, 5, Square, Margate.
5267	Oct. 1907	*¶SCEATS, DOUGLAS BRIANT.. ..	224, Meadvale Road, Ealing, W.
6046	Oct. 1910	*¶SCHILLING, JOHN FRANCIS.. ..	25A, London Road, Isleworth, dlesex.
5268	Oct. 1907	*¶SCHOLES, JOHN GREAVES	63, East Park Road, Blackburn, La
4792	Oct. 1905	*SCHROEDER, EDWARD..	Housing Department, London Cou Council, 116, St. Martin's Lane,
2712	Oct. 1894	*SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE	Hillcrest, Chilworth, Guildford.
6368	Oct. 1911	*SCOTT, CHARLES WILLIAM MONTAGU DOUGLAS	Boughton House, Kettering, Northa
4523	Oct. 1904	*SCOTT, JAMES COSPATRICK	4, The Square, Kelso, N.B.
5771	Oct. 1909	*SCOTT, LESLIE	12, Marine Parade, Brighton.
6849	Oct. 1912	*SCOTT, WILLIAM EASTON	The Orchard, Lemington-on-Tyn Northumberland.
5270	Oct. 1907	*SCRIVEN, JOHN PEARCE	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall,
7366	Oct. 1913	*SCRUTTON, FRANK SEYMOUR ..	6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield, De shire.
4793	Oct. 1905	*SEAGO, RALPH WOLLASTON ..	Custom House Buildings, Lowes Suffolk.
4256	Oct. 1903	*SEALE, PERCY JAMES..	c/o F. Griffin & Co., 448, Seymour St Vancouver, B.C.
5029	Oct. 1906	*¶SEARING, GEORGE THOMAS	116, New Colney Road, Dartford,
6850	Oct. 1912	*¶SEATON, THOMAS HARDMAN ..	District Engineer's Office, Gr Eastern Railway, Stratford, E.
6369	Oct. 1911	*¶SEDGWICK, ERNEST	5, Belvedere Road, Sunderland, Durham.
2468	Nov. 1891	*SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM ..	Elnothington, Hollingbourne, Ken
1729	Feb. 1890	*SELBY, FRANK	44, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Dec. 1884	*§Selby, John Baseley	Atherton Hall, Leigh, near Manchester.
Oct. 1900	*Seller, Frank Russell.. ..	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.
Oct. 1907	*¶Sewell, Frank Hersey	26, Croom's Hill, Greenwich, S.E.
Oct. 1912	*Sewill, Arnold Waterlow ..	The Old Rosery, Redhill, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*¶§Sexton, George William Francis	Rosemount, Christchurch Avenue, Brondesbury Park, N.W.
Oct. 1904	*Sharma, Lakshmi Chand	Partahgarh, Oudh, United Provinces, India.
Oct. 1905	*Sharp, Herbert Firth	1, Briggs Villas, Queensbury, Bradford.
Oct. 1913	*Sharp, William Alfred	1, High Street, Roehampton, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*Sharpe, Henry Ernest	The Ferns, Cressington Park, Liverpool.
Oct. 1908	*¶Sharpless, Arthur	22, St. Margaret's Road, Wanstead Park, N.E.
Dec. 1887	*Shaw, Arthur	Ramsden Estate Offices, Railway Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1908	*Shaw, Frederick John	c/o Langridge & Freeman, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*Shaw, Robert William	5, Dapdune Crescent, Guildford, Surrey.
Oct. 1908	*Shearburn, William Ivery ..	Culverton Lodge, Dorking, Surrey.
Oct. 1897	*Shearer, James Hughan, A.R.I.B.A.	8A, Bartholomew Terrace, Exeter.
Oct. 1911	*¶Sheath, Albert George	Kynance, Heron Court Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*Shedden, Edward Claude ..	Spring Hill, East Cowes, Isle of Wight.
Oct. 1915	*¶Sheldon, Frederick Charles..	29, Fountain Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire.
Oct. 1898	*¶Sheldon, Harold	Kinderton Street, Middlewich, Cheshire.
Oct. 1912	*¶Shelley, William Lincoln ..	28, Beatrice Road, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1905	*¶Shepherd, Edmund Thomas, Lieut.	Kent (Fortress) R.E., Gillingham, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*Shepherd, John Linn	9, Paterson Street, Dundee.
Oct. 1912	*¶Shepherd, William	6, Marine Terrace, Aberdeen.
Oct. 1906	*Sheppard, John Mortimer ..	39, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Apr. 1884	Sherry, Nathaniel	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Feb. 1909	*¶Sherwin, Cyril Joseph	94, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1900	*Shettle, Edward Gurney ..	6, Princes Street, Yeovil, Somerset.
Oct. 1912	*¶Shiner, Frederic Walter ..	Blackshott Lodge, nr. Grays, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*Shiner, Lawrence Alexander David	7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1901	*¶Shipwright, William George, Lic.R.I.B.A.	218, Wellmeadow Road, Hither Green, S.E.
Oct. 1910	*Shirley, Henry Townsend ..	3, Whittinghame Terrace, Jordanhill, Glasgow.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3263	Oct. 1897	*Shorney, Arthur Shepherd..	
5833	Feb. 1910	*¶Short, John Rodwell	Brunswick House, The Mall, Kens ton, W.
7373	Oct. 1913	*Shortall, John Francis.. ..	Wilford, St. Lawrence Road, Clon Dublin.
6855	Oct. 1912	*¶Shortreed, William..	The Nest, Clovenfords, Selkirkshire
4257	Oct. 1903	*¶Shotton, John Sidwell	9, South Park Hill, Croydon.
5981	Oct. 1910	*Shuttleworth-King, Charles John	Folke, Selborne Road, Worcester.
5772	Oct. 1909	*¶Sich, Percy Bertram Wardell	Norfolk House, The Mall, Chiswick
7374	Oct. 1913	*Simkin, Rowland Ive	63, North Hill, Colchester, Essex.
5773	Oct. 1909	*¶Simmons, Frank Wortley ..	Eastrop Fields, Basingstoke, Hamps
6857	Oct. 1912	*Simmons, George Herbert ..	10, High Street, Doncaster, Yorks.
7375	Oct. 1913	*Simms, Harold Couser	Bridge Street, Banbridge, Co. Dow
6050	Oct. 1910	*Simpson, Christopher	Survey Department, Zungeru, Nort Nigeria, W. Africa.
5274	Oct. 1907	*¶Simpson, Francis Alexander..	36, Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bri
7617	Oct. 1915	*¶Simpson, Harry Trevor	Carlton, West Park Road, Blackb Lancashire.
6117	Feb. 1911	*Sims, Nugent Woolcott.. ..	25, Greenhill Road, Harlesden, N.
7376	Oct. 1913	*Singer, William Henry	Woodside, Highwalls, Dinas Powis, G
5774	Oct. 1909	*¶§Sissons, William Wyrill ..	Waterloo Manor, Garforth, near Le
6858	Oct. 1912	*¶Skarratt, Ronald James Martin	1, Keynsham Bank, Cheltenha Gloucestershire.
2714	Oct. 1894	*Skeat, Arthur Percival.. ..	Beausejour Estate, Choiseul, St. Lu B.W.I.
5775	Oct. 1909	*Skeen, Ernest Alexander ..	66, Kilmartin Avenue, Norbury, S.
4615	Oct. 1905	Skeffington, Thomas Ashford	141, Macpherson Avenue, Toron Ontario, Canada.
4526	Oct. 1904	*¶Skelt, Frederick Mitchell..	62, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, E.
3166	Feb. 1897	*¶Skingle, Alfred Charles ..	Valuer's Office, 5, Lyndhurst R Peckham, S.E.
7377	Oct. 1913	*¶Skinner, Russell Edward ..	Penolver, Ridgeway Road, Red Surrey.
6859	Oct. 1912	*¶Skipper, Reginald Hayward..	55, London Street, Norwich.
7378	Oct. 1913	*Skitmore, Thomas	8, Burley Street, Belle Vue Gard Shrewsbury.
5538	Oct. 1908	*Skitt, Arthur Howard Wakem	28, London Street, Greenwich, S.E
6981	Feb. 1913	*Skitt, Rowland Colley	Ras el Khalig, Lower Egypt.
4527	Oct. 1904	*Sladdin, Arnold Gladstone..	38, Sightcliffe Road, Brighouse, York
7532	Oct. 1914	*¶Slade, Arnold	Valuation Department, Lincoln' Fields, W.C.
1050	Jan. 1884	Slade, Isaac	The Hey, Claremont Road, West Ki Cheshire.
4066	Oct. 1902	*Slater, Arthur James	P.W.D., Ipoh, Perak, F.M.S.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*Slater, John	111, Downton Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*¶Small, Leonard John	Woodford Urban District Council, Woodford Green, Essex.
Oct. 1905	*Smallbone, Henry James	Streatley-on-Thames, Berkshire.
Oct. 1914	*¶Smallman, Arthur Frederick Strong	Eliot Lodge, Albemarle Road, Beckenham, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*¶Smith, Arthur Douglas Noel	30, Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Oct. 1912	*Smith, Arthur Frederick	19, Lancaster Road, New Southgate, N.
Oct. 1902	*¶Smith, Arthur Kitson	Messrs. Robins and Hine, 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*Smith, Charles Herbert	The Uplands, Calderbank Avenue, Urmston, near Manchester.
Oct. 1902	*¶Smith, Charles Philip	Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.
Oct. 1911	*Smith, David Ivor	15, Charlton Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire.
Oct. 1899	*Smith, Douglas	Orford Estate Office, Thwaite, Erpingham, Norfolk.
Oct. 1905	*Smith, Edmund George	8, Market Place, Rugby, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1913	*Smith, Edwin	Leigh House, Devizes Road, Swindon, Wilts.
Oct. 1911	*Smith, Ernest Disraeli	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*¶Smith, Ernest Edward	37, Shepherd's Lane, Dartford, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*Smith, Ernest Leonard	The Inglenook, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.
Oct. 1911	*Smith, Ewart Wallace	10, Folkestone Road, Dover.
Oct. 1903	*Smith, Frank Hall	Surveyor's Office, Sheringham, Norfolk.
Oct. 1914	*¶Smith, Geoffrey	Prinstead Cottage, Winchester, Hants.
Oct. 1898	*¶Smith, George Henry	1, Worcester Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*Smith, George Stuart St. John	Ivy House, High Street, Uckfield, Sussex.
Oct. 1913	*Smith, Harold	R.E. Office, Norris Street, Sheringham, Norfolk.
Oct. 1910	*Smith, Harold Ezra	13, Dunstable Road, Luton, Beds.
Oct. 1907	*Smith, Harold Sankey	Wierton Estate Office, Chart Sutton, Maidstone.
Oct. 1913	*Smith, Harry	42, Devonshire Street, Keighley, Yorks.
Oct. 1903	*Smith, Harry Vincent	75, Vernham Road, Plumstead, S.E.
Oct. 1905	*Smith, Herbert Frederick George	Estate Office, Waldershare Park, Dover.
Oct. 1912	*¶Smith, Herbert Gordon	Sunnyside, Monkseaton, Northumberland
Oct. 1901	*¶Smith, Hubert George	Boughton-Monchelsea, Maidstone.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7384	Oct. 1913	*¶§SMITH, HUBERT JOHN	45, Coleraine Road, Blackheath, S.
7618	Oct. 1915	*¶SMITH, JAMES DOUGAN	Cairnmount N., Woodburn Aven Airdrie, Lanarkshire.
5033	Oct. 1906	*SMITH, JOHN EDWARD	Shipley Fields, Frizinghall, Bradfo
5277	Oct. 1907	*SMITH, JOHN HAROLD..	44, St. Andrews, Uxbridge, W.
4800	Oct. 1905	*SMITH, PERCIVAL..	2, Coltsgate Hill, Ripon, Yorks.
4802	Oct. 1905	*¶SMITH, WILLIAM BOULTON.. ..	Borough Surveyor's Department, T Hall, Paddington, W.
2990	Oct. 1895	*SMITHELLS, EDWIN	40, Wellington Road, Edgbaston, mingham.
7385	Oct. 1913	*SMYTH, JAMES	22, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich Suffolk.
6376	Oct. 1911	*¶SMYTH-RICHARDS, FREDERICK GEORGE	Filleigh Lodge, near South Molton, Devon.
1905	Nov. 1890	*SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN ..	Church Street and Wingfield Ro Trowbridge, Wilts.
7386	Oct. 1913	*¶SNELL, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	Brierwood, Mountfield Road, Chu End, Finchley, N.
5779	Oct. 1909	*SNOOK, HOWARD VIRTUE	Westfield, West Street, Haslemer Surrey.
3266	Oct. 1897	*SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN	8, Pocklington's Walk, Leicester.
6864	Oct. 1912	*SORRELL, GODFREY ALFRED VICTOR	19, Boston Avenue, Southend-on- Essex.
5034	Oct. 1906	*SORRELL, HAROLD VALENTINE..	Clarence Chambers, Clarence Str Southend-on-Sea.
6865	Oct. 1912	*¶SORTWELL, ARTHUR ROBERT ..	17, Hamilton Road, Ealing, W.
3267	Oct. 1897	*SOUTHCOMBE, JOHN CHARLES ..	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple, De
6378	Oct. 1911	*SOUTHGATE, FREDERICK JOHN..	183, Byron Avenue, Manor Park, E
6866	Oct. 1912	*¶SPARKS, FERNLY GEORGE.. ..	Rosendale, Littledown Road, Bou mouth, Hants.
3495	Feb. 1899	*SPEAKMAN, JOHN MCCLURE ..	Quarantine Service, Tor, via Su Egypt.
6867	Oct. 1912	*SPEED, SYDNEY CHARLES	33, East Bank, Stamford Hill, N.
1906	Nov. 1890	*SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX	Bank Plain, Norwich.
6868	Oct. 1912	*¶SPENCER, ALBERT EDWARD ..	58, Rosaville Road, Fulham, S.W.
5578	Feb. 1909	*SPENCER, AUBREY VERE, D.S.O.	Cuddington, Aylesbury, Bucks.
4267	Oct. 1903	*SPENCER, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS	Architect's Department, London Co Council, S.W.
6379	Oct. 1911	*SPINK, JAMES	18, Maclise Road, West Kensing W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1908	*¶Spooner, Herbert John	55, Woodcote Road, Wanstead, Essex.
Oct. 1911	*Spry, William Murray Straddar	Engineer's Office, Headquarters, Victoria Barracks, Brisbane, Queensland.
Oct. 1905	*¶Stacey, Michael Bede	Old Bank, Reigate, Surrey.
Oct. 1910	*¶Stafford, James Neilson Greenlees	206, Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Oct. 1898	*Stallard, Harold Orlando ..	Estate Office, Audley End, Saffron Walden, Essex.
Oct. 1906	*Stamford, Alfred Arthur ..	23, Lower Green Road, Esher, Surrey.
Oct. 1906	*¶Stamper, Thomas Henry Gilborn	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1912	*¶Stanbridge, Archibald Robert	22, Manor Road, Merton Park, S.W.
Oct. 1908	*Stanier, Thomas Macpherson	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard, Cornwall.
Oct. 1911	*Stanley, George	Public Works Dept., Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Oct. 1910	*Stanley, Gerald	Sunny Croft, Trowbridge, Wilts.
Oct. 1910	*Stanley, Owen Geoffrey ..	Waverley, Guildford Road, Bagshot, Surrey.
Oct. 1908	*Stapleton, George Aubrey ..	33, St. Julian's Farm Road, West Norwood, S.E.
Oct. 1912	*Starley, Bernard	46, Holyhead Road, Coventry, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1900	*¶Stead, Edward John, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor, Wells, Somerset.
Oct. 1913	*Steddy, Harry Charles.. ..	57, Leinster Square, Bayswater, W.
Oct. 1910	*Stedeford, John Britton ..	189, Selhurst Road, South Norwood, S.E.
Oct. 1910	*¶§Stedham, Percy Norman ..	91, West Street, Fareham, Hants.
Oct. 1901	*Stedman, Charles Frederick..	Steepwood, Cranleigh, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*¶Stedman, Ernest Walter ..	Ennerdale, Brownlow Road, Redhill, Surrey.
Oct. 1904	*Steeds, Herbert Eustace ..	c/o Couchman & Steeds, 75, New Street, Birmingham.
Oct. 1910	*Steel, Alexander McKeand..	The Holt, South Road, Taunton.
Oct. 1915	*¶Stephen, Duncan Joseph ..	Agricultural Branch, Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R., Strathmore, Alberta, Canada.
Oct. 1909	*Stephenson, Chambre Corcor Stillington	Tan Galle, Ceylon.
Oct. 1904	*Stephenson, Robert Barnard	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Oct. 1913	*Stevens, Alfred George ..	Survey Department, Cadastral Branch, Nairobi, B. E. Africa.
Oct. 1909	*¶Stevens, Benjamin	Heathcote, Little Common Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6060	Oct. 1910	*STEVENS, LEWIS JOHN	78, Milton Road, Hanwell, W.
7391	Oct. 1913	*STEVENS, ROLAND HONYEL ..	22, Sneath Avenue, Golder's Gr N.W.
5280	Oct. 1907	*¶STEVENS, WILLIAM FREDERICK HOOD	Granville House, Arundel Str Strand, W.C.
7392	Oct. 1913	*¶STEVENS, WILMOT DRIFFIELD ..	Nunthorpe, S.O., Yorkshire.
6061	Oct. 1910	*¶STEVENSON, ALEXANDER EWING	Blawarthill, Yoker, by Glasgow.
7477	Feb. 1914	*STEWARD, GEORGE EDWARD ..	c/o Dr. R. T. Locke, Jaboticabal, Est de São Paulo, Brazil.
6872	Oct. 1912	*¶STEWART, ALEXANDER WYPER..	18, Bruntsfield Avenue, Edinbu
6873	Oct. 1912	*STEWART, ALISTER DOUGLAS ..	Coolmore, Parkstone, Dorset.
6874	Oct. 1912	*¶STEWART, NEIL	3, Gourie Place, Perth Road, Dund
7393	Oct. 1913	*¶STEWART, WILLIAM HINTON ..	Rowanlea, Truscott Avenue, Win Bournemouth, Hants.
7394	Oct. 1913	*STILES, ARTHUR	Lincoln House, Ponder's End, Middlesex.
5281	Oct. 1907	*¶STILES, HERBERT	20, Temple Sheen Road, East Sh S.W.
4807	Oct. 1905	*¶STIMSON, DOUGLAS CECIL	52, Brixton Hill, S.W.
3630	Feb. 1900	*¶STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK	88, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S
3270	Oct. 1897	*¶STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY ..	12, New Kent Road, S.E.
3737	Oct. 1900	*STOCKINGS, ARTHUR PERRY ..	Cumrew, Radlett, Herts.
6382	Oct. 1911	*STOKES, EDGAR EDWARD	Belmont, 418, Woodborough Ro Nottingham.
3738	Oct. 1900	*¶STONE, CYRIL FRANK	Stenfur, Furzefield Crescent, Reig Surrey.
5782	Oct. 1909	*STONE, HENRY WALCOTT	Lloyd Bank Chambers, North Str Taunton, Somersetshire.
7395	Oct. 1913	*STONE, LEONARD VICTOR	Hazeldene, Shawfield Park, Brom Kent.
5282	Oct. 1907	*STONEHAM, FREDERIC MARTYN	32, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., E and 48, St. Thomas' Rd., Brentw Essex.
5783	Oct. 1909	*STOPHER, GEORGE	Corbiere, Maurice Road, King's He Birmingham.
5283	Oct. 1907	*¶STOPS, HERBERT JACKSON	Towcester, Northamptonshire.
7396	Oct. 1913	*¶STOREY, JOHN RAWLINSON ..	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
6875	Oct. 1912	*¶STORRY, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCOTT	Valuer's Dept., Inland Revenue, I caster, Yorks.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1910	*¶STOTT, HERBERT WHARTON ..	Bay Hall, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
Dec. 1882	STOWER, JOSEPH	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1910	*¶STRACHAN, ROBERT GORDON ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶‡STRATHERN, TOM DALRYMPLE..	Hensingham Road, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
Oct. 1910	*¶STRATTON, PHILIP	Fernleigh, Merridale, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
Oct. 1911	*STREETER, EDWIN FREDERICK WILLIAM, LIC.R.I.B.A.	22, Church Lane, Old Charlton, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*¶STRETTON, JOHN WILLIAM.. ..	196, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1915	*¶STRICKLAND, WILLIAM	London Road, Hungerford, Berks.
Oct. 1907	*STRIDE, WALTER OSBORN	Messrs. Stride and Son, 63, East Street, Chichester.
Oct. 1910	*¶STROUD, ALBERT WILLIAM.. ..	51, Graemesdyke Avenue, East Sheen, S.W.
Oct. 1900	*¶STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD ..	32, Park Road, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1903	*¶STRUDWICK, PHILIP	14, Croft Villas, Green Lane, New Eltham, Kent.
Oct. 1903	*¶STRUTT, JOHN JAMES	Whitelands, Witham, Essex.
Oct. 1912	*¶STUART, FRANCIS DONALD.. ..	38, Cleveland Terrace, Darlington, Durham.
Oct. 1896	*STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB ..	84, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Oct. 1910	*STUBINGTON, ROBERT ALAN ..	Survey Office, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
Oct. 1911	*STUBINGTON, WILLIAM HENRY..	Survey Office, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
Feb. 1889	*STUCKE, WILLIAM HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	P.O. Box 2271, Johannesburg,and P.O. Box 91, Bloemfontein, B.S.A.
Jan. 1886	*STURGESS, JOHN MOORE	Penshurst Park, near Tonbridge, Kent.
Oct. 1905	*STURT, LESLIE	Highgate Station (G.N.R.), N.
Oct. 1912	*¶SUDDARDS, FRANK	5, St. John's Terrace, Heysham Road, Morecambe, Lancs.
Oct. 1909	*SUGDEN, ALBERT JOWETT	Architect's Department, County Hall, Wakefield.
Oct. 1907	*¶SUMMERFIELD, HORACE	Overdale, Wherwell Road, Guildford.
Jan. 1891	*SUMMERFIELD, JOSEPH CHARLES	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1914	*¶SUMMERSELL, JAMES GLEED ..	51, High Road, Chiswick, W.
Oct. 1906	*SUNDERLAND, AMOS	4, Sissinghurst Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.
Oct. 1901	*SURREY, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM	121, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*SUTCLIFFE, WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	29, Wellington Road, Todmorden, Lancs.
Feb. 1906	*SUTTON, CECIL N. STAFFORD ..	Estate Office,Brockenhurst,Hampshire.
Oct. 1898	*SWAN, HARROLD	18, Wandle Rd., Upper Tooting, S.W.
Oct. 1897	*¶SWANWICK, BRUCE, M.A. (*Oxon.*)	The Thatched House, Coates, Cirencester, Gloucester.
Oct. 1910	*¶SWORDER, JOHN PERKINS	11, Benet Street, Cambridge.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6385	Oct. 1911	*Sykes, Cyril	93, Mortimer Street, W.
6386	Oct. 1911	*¶Sykes, Wilfred Elsworth ..	Montague House, South Street, C tingham, E. Yorks.
5544	Oct. 1908	*Symes, Edward Douglas ..	9, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbrid Wells, Kent.
4809	Oct. 1905	*¶Symes, James Gordon	Surveyor's Department, South Easte Railway, 84, Tooley Street, Lond Bridge, S.E.
4076	Oct. 1902	*Symes, William Charles	22, Elgin Road, Alexandra Park, N.
6387	Oct. 1911	*Symons, Cecil Frederick ..	Y.M.C.A., St. Helen's Road, Swanse
5040	Oct. 1906	*¶§Symons, Gilbert George ..	Messrs. Barker, Coppack and Wic ham, St. Werburgh's Chambe Chester.
6069	Oct. 1910	*¶Syms, Reginald Hardy	County Surveyor's Office, Newtow Montgomery.
7399	Oct. 1913	*Tack, Arthur William	68, Damems Road, Keighley, Yorkshi
3595	Oct. 1899	*Tait, Frank Vincent	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickma worth, Herts.
5817	Nov. 1909	*Tait, John Wilson	34, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
4275	Oct. 1903	*¶Tait, William Ironside	The Town Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk.
5286	Oct. 1907	*Talbot-Ponsonby, Arthur Hugh Brabazon	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
5041	Oct. 1906	*¶Tallon, Joseph Francis.. ..	1, Bold Square, Chester.
6878	Oct. 1912	*¶Tanner, Arthur Ralph	18, Kensington Hall Gardens, We Kensington, W.
7400	Oct. 1913	*Taplin, George Aubrey.. ..	8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
4540	Oct. 1904	*Tate, Henry Tindall	County Hall, Beverley, Yorkshire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1907	*Taylor, Alfred Moulton ..	21, Church Hill, Leamington, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1910	*¶Taylor, Arthur Brassey ..	Wynchwood, Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey.
Oct. 1910	*¶Taylor, Frank Geoffrey ..	8, Montague Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Oct. 1915	*¶Taylor, Frederic Dennison ..	Enderley, Southville Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey.
Oct. 1909	*Taylor, Frederick Hale ..	4, Osborne Terrace, Brynmill, Swansea.
Oct. 1908	*Taylor, George Arthur.. ..	Surveyor's Office, Bedwellty U.D.C., Aberbargoed, Mon.
Oct. 1909	*¶Taylor, George D.	50, Upper English Street, Armagh.
Oct. 1913	*Taylor, George Scarborough	Northover, Dartmouth Park Avenue, N.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶Taylor, Harold Tom	16, Beechwood Road, Uplands, Swansea.
Oct. 1904	*Taylor, Herbert William ..	Surveyor's and Estate Office, Great Western Railway, Paddington Station, W.
Oct. 1911	*Taylor, John	Manchester House, Holme, *via* Carnforth, Westmorland.
Oct. 1897	*Taylor, John Francis White..	3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Oct. 1907	*¶§Taylor, John Henley	"Ingleside," Golden Manor, Hanwell, W.
Oct. 1912	*Taylor, John Howarth	The Croft, Hilton Lane, Little Hulton, Lancs.
Oct. 1901	*Taylor, Russell Leigh	The Cottage, Maiden Bradley, Bath.
Oct. 1901	*Taylor, Samuel Davis	Priory Bank, Monmouth.
Oct. 1912	*¶Taylor, Shepherd Hoad, A.M.I.C.E.	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 108, Deansgate, Manchester.
Feb. 1906	*¶Taylor, Thomas Osborne ..	30, King's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1910	*¶Taylor, Walter Floyd	19, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
Oct. 1905	*¶Taylor, William Graham ..	5, Lynton Road, Springfield Park, Acton.
Oct. 1912	*¶Taylor, William John Palmer	24, Clarendon Road, Redland, Bristol.
Oct. 1913	*Taylor, William Kenneth Wentworth	18, Woodstock Avenue, Redland, Bristol.
Oct. 1911	*¶‡§Taylor, William Ling.. ..	47, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford.
Oct. 1913	*¶Taylor, William Thomas Percy	Ivy Cottage, Warwick.
Oct. 1905	*¶Teare, Joseph Ernest	17, Farrant Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Oct. 1905	*Teasdale, George William ..	21, Sutton Road, Walsall, Staffs.
Oct. 1912	*¶Tebbit, Charles Leonard ..	14, St. Albans Road, Harlesden, N.W.
Oct. 1904	*Temple, Alfred	41, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1911	*¶Temple, Richard, Jun.	Estate Offices, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6392	Oct. 1911	*Templeton, Stanley James ..	22, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C
3596	Oct. 1899	*¶Terry, Francis William.. ..	Low Royd, St. Olave's Road, York
6074	Oct. 1910	*¶Thake, Robert Frederick William	5, Roman Road, Bemerton, Salisb
6982	Feb. 1913	*Thatcher, Ivan James	124, Cromwell Road, Bristol.
7404	Oct. 1913	*¶Thayer, John Diamond	1, Harringay Avenue, Liverpool.
6393	Oct. 1911	*¶Thickpenny, Charles Reginald, a.r.i.b.a.	Meyton, Church Lane, Highfield, Sou ampton.
6118	Feb. 1911	*¶Thoburn, Hugh Forsyth ..	30, Station Road, Anerley, S.E.
6983	Feb. 1913	*¶Thomas, Alfred Christopher Llewellyn	Grove Lodge, Hunton, Kent.
4855	Feb. 1906	Thomas, Alfred William ..	Director of Works Departm Admiralty, S.W.
4814	Oct. 1905	*Thomas, Arthur John	Eastfield, St. Thomas, Swansea.
7405	Oct. 1913	*Thomas, Edmund William ..	83, Brytion Road, Cymmer, Port Tal Glam.
4277	Oct. 1903	*Thomas, Ernest James	140, High Street, Gosport, Hampsh
6075	Oct. 1910	*Thomas, Frederick Charles ..	Stanford, Churchfields, Woodford, Es
4815	Oct. 1905	*¶Thomas, Frederick James ..	9, Heathfield Street, Swansea.
7406	Oct. 1913	*Thomas, Frederick Mowbray	Town Hall, Ealing, W.
5791	Oct. 1909	*¶Thomas, James Hugh Tremayne	7, Woodville Road, Ealing, W.
4081	Oct. 1902	*Thomas, Percival Hartland..	10, St. John Street, Bristol.
6077	Oct. 1910	*¶Thomas, Robert Rogers.. ..	36, Bryn Road, Swansea.
6883	Oct. 1912	*Thomas, Thomas David	182, High Street, Treorchy, Rhond Glam.
7407	Oct. 1913	*Thomas, Wilfrid Bowen ..	7, King Street, Carmarthen.
7408	Oct. 1913	*Thomas, William Oliver ..	Ramsden Estate Office, Huddersfi Yorks.
6884	Oct. 1912	*Thomas, William Reginald ..	4, Coombe Gardens, New Malden, Sur
5291	Oct. 1907	*Thompson, Alfred Alexander	Trym, Putney Heath Lane, Putn S.W.
6078	Oct. 1910	*Thompson, Arnold John.. ..	15, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth,
6885	Oct. 1912	*¶Thompson, Arthur Taylor ..	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton, Lan
6886	Oct. 1912	*Thompson, Charles William Ward, a.r.i.b.a.	17, St. George's Terrace, Rochester
2720	Oct. 1894	*Thompson, Claude William George Hugh	Estate Office, Escrick, York.
2611	Oct. 1893	*Thompson, Frederick Hubert	20, Corn Market, Derby.
5292	Oct. 1907	*Thompson, Frederick William	Cornerways, Ashford, Middlesex.
4278	Oct. 1903	*‡Thompson, John Clulow.. ..	Westerby House, Smeeton, Leicest
2721	Oct. 1894	*Thompson, Joseph Atherden..	8, Southampton Street, Bloomsb Square, W.C.
5547	Oct. 1908	*Thompson, Newton Dukinfield	Caterham Valley, Surrey.
2735	Mar. 1895	*¶Thompson, Roland O'Brien ..	Messrs. J. Rider, Hunt and Bridge House, 181, Queen Vict Street, E.C.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1915	*¶THOMPSON, THOMAS, JUN... ..	Red House, Methley, near Leeds.
Oct. 1906	*THOMPSON, THOMAS ERRINGTON	Estate Office, Swarcliffe, Birstwith, via Leeds.
Oct. 1911	*¶THOMSON, CHARLTON..	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1912	*¶THOMSON, DAVID..	2, Lytton Street, Dundee.
Oct. 1912	*THOMSON, GEORGE	Chapelthorpe, Wakefield, Yorks.
Oct. 1912	*THOMSON, JAMES BLACK, A.M.I.C.E.	Public Offices, Southall, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*¶THOMSON, JOHN SUTHERLAND..	7, North Street, Elgin, N.B.
Oct. 1910	*THORNLEY, HAROLD VICTOR ..	72, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W.
Oct. 1911	*THORPE, ARTHUR RALPH	5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
Oct. 1913	*THORPE, RAYMOND WILLIAM ..	East Lynne, Leicester Road, New Barnet, Herts.
Oct. 1899	*THURGOOD, LEONARD FIELDER..	8, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1904	*¶THWAITES, ARTHUR MILBANK ..	Messrs. Cunningham and Gibaud, Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Bedford Street, Plymouth.
Oct. 1915	*¶TIDDY, DAVID GEORGE REGINALD..	2, Alexandra Place, Totnes, Devon.
Oct. 1902	*TIDEY, HERBERT GORDON.. ..	3, Pentonville Road, Islington, N.
Oct. 1906	*¶TIDMARSH, CHARLES BAILLIE ..	3, Woodland Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1911	*¶TIFFEN, JOHN HALL	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
Oct. 1913	*TIFFEN, THOMAS WILLIAM ..	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
Oct. 1899	*¶TIGHE, ARTHUR	Valuation Department, 59 and 60, West Stockwell Street, Colchester.
Oct. 1914	*¶TILL, TOM RYMER	11, Beach Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.
Oct. 1912	*TIPLADY, FREDERICK CHESTER..	16, Mosshall Villas, North Finchley, N.
Oct. 1915	*¶TITCHMARSH, STANLEY RAY ..	63, St. Mildred's Road, Lee, S.E.
Oct. 1901	*TITTERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE PENN	Strand Estate Office, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1905	*TIVENDALE, THOMAS	Highgate Station, G.N.R., N.
Oct. 1904	*¶TOBIAS, MAURICE..	Architect's Department, London County Council, 13, Charing Cross, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*¶TODD, BENJAMIN JOSEPH GRAVES	1, Hamilton Gardens, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Oct. 1904	*¶TOLEY, ERNEST ALBERT	61, Drayton Bridge Road, Hanwell, W.
Oct. 1911	*¶TOLEY, FRANK	154, Uxbridge Road, Hanwell, W.
Oct. 1913	*TOLL, STANLEY	69, Calcott Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
Oct. 1906	*TOMKINS, SAMUEL EDWARD ..	Kennington, Mill Hill, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
Oct. 1903	*¶TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN.	Hollydene, Birchington, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*TOMMY, ARTHUR	Valuation Department, 54, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1912	*¶TOMSON, MAYNARD	Bedford House, Luton, Beds.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6398	Oct. 1911	*¶TONG, FREDERICK NORMAN ..	44, Church Road, Smithills, Bolt Lancs.
6894	Oct. 1912	*¶TOWER, HUGH CHRISTOPHER ..	Peniarth Estate Office, Towyn, Merionethshire.
3136	Oct. 1896	*TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE ..	25, St. George's Terrace, Jesmo Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 5, Mar Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5793	Oct. 1909	*¶TOWNLEY, HERBERT LIONEL ..	94, Inchmery Road, Catford, S.E.
3745	Oct. 1900	*TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY ..	Highcliff, Marine Avenue, Westcl on-Sea, Essex.
6984	Feb. 1913	*TOWNSEND, CECIL PHILIP	Lawnfield, Castle Hill, Maidenhe Berks.
5293	Oct. 1907	*TOWNSEND, EDWARD ALDRIDGE	45, Riverway, Palmer's Green, N.
1979	Jan. 1891	*TOWNSEND, GEORGE JAMES ..	Architect's Department, London Cou Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
6399	Oct. 1911	*¶TRACY, BERNARD DAVID, A.R.I.B.A.	Limoilou, Croxley Green, S.O., Hert
5294	Oct. 1907	*TRAFFORD, FRANCIS NOEL	Birkenlerae, Upper Tooting Park, S.
6895	Oct. 1912	*¶TREBBLE, SAMUEL	9, Hammet Street, Taunton, Somers
6896	Oct. 1912	*¶TREMELLEN, ENNER THORNEY ..	Clifton House, Aberdare, S. Wales.
7413	Oct. 1913	*TRENCH, WALDO TALBOT	Department of Natural Resourc Canadian Pacific Railway, Calga Alberta, Canada.
7626	Oct. 1915	*¶TRINDER, WILLIAM MERRICK ..	44, Claremont Road, Teddingto Middlesex.
7414	Oct. 1913	*TROKE, GEORGE WILLIAM	252, Ferme Park Road, Crou End, N.
5795	Oct. 1909	*TROLLOPE, FRANCIS HENRY MOORE	13, Hobart Place, S.W.
6081	Oct. 1910	*¶TROLLOPE, ROBERT JOHN	25, Mount Street, W.
6897	Oct. 1912	*TROTTER, GERARD	Witham, Essex.
5295	Oct. 1907	*¶TROWBRIDGE, FRANK WILLIAM	18, Borough High Street, Lond Bridge, S.E
5048	Oct. 1906	*TUCKER, ARTHUR HAINES	Capital and Counties Bank, Steyni and 26,Chapel Road,Worthing,Suss
4551	Oct. 1904	*TURNBULL, ROBERT ERNEST ..	Craig Hall, Middleton, Morpeth, Nor umberland.
6898	Oct. 1912	*¶TURNELL, ROBERT DOUGLAS ..	3, Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford.
5296	Oct. 1907	*TURNER, ALBURY CHARLES ..	Springdale, Glebe Villas, Hove, Suss
6401	Oct. 1911	*TURNER, ALEXANDER WAKE-FIELD	Highfield House, Guildford, Surrey
6082	Oct. 1910	*TURNER, ARTHUR	"Derncleugh," Grove Park, Wanste N.E.
6083	Oct. 1910	*¶TURNER, AUGUSTUS GARDNER ..	Westbourne House, Richmond Ro Twickenham, Middlesex.
7415	Oct. 1913	*TURNER, DOUGLAS WARNER ..	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield, Notti hamshire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1897	*Turner, Drysdale	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.
Feb. 1906	*¶Turner, Edgar Passand	Heathside, Northdown Way, Thanet, Kent.
Oct. 1907	*¶Turner, Harold Ernest	Union Chambers, Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Oct. 1899	*¶Turner, Henry	121, Watling Street Road, Fulwood, near Preston, Lancs.
Oct. 1905	*Turner, Henry Charles Pettit	204, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
Oct. 1897	*Turner, Herbert	49, Deansgate, Manchester.
Oct. 1901	*Turner, Jabez Tennyson ..	3, Bannerman Avenue, Inverkeithing, Fife, Scotland.
Oct. 1909	*Turner, Joscelin Maitland	c/o H. Hasluck, Ofverum, Sweden.
May 1887	*Turner, Percy	Dale Hall, Henley Road, Ipswich.
Oct. 1900	*Turner, Vincent	Surveyor and Waterworks Engineer, Town Hall, Bilston, Staffs.
Oct. 1911	*Turner, Wilfrid Archer ..	The Gables, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*¶Turpin, Wilfrid	19, Albury Road, High West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1911	*Tweedie, Frederick Charles..	Dormont Grange, Lockerbie, N.B.
Oct. 1912	*¶Tweedie, James Irving, A.R.I.B.A.	Mount Pleasant, Newton-Stewart, N.B.
Oct. 1893	*¶Tyler, William Bott	Estate Department, L. and. N. W. Ry., Euston Station, N.W.
Oct. 1911	*Tymms, Douglas James	13, Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Oct. 1913	*¶Tyrrell, Oscar	12, St. Paul's Mansions, Hammersmith, W.
Feb. 1906	*¶Tyser, Grafton Leslie	38, Clifton Hill, N.W.
Oct. 1910	*¶Tyson, George Alfred	42, Witherington Road, Highbury, N.
May 1884	Udny, Augustus Charles.. ..	142, Springfield Road, Brighton.
Oct. 1907	*Ullyett, Leslie George Stanton	75, Queen's Road, Leytonstone, N.E.
Oct. 1905	*¶Upton, Thomas Herbert	66, Station Road, Horsham, Sussex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6901	Oct. 1912	*Vanstone, Charles Douglas Howard	"Athenaia," Headland Park, Paign Devon.
6085	Oct. 1910	*Vanstone, Frederick William Elliott	2, Palace Chambers, Paignton, Dev
4552	Oct. 1904	*Vardy, Charles Alfred Silver	Cliveden Chambers, Maidenhead, Be shire.
7420	Oct. 1913	*¶Veal, Wilfred Henry	Awkley, Sterte, Poole, Dorset.
3280	Oct. 1897	*¶Veit, Leonard James	7, Ebury Bridge Road, S.W.
5049	Oct. 1906	*¶§Venning Harry John, a.r.i.b.a.	5, Bedford Row, W.C.
4553	Oct. 1904	*Vickerman, Montague Harold	Ossulston, Copland Avenue, Wembl Middlesex.
6904	Oct. 1912	*¶Vickers, Charles Goldthorpe	The Manor House, Silver Hill, Sheff
6405	Oct. 1911	*¶Villar, Philip Lovibond	Tauntfield House, Taunton, Somer
3910	Oct. 1901	*Vince, Clement Harwood ..	Survey Department, Colombo, Cey
5799	Oct. 1909	*Vince, Frederic Harold	41, St. John's Road, Watford, Her
6086	Oct. 1910	*¶Vine, Wilfrid Gordon	6, George Street, Euston Road, N
4822	Oct. 1905	*¶†Vining, Eric Leslie Randall	74, Great Tower Street, E.C.
6406	Oct. 1911	*¶Vint, James Henry White ..	9, Theobald Road, Lea Bridge R Leyton, E.
7421	Oct. 1913	*Vinter, Pamplin Mauldin ..	5, High Road, Wood Green, N.
4554	Oct. 1904	*Voisey, Percy Deering	12, North Avenue, Polsloe Roa Exeter.
4555	Oct. 1904	*¶Voyce, John	3, Toleman Avenue, Lower Bebing Cheshire.
6985	Feb. 1913	*¶Waddell, Gavin	Weston Bank, Plains, Airdrie, N.B
6407	Oct. 1911	*Waddington, William	10, Shaftesbury Road, Walthamst Essex.
1464	Feb. 1888	*Wade, Henry	10, Pitt Street, Barnsley, Yorkshire
6087	Oct. 1910	*¶Wade, Reginald Sidney	Red House, Overhill Road, Lordsh Lane, S.E.
5299	Oct. 1907	*Wadman, Albert John	6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexan Egypt.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*WADMORE, EDWIN ARTHUR ..	Wembdon, Bridgwater, Somerset.
Oct. 1909	*¶WADSLEY, MICHAEL JAMES ..	27, Dover Street, Hull.
Oct. 1907	*WADSWORTH, JAMES MOFFATT..	7, Crabtree Lane, Harpenden, Herts.
Oct. 1913	*WAGGETT, CYRIL FREDERICK WILLIAM	42, Courthope Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1908	*¶WAGSTAFF, FREDERICK HOWARD	Carrickbawn, London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
Oct. 1915	*¶WALES, EDWARD ARTHUR.. ..	Brynkinalt Estate Office, Chirk, Denbighshire.
Oct. 1910	*WALKER, CECIL EDWARD	c/o Hall & Steavenson, College Hill, Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1910	*¶WALKER, CYRIL HERBERT.. ..	24, Grange Court, North Grange Mount, Headingley, Leeds.
Oct. 1913	*¶WALKER, DENHAM	Ingram House, Stockwell Road. S.W.
Oct. 1913	*WALKER, GEORGE DUTTON ..	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
Oct. 1907	*WALKER, HENRY HAVELOCK ..	Richmond Chambers, Railway Road, Sheringham, Norfolk.
Oct. 1912	*WALKER, JAMES CHALMERS ..	16, Panmuir Road, Cottenham Park, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*WALKER, JOHN WILLIS	Oaklands, Efail-Isaf, near Pontypridd, Glam.
Oct. 1913	*¶WALKER, SYDNEY STRATTON ..	28, Park Villas, Cottingham, E. Yorkshire.
Oct. 1911	*WALKER, VINCENT STANLEY ..	26, East Parade, Leeds.
Oct. 1913	*WALKER, WILLIAM ALBERT ..	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, York.
Jan. 1896	*¶§WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES ..	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.
Oct. 1903	*¶WALL, IRVING	Tsatlee Villa, New North Road, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1910	*¶WALL, JOHN ERNEST	Emlyn, Albert Park Road, Malvern, Worcestershire.
Oct. 1903	*WALLACE, HERBERT ALEXANDER CRAIG	City Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
Oct. 1904	*WALLER, BERTRAM HANNEN	17, Above Bar, Southampton.
Oct. 1905	*¶WALLER, HORACE	Valuation Offices, Inland Revenue, Midland Bank Buildings, Middlesbrough, Yorks.
Oct. 1913	*WALLIS, AUSTIN SERJEANT ..	Compton Lodge, Salt Hill, Slough, Bucks.
Oct. 1909	*¶WALMESLEY-COTHAM, IVAN ..	17, Aughton Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancs.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4557	Oct. 1904	*¶WALSH, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Ardenconnel, Fallow Court Aven North Finchley, N.
4289	Oct. 1903	*¶WALTER, SYDNEY JAMES	17, Essex Street, Strand. W.C.
7429	Oct. 1913	*WALTERS, PERCY THOMAS.. ..	61, Westow Hill, Upper Norwood, S
5052	Oct. 1906	*¶WALTERS, WILLIAM DAVID ..	1, Llanfair Road, Penygraig, Glamor shire.
6409	Oct. 1911	*¶WALTHEW, REGINALD BATTERSBY	31, Marmion Road, Liverpool.
7430	Oct. 1913	*¶WALTON, ARTHUR ATKINSON ..	The Manor House, Chilwell, Nott ham.
3281	Oct. 1897	*WALTON, EDGAR THOMAS.. ..	c/o Swan and MacLaren, Singap Straits Settlements.
6410	Oct. 1911	*¶WARBRICK, GEORGE NEWTON ..	32, Full Street, Derby.
6986	Feb. 1913	*WARD, ALEXANDER HENRY ..	Hewton, Bere Alston, R.S.O., S. Dev
7431	Oct. 1913	*¶WARD, CECIL GORDON	44, Headland Park, Plymouth, Dev
4085	Oct. 1902	*WARD, EDWARD JOHN	St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
7537	Oct. 1914	*¶WARD, FRANK, JUN.	Burnville, Tavistock, Devon.
7628	Oct. 1915	*¶WARD, HARRY BERNARD	28, Church Street, Folkestone, Ke
5303	Oct. 1907	*¶WARD, JOHN ELDON	74, Bradford Street, Bolton, Lancs.
7432	Oct. 1913	*WARDILL, HERBERT ROY	Glaisdale, Hill Road, Springfiel Chelmsford, Essex.
6092	Oct. 1910	*WARNER, BLAIR MARTIN	Harfields, Fareham, Hants.
6908	Oct. 1912	*WARREN, JOHN WATKIN	District Valuer's Office, 36, Beaum Street, Oxford.
6411	Oct. 1911	*¶WATERS, ALBERT EDWARD.. ..	162, Ferndale Road, Clapham, S.W
3752	Oct. 1900	*WATERS, FRANK..	30, Cattle Market, Norwich.
7538	Oct. 1914	*¶WATKINS, JOHN OLIVER	Siddall House, Alexandra Road, Sw sea, Glam.
6909	Oct. 1912	*WATKINS, ROBERT	149, Luckwell Road, Bedminst Bristol.
6412	Oct. 1911	*¶WATKINSON, HAROLD EDWARD..	District Surveyor's Office, 60, H market, S.W.
7433	Oct. 1913	*¶WATNEY, RONALD DENDY.. ..	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
6093	Oct. 1910	*WATSON, ALBERT RICHARD ..	3, Broadway Avenue, East Twick ham, Middlesex.
6910	Oct. 1912	*WATSON, ARTHUR BRIGGS	
6911	Oct. 1912	*WATSON, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	36, Wyndham Road, Salisbury.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*¶WATSON, FREDERICK PERCY ..	74, Elsham Road, Kensington, W.
Oct. 1906	*WATSON, NOEL BRADY	Valuation Department, 6, Albion Street, Hull, Yorks.
Oct. 1913	*¶WATT, ALEXANDER	
Oct. 1901	*¶WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY ..	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass, Cumberland.
Oct. 1912	*¶WATTS, DAVID CHRISTOPHER ..	West House, Cowbridge, Glam.
Oct. 1911	*WATTS, FRANCIS HENRY	Sandleheath, near Salisbury.
Oct. 1903	*¶WATTS, FREDERICK SPRING ..	38, Sloane Street, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*WATTS, WILLIAM HARRY	116, Egerton Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
Oct. 1907	*¶WAY, LIONEL HUGH	Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
Oct. 1896	*WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL FRANCIS	Lye, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
Oct. 1909	*WEAVER, LIONEL HUNTER ..	21, Schubert Road, Putney, S.W.
Dec. 1888	*WEBB, FREDERIC NOEL	Board of Agriculture, Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
Oct. 1914	*¶WEBB, MUSGRAVE MAITLAND ..	Westfield, Hatch End, Middlesex.
Oct. 1912	*WEBB, REGINALD ACHESON ..	P.O. Box 166, Lagos, Nigeria.
Oct. 1910	*WEBB, ROBERT DUNCAN	c/o Mrs. Hatfield, 121, Bearwood Road, Smethwick, Staffs.
Oct. 1912	*¶WEBB, ROLAND DRURY	59, Flag Meadow Walk, Worcester.
Oct. 1912	*¶WEBSTER, FRANK COUTTS.. ..	15, Grosvenor Road, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1908	*WEDDELL, ROBERT HOUSTON ..	Park Villa, Uddingston, Lanarkshire.
Oct. 1898	*WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER.. ..	Estate Offices, Guildford.
Oct. 1906	*¶WEEKS, PERCY BERTRAM	39, Culverden Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.
Oct. 1907	*¶§WEETMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES CUMMING	Estate Office, Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
Oct. 1912	*WEIR, EDWARD	Municipal Technical College, Brighton.
Feb. 1898	*WEIR, JAMES SCOTT, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Jarrow, Co. Durham.
Oct. 1913	*WEIR, WILLIAM LOGAN	Burgh Buildings, Hamilton, Lanarkshire.
Oct. 1912	*¶WELCH, CECIL JOSEPH MARSH ..	The Folly, Dunmow, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*WELLER, CYRIL GORDON RAMSAY	St. Huberts, South Godstone, Surrey.
Oct. 1907	*¶WELLINGS, CHARLES HENRY CLIFFORD	Ivy House, Cornwall Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1909	*WELSH, MARTIN FREDERICK ..	11, Roxburgh Place, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4563	Oct. 1904	*West, Harold	Public Works Department, Hong K
6919	Oct. 1912	*West, Sidney Arthur Henry..	D Co., Kensington Battalion R Fusiliers, Horsham, Sussex.
3754	Oct. 1900	*West, Sidney Herbert	North House, Portslade, Sussex.
6920	Oct. 1912	*West, Sydney Henry	Belwood, Hayling Island, Hants.
5057	Oct. 1906	*¶Westbrook, Bernard Anson..	Fire Brigade, Head Quarters, Calc
4293	Oct. 1903	*¶Westbrook, Charles Edward	Bank Buildings, Tunbridge Wells.
7438	Oct. 1913	*Westhofen, Philip	104, Brondesbury Road, Kilburn, N
941	Apr. 1883	Weston, Joseph Aurelius ..	83, High Street, Bedford.
3755	Oct. 1900	*Wetenhall, Edward Box, A.R.I.B.A.	Wyken, Woodside, Wimbledon, Su
7439	Oct. 1913	*Wheeler, Arthur Carruthers	54, Brook Green, W.
7630	Oct. 1915	*¶Wheeler, Ernest Bostock ..	c/o C. Kershaw, Woodside, Bey Kent.
5553	Oct. 1908	*¶Wheeler, Herbert Henry ..	3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
6097	Oct. 1910	*Wheeler, Leonard Charles ..	Woodville, Orchard Road, Hav Hants.
4825	Oct. 1905	*Wheeler, Percy Harriskine	"Easebourne," Midhurst, Sussex.
4590	Feb. 1905	*¶Wheeler, Welby	18A, St. Charles Square, North Kens ton, W.
6098	Oct. 1910	*Whesker, John Edward.. ..	35, Owens Road, Winchester.
6119	Feb. 1911	* Whitaker, George..	Engineer's Department, Fylde W Board, Sefton Street, Blackp Lancashire.
4089	Oct. 1902	*¶Whitaker, Hugh	Valuation Department, King's Ly Norfolk.
4090	Oct. 1902	*White, Arthur Vivian	The Poplars, North End, Portsmo Hampshire.
5555	Oct. 1908	*White, Herbert Pratt	Hillbrow, Loose, near Maidstone.
6416	Oct. 1911	*White, John, Jun.	9, Millbrae Crescent, Langside, Glasgow.
4826	Oct. 1905	*¶White, John William Edden	19, Hastings Road, Maidstone.
4565	Oct. 1904	*¶White, Richard Stanley ..	St. Crantock, Wotton-under-Edg Glos.
3025	Jan. 1896	*White, William..	137, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Ty
6921	Oct. 1912	*Whitefield, Stanley Parkin..	94, The Avenue, Ealing, W.
3914	Oct. 1901	*Whitehead, Ernest Mortimer	Carlton House, Regent Street, W
6922	Oct. 1912	*Whiteley, Charles Taylor ..	25, Woodland Way, Mill Hill, N.W
3612	Oct. 1899	*¶Whiteley, Cyprian Charles Oswald	82, Queen Street, E.C.
6923	Oct. 1912	*Whiteley, Robert Henry ..	Whitwood Hall, Normanton, Yorks
6924	Oct. 1912	*¶Whitfield, Thomas Ward ..	Woodcote, Oswestry, Salop.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1912	*WHITNEY, EUSTACE SCOTT ..	11, Morella Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*WHITTINGHAM, LEWIS STUART..	District Valuer's Office, Windsor House, Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1911	*WHITTINGHAM, ROBERT CECIL..	2, Zetland Terrace, Norton, Malton, Yorks.
Oct. 1913	*WHITTLE, HENRY	4, Queen's Square, Blackpool, Lancashire.
Oct. 1902	*¶WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM ..	County Court, County Chambers, Northampton.
Oct. 1907	*¶WHYTE, THOMAS..	8, Battlefield Avenue, Langside, Glasgow.
Oct. 1905	*¶WICKENDEN, ARTHUR FRED ..	City Surveyor's (Building) Department, Council House, Birmingham.
Oct. 1910	*¶WICKER, JOHN OWEN	9, Belmont Road, Wallington, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*WICKHAM, CEDRIC HUMPHREY..	Congelow House, Yalding, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*WICKHAM, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	97, City Road, Birmingham.
Oct. 1912	*WICKS, STANLEY WILLIAM LINDSAY	35, Stapleton Hall Road, Crouch Hill, N.
Oct. 1907	*WIDDOWSON, GEORGE CLIFFORD	14, Rosemont Road, Richmond Hill, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*¶WIGGINTON, FRANCIS ARTHUR ..	7, Old Cross, Hertford.
Oct. 1908	*¶WIGHTMAN, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK	89, Sutton Road, Walsall, Staffs.
Oct. 1905	*¶WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM OSBORNE	Lynton, Dornton Road, South Croydon, Surrey.
Feb. 1897	*WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH	The Lodge, South Collingham, Newark, Nottinghamshire.
Jan. 1896	*¶WILDE, SIDNEY ALGERNON ..	Commerce House, 72-86, Oxford Street, W.
Oct. 1903	*¶WILKES, JOHN FISKE, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Elmdon Bury, Saffron Walden, Essex.
Oct. 1909	*¶WILKES, GEORGE THOMAS.. ..	71, Oakhill Road, East Putney, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*¶WILKES, SIDNEY MARSHALL ..	45, Lady Margaret Road, Southall, W.
Oct. 1911	*¶WILKINS, HERBERT RANDOLPH..	1, Denzil Road, Guildford.
Oct. 1911	*¶WILKINS, SIDNEY THOMAS.. ..	Sydenham Lawn, Cheltenham, Glos.
Oct. 1911	*¶WILKINSON, ANDREW WOOD ..	47, Queen Street, Exeter.
Oct. 1913	*WILKINSON, FRED	162, Long Lee, Keighley, Yorks.
Oct. 1911	*WILKINSON, PERCY MACDONALD	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1913	*¶WILKS, MARK	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
Oct. 1913	*WILLETT, HUGH	6, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford.
Oct. 1905	*¶WILLIAMS, CHARLES	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Coventry.
Oct. 1912	*¶WILLIAMS, CHARLES BERNARD ..	Salop House, Oswestry, Shropshire.
Oct. 1897	*¶WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH.. ..	6, Llanedeyrn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7447	Oct. 1913	*WILLIAMS, EDGAR DAVID	Bryncethin Farm, near Bridge Glam.
5557	Oct. 1908	*WILLIAMS, FRANK MCCLURE ..	Brainshaugh House, Acklingto Northumberland.
4095	Oct. 1902	*WILLIAMS, FRANK WARREN ..	Magnolia, Ennismore Avenue, Gu ford.
7448	Oct. 1913	*¶WILLIAMS, HOWARD	242, Newport Road, Cardiff.
7449	Oct. 1913	*¶WILLIAMS, JOSEPH	9, Roath Court Road, Cardiff.
4568	Oct. 1904	*¶WILLIAMS, JOSEPH BERTRAM ..	54, Church Street, St. Helens, L cashire.
7450	Oct. 1913	*WILLIAMS, MORRIS HUGHES ..	Cwrdu, Llanedwen, Llanfair, P Anglesey.
3444	Oct. 1898	*WILLIAMS, PETER LLOYD ARMSTRONG	
6929	Oct. 1912	*¶WILLIAMS, RICHARD JOHN.. ..	The Berkeley, Llandrindod Wel Radnorshire.
7540	Oct. 1914	*¶WILLIAMS, RONALD DUKE.. ..	Bodafon, Llantarnam, Mon.
6930	Oct. 1912	*¶WILLIAMS, TOM LAWRENCE ..	Offa House, The Leys, Tamworth, Sta
5312	Oct. 1907	*WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Tweenway, Paignton, South Devon
5559	Oct. 1908	*WILLIAMS, WORTHINGTON ERIC	44, Richmond Street, Ashton-und Lyne, Lancashire.
6931	Oct. 1912	*¶WILLIAMSON, EDWIN LAWRENCE	North End, Stromness, Orkney.
6932	Oct. 1912	*¶WILLIS, GEORGE	35, Newton Road, Urmston, Manche
6933	Oct. 1912	*WILLIS, STANLEY SCOTT	Survey Department, Nairobi, Brit East Africa.
5313	Oct. 1907	*¶WILLMOTT, ARTHUR STANLEY ..	Gleniffer, Avondale Avenue, Pan Hook, Staines, Middlesex.
4831	Oct. 1905	*¶WILLMOTT, JAMES PERCEVAL ..	27, Woodfield Road, Ealing, W.
3140	Oct. 1896	*¶WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1083	Jan. 1884	WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES WILLIAM	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
4096	Oct. 1902	*¶WILLOUGHBY, FRANK	Estate Office, Merstham, Surrey.
4569	Oct. 1904	*¶WILSON, GEORGE LEOPOLD ..	Telephone Buildings, Kiangse Ro Shanghai.
7451	Oct. 1913	*WILSON, GERALD HERBERT ..	Walton Lodge, Pannal, near Leeds.
2472	Nov. 1891	*WILSON, JAMES CALVERT	Newcastle Estate Office, The Pa Nottingham.
2555	Nov. 1892	*WILSON, JOHN HAYES	11, Penford Street, Camberwell, S.
6935	Oct. 1912	*WILSON, JOHN HENRY	Union Valuer's Office, 4, King Str Blackburn.
5803	Oct. 1909	*¶WILSON, MALCOLM MILLAR ..	139, Midland Road, Bedford.
6423	Oct. 1911	*WILSON, MARSHALL LANG.. ..	Estate Office, Ladykirk, Monkt Ayrshire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1913	*Wilson, Reginald Maitland..	Hodnet Estate Office, Hodnet, Salop.
Oct. 1906	*¶Winder, George Maurice ..	Springhead, Fontmell Magna, near Shaftesbury, Dorset.
Oct. 1913	*§Winebaum, Goodman George..	13, Shiplake Buildings, Calvert Avenue, Bethnal Green, N.E.
Feb. 1908	*Wintle, Arthur..	Walter House, 418, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1908	*Wise, William Charles	Kenmure, Reynolds Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
Oct. 1913	*Womack, Oswald Cedric.. ..	115, Alexandra Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1901	*¶Wonnacott, Howard John ..	40, Elsie Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
Oct. 1909	*¶Wonnacott, James Palmer ..	51, Queen Street, Exeter.
Oct. 1908	*¶Wood, Albert Frederick ..	Eldon House, Leyland Road, Lee, S.E.
Oct. 1911	*Wood, Frank Houseden.. ..	97, Mason's Hill, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*Wood, Harry George	7, Wellington Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
Oct. 1901	*Wood, Herbert Calvert ..	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh-on-Tyne, S.O., Northumberland.
Oct. 1913	*Wood, John Lionel	Ingleside, Ombersley Road, Worcester.
Oct. 1911	*Wood, John Ogden	4, Gerrard Street, Halifax, Yorks.
Oct. 1910	*¶Wood, Leonard..	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby, Lincs.
Oct. 1912	*Woodbridge, William Edward, A.M.I.C.E.	Admiralty, Superintending Civil Engineer's Office, St. Leonards Bank, Perth.
Oct. 1913	*Woodburn, William..	Dougalston Terrace, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire.
Oct 1911	*¶Woodcock, William..	11, St. Hilda Road, Folkestone, Kent.
Oct. 1907	*¶Woodhead, Harold Haydn ..	16, Peterson Rd., Wakefield, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1913	*Woodman, Greenwood	Valuation Offices, Bank Chambers, Wigan, Lancs.
Oct. 1913	*Woodroffe, Norman Frederic	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Oct. 1913	*¶Woodrow, Alexander Holmes	Westfield, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire.
Oct. 1911	*Woods, Henry Edward Anzani	23, High Street, Chippenham, Wilts.
Oct. 1905	*¶Woodward, Henry Gordon ..	Station Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
Oct. 1912	*Woolcock, William Thomas Harry	1, Holmewood Gardens, Streatham Hill, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*Wooldridge, Arthur Mainwaring	34, Goldington Avenue, Bedford.
Oct. 1915	*¶Woolf, Emanuel	108, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6939	Oct. 1912	*Woollaston, Thomas William	51, Edgbaston Road, Smethwick, mingham.
7541	Oct. 1914	*¶Woolley, John Leyland ..	2, Rectory Place, Loughborou Leicestershire.
7632	Oct. 1915	*¶Woolley, John Stanley	New Sarum House, Salisbury.
5812	Oct. 1909	*¶Woolley, Reginald George ..	2, Festing Grove, Southsea, Hants.
6988	Feb. 1913	*Woolnough, Arthur Stanley	Castle View, Tintagel, Cornwall.
1358	Jan. 1887	*Woolnough, John William ..	14, Sea Side Road, Eastbourne, Sus
3168	Feb. 1897	*Woolnough, Tom	Fleet House, Hoppers Road, Winchm Middlesex.
7542	Oct. 1914	*¶Woosnam, Ralph William ..	Cefnllysgwynne, Builth-Wells, Bre shire.
7460	Oct. 1913	*Wootten, Charles Stanley ..	16, Osterley Park Road, Southall,
6428	Oct. 1911	*¶Wootton, Thomas Sydney Lewis	Kintaugh, Ashburton Road, Croyd
3142	Oct. 1896	*Wordsworth, Christopher ..	Brooklands, South Godstone, Sur
5579	Feb. 1909	*¶Worland, Henry John	"Rushton," Robinhood Road, Bre wood, Essex.
4834	Oct. 1905	*Worley, Frederick Horace ..	Parr's Bank Buildings, George La Woodford, Essex.
5315	Oct. 1907	*¶Wormleighton, Bernard Joseph	Town Hall, Loftus, Yorkshire.
4573	Oct. 1904	*Worrall, Bertram	Rectory Farm House, Steeple Ast Oxford.
7461	Oct. 1913	*Worrall, Joseph Ratcliffe ..	3, Somerset Road, Handsworth Wo Birmingham.
6940	Oct. 1912	*¶Worssam, Cecil	c/o J. R. Eve and Son, 2, St. Pa Square, Bedford.
6120	Feb. 1911	*¶Worth, George Pearce	The Homestead, Windmill Roa Ealing, W.
5062	Oct. 1906	*¶§Wraight, George Frederick Harold	Upton Lodge, Squires Lane, Finchle
7633	Oct. 1915	*¶Wright, Arthur Victor	Thorncroft Terrace, Staincliffe, Bat Yorks.
5814	Oct. 1909	*¶Wright, Charles Ernest ..	1, Oakland Avenue, Dialstone La Stockport, Cheshire.
4297	Oct. 1903	*¶Wright, Charles Lee	Inland Revenue, 47, Queen Str Exeter.
2883	Oct. 1897	*Wright, Ernest Beresford FitzHerbert	Henbury Manor, Wimborne, Dorse
7543	Oct. 1914	*¶Wright, George Thomas ..	Staccy House, Crouch Street, C chester.
6941	Oct. 1912	*¶Wright, James Alexander ..	"Melbury," Grange Road, Bush Herts.
2725	Oct. 1894	*Wright, Philip Chetwood ..	Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln.
6104	Oct. 1910	*¶Wright, Reginald Leslie ..	18, Thames Side, Henley-on-Thar Oxfordshire

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1915	*¶WRIGHT, SAMUEL WARE	97, Lichfield Road, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.
Oct. 1913	*WRIGHT, WILLIAM NOEL	Edwinstowe House, Edwinstowe, Newark, Notts.
Oct. 1913	*WYLLIE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	81, Ashley Road, Aberdeen.
Oct. 1915	*¶WYNNE, THOMAS STANLEY ..	County Surveyor's Office, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1913	*YARNALL, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Elsinore, Poole Hill, Bournemouth, Hants.
Oct. 1911	*YATES, CHARLES WILLIAM.. ..	123, Fortess Road, N.W.
Oct. 1911	*YATES, HAROLD	3, Westbourne Road, Burnley, Lancs.
Feb. 1913	*YATES, WILFRID ARCHIBALD ..	93, Mortimer Street, W.
Oct. 1907	*YELF, JACK ROBERT	26, Queen's Road, Salisbury, Wilts.
Oct. 1912	*¶YENDELL, ALFRED TOM	5, Darlan Mansions, Fulham Road, S.W.
Oct. 1911	*YEO, WILLIAM HENRY	Caegarw, Court Colman, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
Oct. 1899	*¶YEWDALL, FRANCIS EDWARD ..	13, Petersham Road, Richmond.
Oct. 1910	*¶YORK, WILLIAM HENRY	"Clarendon," Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.
Oct. 1906	*YORKE, MAURICE FRANCIS ..	Estate Office, Sudbury, Derby.
Oct. 1911	*¶YOUNG, ALEXANDER	13, Shandon Street, Edinburgh.
Feb. 1910	*YOUNG, DAVID FERNÉE	East Street, Barking, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*¶YOUNG, DAVID WILBERFORCE ..	Board of Agriculture, Whitehall Place, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶YOUNG, GORDON CASSON	17, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
Oct. 1905	*¶YOUNG, HERBERT HENRY.. ..	11, Tankerville Road, Streatham, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*YOUNG, JAMES WEIR..	Kinneil Estate Office, Boness, Scotland.
Oct. 1905	*¶YOUNG, SIDNEY	Selborne Villa, London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
Oct. 1906	*¶YOUNG, THOMAS, N.D.A.	Edinburgh & East of Scotland College of Agriculture, 13, George Square, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1895	*YOUNG, WILLIAM	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7466	Oct. 1913	*YOUNG, WILLIAM GEORGE.. ..	13, Branksome Road, Wimbledon, S
5068	Oct. 1906	*§YOUNG, WILLIAM ROSS	Town Planning Engineer for Mid Ward of Lanarkshire, Hamilt N.B.
6434	Oct. 1911	*¶YOUNGS, SIDNEY..	118, Melrose Avenue, Cricklewood, N

Total number of Professional Associates, 2756.

Associates.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
ct. 1899	BARRY, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
ly 1868	BARRY, SIR JOHN WOLFE, K.C.B., M.I.C.E. (*Associate of Council*)	Dartmouth House, 2, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
t. 1910	BEALE, JOHN FIELD..	16, Great George Street, S.W.
ct. 1906	BEALE, SYDNEY WILLIAM PHIPSON	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
ar. 1916	BENJAMIN, HAROLD JOHN ..	1, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
ct. 1907	BIDDER, HAROLD FRANCIS, B.A.	9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
eb. 1899	BLACKSHAW, JOHN FRANK . ..	The Cottage, Bromsgrove, Worcester.
ct. 1913	BOYLE, SIR EDWARD, BART. ..	1, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
eb. 1884	BUND, JOHN W. WILLIS	Shire Hall, Worcester.
eb. 1908	CARDALE, WILLIAM HENRY ..	24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
an. 1891	CLARKE, SIR ERNEST	31, Tavistock Square, W.C., and c/o P. S. King and Sons, 2, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.
Dec. 1883	CLODE, WALTER, K.C...	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1894	COLAM, ROBERT FREDERICK, K.C.	4, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1900	COURTHOPE-MUNROE, HARRY, K.C., M.A. (*Cantab.*)	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Jan. 1896	COWARD, JOHN CHARLES LEWIS, K.C.	3, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1913	CROUCH, JAMES LEONARD ..	3, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1910	DIBDIN, LEWIS GEORGE	9, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1898	DOWNIE, ALEX. FRANCIS MACKENZIE	Alton, Hants.
Feb. 1907	FLETCHER-MOULTON, HUGH LAURENCE..	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1878	FREEMAN, GEO. MALLOWS, K.C. (*Associate of Council*)	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W., and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Mar. 1878	FRESHFIELD, EDWIN	5, Bank Buildings, E.C.
Feb. 1899	GRAHAM, WILLIAM VAUX, M.I.C.E.	5, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Jan. 1874	GRANTHAM, RICHARD FUGE, M.I.C.E.	5, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Oct. 1907	GRANTHAM, WILLIAM WILSON ..	6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1909	GWYER, MAURICE LENFORD ..	25, Argyll Road, Kensington, W.
Oct. 1906	HARPER, RICHARD WILLIAMSON	5, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1897	‖HILL, JOHN SMITH, B.A., B.SC. (*Lond.*)	The Agricultural College, Aspatria, Cumberland.
Feb. 1907	HOUGHTON, GEORGE BOYDELL..	1, Temple Gardens, E.C.
Jan. 1887	HUDSON, ALFRED ARTHUR, K.C.. .	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

te f tion.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
. 1905	JEEVES, WILLIAM JOHN	Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
. 1887	KINCH, EDWARD	Komaba, Haslemere, Surrey.
. 1873	KING, WILLIAM, M.I.C.E.	5, Beach Lawn, Waterloo, Liverpool.
.. 1891	LEWORTHY, JOHN HENRY.. ..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
. 1905	MACKENZIE, KENNETH JAMES JOSEPH	Department of Agriculture, Cambridge.
.. 1912	MEAD, LAWRENCE	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
.. 1891	MENCE, PHILLIP ALLAN	Banstead House, Fontenoy Road, Balham, S.W.
. 1895	MILLES, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Tregenna, The Beacon, Exmouth, Devonshire.
. 1906	MOON, ERNEST ROBERT, K.C., C.B.	48, Cadogan Square, S.W.
. 1906	MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY.. ..	6, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
. 1905	PAGE, ERNEST, K.C.	104, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.
. 1895	PAIN, ARTHUR CADLICK, M.I.C.E.	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
. 1882	RIGG, HERBERT ADDINGTON, K.C.	Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold, Sussex.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1889	SETH-SMITH, ARCHIBALD	Silvermere, Cobham, Surrey.
Jan. 1896	SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, M.A., D.SC.	121, Banbury Road, Oxford.
Jan. 1896	STUTFIELD, ALFRED ROBERT OGILVIE	The Bedford Estate Office, Bloomsbury W.C.
Feb. 1899	TERRY, GEORGE PERCY WARNER	33, Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, S.E
Feb. 1909	THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Nicoll Farm, Edgware, Middlesex, an Inner Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1907	WALSH, CECIL HENRY, K.C. ..	4, Temple Gardens, E.C.
June 1914	WHESTON, WRAY WILKINS ..	Eglington, Imber Park Road, Eshe Surrey, and 2, St. George's Buildin Hong Kong.
Feb. 1909	YOUNG, JAMES DAWBARN.. ..	1, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.

Total number of Associates, 50.

Colonial Fellows.

Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1915	ABRAHAM, PERCY LYONS ..	Surveyor to the Jamaica Government Railway, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
Oct. 1907	ABRAHAMS, CHARLES VICTOR	City Surveyor's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
Feb. 1902	ALLEN, RAYMOND CECIL ..	Director of Surveys and Land Officer, Uganda Protectorate, British East Africa, via Mombasa.
A. Oct. 1901 C.F. April 1908	*ANDERSON, HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Messrs. Cox and Co., Charing Cross, S.W.
Oct. 1899	BAKER, WILLIAM ANTHONY..	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
Oct. 1904	BANCROFT, AUGUSTUS CHARLES	Stokes Hall, Golden Grove, Jamaica, B.W.I.
A. Oct. 1911 C.F. Oct. 1915	*BEDINGTON, GUY CYRIL ..	Public Works Department, Seremban, Federated Malay States.
A. Oct. 1895 C.F. April 1911	*BELL-JOHN, HARRY	District Engineer, Public Works Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.
F. Oct. 1908 C.F. Jan. 1913	BILLINGHAM, JOHN ALFRED LAWRENCE, MAJOR	R.E. Offices, Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1915	BLANDFORD, STANLEY CHARLES HOOPER	Minas Schwager, Coronel, Chile, S. America.
A. Oct. 1905 C.F. April 1914	*BLOMFIELD, CHARLES GEOFFREY	Public Works Department, Raisnia, Delhi, India.
Oct. 1893	BOWEN, ERNEST FRANCIS SINDERBY	Superintendent of Public Works, Barbadoes, West Indies.
A. Oct. 1907 C.F. April 1913	*BRADLEY, BENJAMIN	1, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.
F. Jan. 1891 C.F. Dec. 1910	BURCHELL, SIDNEY HERBERT	504, West Fern Avenue, Redlands, California, U.S.A.
A. Oct. 1905 C.F. Oct. 1910	*BURSTAL, ARTHUR CYRIL ..	32, Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.
Oct. 1914	CHALMERS, JAMES SUTHERLAND	8, Ravensbourne Park, Catford, S.E.
Oct. 1915	CHAPMAN, ARTHUR	The Blue Bungalow, 11, Peak Road, Hong Kong.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Jan. 1909 C.F. Oct. 1913	*CLARK, HUDSON OWEN ..	Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
A. Oct. 1897 C.F. Oct. 1910	*CLARKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH	3, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1908	COGHLAN, HENRY LAKE ..	39, Queen's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1905	COOPER, JOSEPH A. W., A.M.I.M.E.	c/o Thomas Cooke & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
6944	Oct. 1912	COUSIN, ROBERT	Kewall Tin Fields, c/o Naraguta Po Office, Northern Nigeria.
6945	Oct. 1912	COWLING, JOHN WILLIAM ..	Public Works Department, Pretor South Africa.
5835	Feb. 1910	CUERDEN, FREDERICK JAMES	Government Engineering School, Na pur, Central Provinces, India.
6436	Oct. 1911	DE SILVA, CHARLES PETER ..	Ceylon Survey Agency, Moratuwa Ceylon.
4839	Oct. 1905	DODD, JOHN HUGH	Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
4408	A. Oct. 1904 C.F. Nov. 1909	*EDWARDES, WILLIAM ARNOLD DONALDSON	Bankfield, Cavendish Road, Sutto Surrey.
5565	Oct. 1908	FIRR, THOMAS FREEMAN ..	Zomba, Nyassaland, British Cent African Protectorate.
4595	Feb. 1905	FOSTER, EDWARD	The Cottage, Montego Bay, P. Jamaica.
4168	A. Oct. 1903 C.F. Oct. 1910	*GAIRDNER, KENNETH GRAEME	Royal Survey Department, Bangk Siam.
3227	A. Oct. 1897 C.F. July 1916	GAYER, ALFRED EDWARD ..	107, Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbrid Wells.
4316	Feb. 1904	GILL, JAMES HERBERT WAINWRIGHT	c/o C. W. Neville-Ralfe, Heacha Norfolk.
3926	Oct. 1901	GODFREY, CHARLES HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Municipal Engineer, Shanghai.
2257	F. Nov. 1891 C.F. Dec. 1911	GREGSON, WILLIAM	414, McDougal Avenue, Edmont Alberta, Canada.
4179	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1904 C.F. July 1907	*GRIFFITHS, OWEN	Oficina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril Sud, Calle Guanahani, 322, Plaza C stitución, Buenos Aires.
4317	Feb. 1904	GURNEY, JAMES STRATTON ..	Thomason Civil Engineering Colle Roorkee, India.
7468	Oct. 1913	HALLILEY, CHARLES FREDERICK WILLIAM	Badulla, Ceylon.
4707	A. Oct. 1905 C.F. Oct. 1915	*HARRISON, HAMILTON PAYN	c/o C. Harrison, 179, Horninglow Str Burton-on-Trent.
4183	A. Oct. 1903 C.F. June 1912	*HARRISON, WILLIAM	Box 5055, Johannesburg, B.S.A.
5961	A. Oct. 1910 C.F. Oct. 1914	*HINGSTON, CECIL VICTOR ..	Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Cli Street, Calcutta.
6437	Oct. 1911	HOOPER, AUGUSTUS SHELTON	Hong Kong, China, via Siberia.
3388	A. Oct. 1898 C.F. July 1913	*HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM, GEORGE ERNEST	Box 439, Public Works Departme Quantity Surveyors' Branch, Pretoria, Transvaal.

Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1908 C.F. July 1916	LAKE, WALLACE STRICKLAND	Public Works Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone, W. Africa.
A. Oct. 1896 C.F. Oct. 1905	LEANE, WALTER BURDITT, M.I.C.E., M.AM.SOC.C.E.	Chief Engineer, Central Argentine Railway, 299, Bartolomé Mitré, Buenos Aires.
A. Feb. 1907 C.F. Oct. 1913	*LEES, HENRY BERRY, A.M.I.C.E.	18, Howard Road, Southampton.
Oct. 1908	LERMIT, ARTHUR ALFRED ..	c/o Swan & Maclaren, Battery Road, Singapore.
Feb. 1894	LIDDELL, WALTER COLIN ..	Surveyor General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica.
Oct. 1912	LINCOLN, JOHN ALBAN.. ..	Chief Surveyor P.W.D., Kuching, Sarawak.
A. Oct. 1904 F. April 1907 C.F. Oct. 1908	*LINES, ROLAND WALTER ..	110, Jasper Avenue, West Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
A. Oct. 1909 C.F. June 1914	*LOWDEN, ANDREW..	El Tarh Station, Ligne de Rosette, Egypt.
F. Oct. 1900 C.F. Jan. 1904	MCCAW, GEORGE TYRRELL, B.A.I. (*Dublin*)	Taghnevan, Lurgan, Ireland.
June 1896	MCGAHAN, AMOS HARVEY ..	May Pen, Jamaica, B.W.I.
Feb. 1915	MACGILLWRAY, JOHN WALKER	Hillcote, St. Joseph, Trinidad.
A. Oct. 1907 C.F. Oct. 1912	*MCKINSTRY, ARTHUR DOUGLAS	c/o Aboukir Co., Ltd., 134, Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.
A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1905 C.F. Oct. 1909	*MAY, PHILIP JOHN..	Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1913	MELVIN, WILLIAM GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.	Engineer and Assessor, Municipal Office, Howrah, India.
A. Oct. 1901 C.F. Oct. 1910	*MICHELL, JOHN	Royal Survey Department, Bangkok, Siam.
Feb. 1894	MILLER, WILLIAM	Nassau, Bahamas, West Indies.
A. Feb. 1908 C.F. April 1913	*MITCHELL, ARCHIBALD FRANCIS	P.O. Box 655, Victoria, British Columbia.
Oct. 1912	NICHOLAS, WILFRED DUNSTAN	Assistant Engineer, Resident Engineer's Office, Tanjong Pagar Dock Works, Singapore.
A. Oct. 1904 C.F. June 1910	*NOAKES, ARTHUR ORWHYN..	P.O. Box 542, Promis Block, 1006, Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.
A. Oct. 1905 C.F. July 1913	*NOTTAGE, PERCY GEORGE ..	Belle Vue, The Crescent, Maidenhead, Berks.
A. Oct. 1896 C.F. Oct. 1909	*OSBOURN, EDWARD	93, Tenth Avenue, Durban, Natal.
Feb. 1902	OSMENT, HARRY SHORTHOSE..	7, Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and The Windward Islands, B.W.I.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
7639	Oct. 1915	PENNEFATHER, JOHN PYNE ..	3, Koek Road, Singapore.
4877	Feb. 1906	REID, EDWARD GEORGE ..	Halfway Tree, P.O., Jamaica.
4253	A. Oct. 1903 F. May 1906 C.F. Oct. 1907	*SANDERS, FRANCIS LEONARD	606, Second Street, Edmonton, Alber Canada, and 1, Gladstone Pa Gardens, Cricklewood, N.W.
5770	A. Oct. 1909 C.F. Jan. 1915	*SCOTLAND, DOUGLAS WILLIAM	Agricultural Department, Mano, Sie Leone.
6049	A. Oct. 1910 C.F. Jan. 1913	*§SHROSBREE, ALBERT DE BOIS	Messrs. Cox & Co., Charing Cross, W
7640	Oct. 1915	SIMMS, HENRY	Hill Station, Sierra Leone.
6948	Oct. 1912	SMITH, JAMES LANDRETH ..	Kingstown, St. Vincent, B.W.I.
5073	Oct. 1906	STOKES, FREDERICK VINCENT	3, African Board Buildings, Joha nesburg, and 38, Fortescue Ro Yeoville, Johannesburg.
7470	Oct. 1913	SUTTON, FRED	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
3903	A. Oct. 1901 C.F. Oct. 1909	*TANNER, WILLIAM HUGH ..	Public Works Department, Nairo British East Africa.
3169	Feb. 1897	USHER, CHARLES RICHARD ..	19, Douglas Road, Canonbury, N.
7471	Oct. 1913	WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRIGARS	D 272, Beecroft Street, Henshaw Tow Calabar, Southern Nigeria.
6934	A. Oct. 1912 C.F. Mar. 1916	WILSON, GEORGE HAROLD SUMNER	Coomassie, Ashanti, Gold Coast.
4098	A. Oct. 1902 C.F. Oct. 1906	*WRIGHT, ARTHUR EDGAR ..	Public Works Department, Hon Kong.

Total number of Colonial Fellows, 78.

Students.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1913	ALDOUS, ALFRED MARTIN	34, Rusholme Road, Putney, S.W.
1913	ANDREWS, ROBERT STUART	24, Victoria Street, Alloa, N.B.
1916	ANTHONY, HUBERT..	13, Annesley Street, Llanelly, S. Wales.
1914	ARMISTEAD, TOM ELSWORTH ..	10, Booth Street, Bradford, Yorks.
1916	ASTILL, FREDERIC HARRY	c/o Messrs. Snow & Hawkes, 10, Pocklington's Walk, Leicester.
1914	ATWOOL, LESLIE COURTENAY ..	Kettleshill House, Underriver, Sevenoaks, Kent.
1914	BAGSHAW, STANLEY REGINALD ..	58, Yale Court, Honeybourne Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
1914	BARNES, RICHARD HENRY	Queen's Hotel, Leyland, near Preston, Lancs.
1913	BATY, REGINALD ELPHINSTONE ..	Brantwood, St. George's Crescent, Monkseaton, Northumberland.
1914	BEACH, WILLIAM JOSEPH GAUNT..	13, Merriman Road, Street, Somerset.
1915	BEE, DAVID	18, Victoria Pathway, Queen's Park, Chester.
1914	BELL, DAVID JAMES	73, Orrell Lane, Aintree, Liverpool.
1914	BENNETT, WILLIAM HARRIS	81, Bushwood Road, Kew Green, Surrey.
1912	BERRY, WILLIAM WELLINGTON ..	Nethergate, 21, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
1915	BEVAN, JOHN EDGAR	32, Fitzroy Street, W.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1913	Botting, Maurice, Jun.	Hillside, Loxwood, near Billingshurs Sussex.
1913	Brett, Frank Stuart	20, Darnley Street, Gravesend, Kent.
1916	Brewster, Harold Francis ..	28, Watery Lane, Merton Park, Wimbledon, S.W.
1913	Brooks, Arthur Henry	Woodcote, Harborne Park Road, Ha borne, Birmingham.
1914	Brown, George Benwell	"Bude," Hyde Road, Watford, Herts.
1915	Budgen, Harold Victor	25, Grosvenor Road, East Grinstea Sussex.
1914	Bullock, Frank Herbert	25, Belle Vue Road, Brislington, Bristol.
1913	Burdass, Francis	Lowthorpe, Driffield, East Yorkshire.
1915	Burkitt, Cecil	3, Westbourne Road, Barnsbury, N.
1913	Burt, Walter Leslie	Penland, Steyning, Sussex.
1914	Callan, James Wilson	Village View, Burnage Lane, Didsbur Manchester.
1913	Challice, John	25, Pennsylvania Road, Exeter.
1915	Chapman, Andrew Laurence ..	Dinwoodie Lodge, Lockerbie, N.B.
1913	Chapman, George Henry	Valuation Office, 126, The Parad Leamington.
1912	Chapman, Oscar Allan	8, Corringway, Golders Green, N.W.
1914	Charles, John L.	32, Sholebroke Avenue, Chapeltown, Leeds.
1914	Chesterman, Arnold de Merveilleux	6, Woodland Place, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
1914	Chittenden, Sidney John	33, Norton Road, Hove, Sussex.

led.	STUDENTS.	Address.
14	COLLINS, CYRIL HART	5, Charleville Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
16	COLLINS, FELIX	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Ipswich.
15	COLLISTER, ROBERT CREER	10, Eastfield, Douglas, Isle of Man.
16	CONINGSBY, HERBERT ARTHUR ..	36, Sherborne Gardens, West Ealing.
16	COSSAR, EDGAR LESLIE	Station Road, Borrowash, Derby.
14	COVINGTON, EDWIN THORNTON ..	79, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
15	COWEN, HORACE CLEATOR	1, Waverley Terrace, Broadway, Douglas, I. of M.
13	COWLEY, ERNEST ROBERT	13, Agamemnon Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
13	COX, WILFRID BERNARD..	15, Streathbourne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
12	CRAIG, JOSEPH HUGH	Rosario, Rosetta Park, Belfast.
14	CRASTON, FRANK MARSHALL	Ellesmere, Heaton Road, Withington, Manchester.
14	DARBY, NICHOLAS HENRY NELSON	Malston, Newton Abbot, Devon.
14	DARVILL, DOUGLAS HARRY	"Bournefield," Slough, Bucks.
14	DAVIES, JOHN	Ash Grove, Church Road, Bridgend, Glam.
13	DAVIES, JOHN TREVOR REES ..	Salvia House, Millbank, Haverfordwest.
12	DAVIES, SIDNEY	Oakfield, Pedmore Road, Lye, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
15	DAVIS, ALBERT JOHN	17, Northolme Road, Highbury Park, N.
14	DAWES, ARTHUR HENRY	Isebank, Midland Road, Wellingborough, Northants.
14	DAWSON, JOSEPH ARTHUR	7, Park Road South, Birkenhead Cheshire.
12	DAY, JOHN HANKS	West Hill, London Road, Maidstone.
15	DIPLOCK, PHILIP BERNARD	Thornhill, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
15	DONGRAY, HAYDEN HARRY ..	84, Upper Walthamstow Road, Walthamstow, Essex.
14	DONN, ALBERT..	32B, Maida Vale, W.
16	DYER, GEORGE COLIN	2, Powell's Place, Porth, Glam.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1915	Eagles, Leslie Edmund	368, Commercial Road, E.
1912	Easton, Thomas William Robertson	Mill House, Huntingtowerfield, Perth.
1915	Edwards, David Edward	9, Talbot Road, Wrexham, Denbighshire.
1913	Elmhirst, Ernest Christopher..	Pindar Oaks Hall, Barnsley, Yorks.
1916	Evans, Arthur Gwynne	Leechpool Farm, near Chepstow, Mon.
1914	Evans, John Edgar Vaughan ..	18, Victoria Street, Ton Pentre, Rhondd
1914	Evans, William Cecil	120, High Street, Dowlais, Glam.
1916	Eve, John Douglas Trustram ..	Rushmore, Bedford.
1915	Ewens, Arthur Leslie	Penn Grove House, Yeovil, Somerset.
1913	Falconer, Cosmo Mackidd.. ..	Rossall, Barnhill, Perth.
1913	Fifield, Cecil William Stanley	3, Eglington Road, Chingford, Essex.
1916	Finzi, Eric John	32, Hamilton Terrace, N.W.
1914	Fisk, Arthur Harold	Halscote, Silverdale Road, Bushe Herts.
1913	Fitch, Leonard Belcham	12, Surbiton Road, Southchurch, Sout end-on-Sea.
1916	Florance, John Barber	Oakfield, Warwick Road, Olton, Wa wickshire.
1915	Fox, Cecil Hunt	Castle Hill, Ewloe, near Chester.
1913	Fraser, Alan Simon	Hutton House, Hutton in the Forest, Penrith, Cumberland.
1914	Fry, Rowdon Marrian	64, Craven Park, Willesden, N.W.
1913	Gibaud, Frederick Charles ..	7, Redland Park, Redland, Bristol.
1915	Giles, Cecil Attwell	40, Bryanstone Road, Bournemout Hants.
1913	Gillett, Herbert Edward ..	Holmwood, Bishopswood Road, Hig gate, N.
1912	Glasse, Alfred	Westcot, Ollards Grove, Loughton, Essex.

rolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
915	GOLIGHTLY, JOHN PHILIP RODERICK	Treval, Torpoint, Cornwall.
915	GRANT, HOWARD MERVYN	16, Ashburton Road, Croydon, Surrey.
913	GRAVES, FRANCIS GEORGE	Lavant House, Chipstead Valley Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.
916	GRAVES, PAUL KINGSLEY	12, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.
914	GURNEY, WM. FRANCIS	20, Lewisham Road, Dartmouth Park, N.W.
914	HAGGETT, HORACE PURCHASE ..	3, Bryngwyn Road, Newport, Mon.
915	HALLAM, HENRY CECIL	Rushmere Lodge, Friston, Saxmundham, Suffolk.
916	HALLS, ARTHUR HAROLD	2, Connaught Villas, Victoria Road, Chelmsford.
914	HARDING, RONALD ALBERT	No. 2 Co., No. 8 Platoon, Inns of Court O.T.C., Berkhamsted, Herts.
915	HARDMAN, EDGAR AUSTIN	Woodbreigh, Queen's Road, Enfield, Middlesex.
913	HARPER, JOHN CURTIS	58, Oxford Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
916	HARRIS, WILLIAM MURRAY	32, Balham High Road, S.W.
913	HARWOOD, WALTER	Stanton-on-the-Wolds, near Keyworth, Notts.
913	HEATON, HUBERT	24, Ackworth Lane, Purston, Pontefract, Yorks.
913	HEDGES, ALFRED VICTOR	Ightenholme, Padiham Road, Burnley, Lancs.
913	HILLARY, NORMAN	The Peak, Basingstoke, Hants.
914	HINXMAN, ALAN	Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
913	HITCHINGS, ALBERT CHARLES ..	Holly Lodge, Wollaston, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
914	HOBSON, WILLIAM STUART	Unwin Terrace, Disley, Cheshire.
916	HODGE, ARTHUR DIXON	15, Chandos Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
914	HOMER, CHESTER JOSEPH	128, Hamstead Road, Birmingham.
913	HONE, JOHN ALFRED	c/o E. U. David, 4, Park Place, Cardiff.
913	HOPCRAFT, DURWARD SIDNEY ..	62, Wokingham Road, Reading.
915	HOPSON, GEOFFREY PAUL	64, Northbrook Street, Newbury, Berks.
914	HORNBY, EDWARD WINDHAM ..	The Vicarage, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Garstang, Lancs.
914	HUGHES, GEORGE HENRY AUGUSTUS	Camelot, Purley, Surrey.
915	HURST, NORMAN	15, Clifton Road, Squires Lane, Finchley, N.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1913	Ireland, Benjamin	North Ferriby, East Yorkshire.
1915	Jenkins, Frederick	Heathbury, Charlton Road, Keynsham, near Bristol [Somerset].
1914	Jenkins, Frederick Leslie ..	The Railway Hotel, Washford, Somerse
1912	Jennings, Gordon Sotham.. ..	Silverdale, Bloomfield Road, Mosele Birmingham.
1915	Johnson, Edward	Ottery, Uplands Park, Enfield, Middlese
1913	Johnson, John Lorenzo	Woodside Villa, Longton, Staffordshire
1914	Jones, Herbert Alan Reid ..	Carreg Llwyd, Oswestry, Salop.
1915	Joy, Gilbert Alan	Witchampton, Wimborne, Dorset.
1913	Kelly, Kenneth George	Wetherby, Yorks.
1914	Key, Thomas Garbutt..	Glen Caladh, Upminster, Essex.
1914	King, Dudley Bertram	42, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, S.W.
1915	Knowles, George Jackson ..	High Bank, Carnforth, Lancs.

rolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
915	LAKE, ARTHUR DAVISON	Baddow Lodge, Prideaux Road, Eastbourne.
914	LAKE, EGBERT REGINALD	68, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
912	LANGLANDS, DAVID	Sutton-at-Hone, near Dartford, Kent.
913	LAWRENSON, FRANK EDWARD ..	72, Benthal Road, Stoke Newington, N.
914	LEA, PERCY LISTER ZAIR	Villette, Wake Green Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
915	LEE, FRANK	Sherwood House, Little Barn Lane, Mansfield, Notts.
915	LESTER, REGINALD MOUNSTEPHENS	The Limes, Stonebridge Park, Harlesden, N.W.
914	LIELL, KINGSLEY	Rusthall, Plough Lane, Purley, Surrey.
915	LOCKE, OVERT THOMAS VINCENT ..	The Triangle, Somerton, Somerset.
1914	LONGLEY, ARTHUR DOUGLAS	"Hillside," The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.
1914	MACKERETH, WILLIAM MOORE ..	The Garth, Penny Bridge, near Ulverston, Lancs.
1915	MADGE, HENRY LESLIE	179, Grove Lane, Denmark Hill, S.E.
1914	MAKINSON, HAROLD	Claremont, Leigh, Lancashire.
1913	MARTIN, DAVID BURR	3, Deemount Terrace, Aberdeen.
1915	MARTIN, WILLIAM OLIVER	18, Hemdean Hill, Caversham, Reading.
1913	MASSIE, FRANK ERIC	Kensington House, St. John's, Wakefield, Yorks.
1914	MATTHEWS, WILLIAM ANTHONY ..	Sylvanhurst, Godalming, Surrey.
1913	MAZENGARB, GEORGE RICHARD B.	18, Mildenhall Road, Clapton, N.E.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1913	MERCER, HERBERT LAURENCE ..	The Vicarage, Caton, near Lancaster.
1916	METHERELL, FREDERICK DOUGLAS	6, Fulham Park Road, Fulham, S.W.
1914	MILES, EDGAR PEARCE	31, Testard Street, Guildford.
1914	MINIFIE, WILLIAM, JUN.	Wootton, Bridgnorth, Salop.
1915	MOLDRAM, EDWARD THOMAS ..	45, Wilton Avenue, Chiswick, W.
1914	MORGAN, IVOR WALTER	1, Wellington Place, Brecon.
1912	MORGAN, WILFRED WINTER ..	Churchend, Slimbridge, near Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.
1915	MORTON, ERIC HUGH DYKES ..	32, Albany Terrace, Dundee.
1912	MORWOOD, ARTHUR..	34, Morley Road, Doncaster.
1915	MURIEL, PETER	The Thickets, Bishop's Waltham, Hants
1914	NORMAN, HUBERT	Hawthorne House, Hasland, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
1915	O'BRIEN, DAVID J...	c/o Mr. D. Hayes, Builder. Fermoy, Ireland.
1913	OGDEN, JOHN CECIL BLAIR	Longland View, Margam, Port Talbot Glamorgan.
1914	OLDER, ARTHUR WILLOUGHBY ..	264, Selsdon Road, S. Croydon.
1915	ORR, CHARLES STEWART	88, Hanover Street, Glasgow.
1916	PAGE, JOHN THOMAS	The Friars, Old Street, Ludlow, Salop.
1914	PARFITT, NORMAN HENRY	Pembroke House, Fields Road, Newport Mon.
1914	PARKER, ROBERT TOULSON	24, Upper Wimpole Street, W.

lled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
14	Parker, Victor Harold	Peakes, Bradwell-on-Sea, Essex.
13	Pascoe, Frederick Lyne	37, Quernmore Road, Stroud Green, N.
15	Patching, Arthur Cunningham	Redlands, Westbrooke, Worthing, Sussex.
13	Paton, Henry Edge Jenkins ..	4, West End, Llanelly, South Wales.
15	Pelham, George Frank Leslie	11, The Shrubberies, George Lane, Woodford, Essex.
15	Perkins, Walter Charles	Landrake, St. Germans, Cornwall.
15	Peters, Leslie	93, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
13	Pickrell, Leslie John..	52, Cumberland Road, Acton, W.
13	Pidgeon, George Allen	Allendale, Birchington-on-Sea, Kent.
14	Pinkerton, John Cassels	Onslow, 24, Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
15	Pitts, Douglas Yate	54, Huskisson Street, Liverpool.
14	Porter, John Lawrence	Braeside, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
16	Porter, Stanley	The Bank House, Coleford, Glos.
14	Postlethwaite, John Lewis ..	36, Windsor Road, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
15	Prichard, James Thomas	Ynyswen, New Road, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
14	Proctor, Norman Frederick ..	12, Rusthall Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.
14	Raddall, Thomas	1, Kirby Place, North Road, Plymouth
15	Redington, Richard George ..	Riverside, Great Ryburgh, Norfolk.
15	Reeves, Leonard	Oldcott, Goldenhill, Stoke-on Trent.
12	Richardson, Ernest Gilbert..	104, Tollington Park, Finsbury Park,N.
15	Roberts, Claude	Charlton Road, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
15	Robson, John Edward Bottle	Crabble Hill House, River, Dover.
13	Ross, Arthur Ellerker	101, Grovehill Road, Beverley, East Yorkshire.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1913	Samuel, Ronald Astley	Tanyrallt, Eaton Grove, Swansea.
1913	Sanders, Charles Fletcher ..	14, Conway Road, Cardiff.
1914	Satchell, John Gerard Douglas	Estate Office, Letchworth, Herts.
1914	Sawbridge, Daniel	160, Wigan Lane, Wigan, Lancashire.
1913	Sawyers, Sydney Milton	10, Westwood Avenue, North Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1913	Scott, John	Montrose, Winchmore Hill, N.
1913	Scriven, George Herbert.. ..	Thong House, near Gravesend, Kent.
1913	Shimmin, William Alfred	11, Hilary Park, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1913	Singleton, Gerald Hugh	121, St. Helen's Street, Ipswich.
1913	Smith, Alfred Ernest..	3, Vernham Road, Plumstead, S.E.
1915	Smith, Ernest..	29, Silver Street, Whitby, Yorkshire.
1915	Sneath, Philip George	134, Audley Road, Hendon, N.W.
1915	Sogno, George Frank	Broken Hill, Horeham Road, Sussex.
1913	Storey, Vernon Leslie	The School House, Wouldham, Rochest Kent.
1915	Strong, Hubert Russell	111, Newport Road, Cwmcarn, Cross-keys, Mon.
1916	Sugden, Ben Roy	10, Claremont, Bradford, Yorks.
1916	Sykes, Ronald	Ashleigh Golcar, near Huddersfie Yorks.
1914	Symonds, Reginald Ernest ..	28, Crown Street, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

ed.	STUDENTS.	Address.
14	TATE, ALAN CHARLES RICHMOND..	Skipton Castle, Yorks.
13	THEOBALD, DOUGLAS	West Parade, Earlham Road, Norwich.
14	THORNTON, JOHN TAVERNER.. ..	109, St. Mary's Road, Faversham, Kent.
13	THURGOOD, CYRIL JAMES	Much Hadham, Herts.
15	TRELEAVEN, NOEL HOUGHTON ..	11, Spencer Street, Carlisle.
15	TROLLOPE, JOHN LIGHTFOOT ..	Greenhayes, Banstead, Surrey.
15	TURNER, JAMES REGINALD BINGHAM	School House, Loughborough.
14	VOGEL, CHAS. JOSEPH	140, Halley Road, Forest Gate, E.
14	WALTER, THOMAS HAROLD	5, Marler Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
15	WARNE, WILLIAM CUTHBERT GLYNN	Cross Street, Kingswood, Bristol.
13	WEEKES, CYRIL WARNER	1, Jessica Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
15	WEST, ALEXANDER GEORGE ..	198, Clive Road, West Dulwich, S.E.
15	WESTON, JOSEPH GORDON WALKER	43, Goldington Road, Bedford.
15	WESTROPE, VICTOR RUSSELL ..	London House, Ashwell, Herts.
14	WHORWELL, HAROLD ERNEST ..	R.N.A. Station, Capel-le-Ferne, near Dover.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1914	WILKES, LESLIE OCTAVIO	Spring Hill House, Birchfield Roa Redditch, Worcestershire.
1915	WILKINSON, HENRY THEODORE ..	43, Longfellow Avenue, Wellsway, Bat
1913	WILKINSON, JOSEPH PATTERSON ..	Brookside, Starling Road, Radcliffe, ne Manchester.
1914	WILLIAMS, HERBERT CECIL	12, Park Hill Road, Harborne, B mingham.
1915	WINDROSS, NORMAN CYRIL	Enderley, Ferriby Road, Hessle, E. Yorkshire.
1913	WINDSOR, ALFRED COOPER ..	5A, Foster Lane, Cheapside, E.C.
1915	WINTERBOTTOM, GEOFFREY LESLIE	The Bank House, Burgess Hill, Sussex
1914	WYETH, ALLEN FREDERICK	Fairlands, Alexandra Road, Epsom Surrey.

Total Number of Students, 218.

SUMMARY.

Honorary Members	23
Fellows	2019
Professional Associates	2756
Associates	50
Colonial Fellows	78
Students	218
Total	5144

NOTE.—To ensure the regular transmission of the Papers and Notices, it i particularly requested that any changes of address be communicated at once t the Secretary.

Members Transferred since the Publication of the January List from the Class of Professional Associates to that of Fellows.

Atack, George Albert Severne	District Valuer's Office, Richmond Chambers, Blackburn, Lancs.
Baynham, Edmund Christopher	7, Little College Street, Westminster.
Burtenshaw, Arthur Howard	7 and 9, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone.
Carpenter, Alfred Joseph	89, Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.
Chambers, Waddelow Nix	c/o A. F. Hobbs and Chambers, Faringdon, Berks.
Coughlan, Patrick	King Street, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
Crook, Felix	15, Hooley Range, Heaton Moor, Stockport, Cheshire.
Fayerman, Alexander George Percy, Major ..	57, The Parade, Leamington.
Garnham, Edwin Albert Vickery	41, Greenhill Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
Hussey, Sydney	c/o A. J. Burrows, Ashford, Kent.
Lee, Alexander Victor ..	143, High Street, Guildford.
Oppenheim, Alfred	126, Maida Vale, W.
Randall, Augustine St. George	7, Western Terrace, The Park, Nottingham.
Smith, Alfred Edward ..	5, Rathmines Road, Dublin.
Soar, Arthur Cobden ..	Dilkusha, Park Road, Cheam, Surrey.
Tickle, Arthur George Warnham	70, Harvist Road, Kilburn, N.W.
Wise, Frederick John ..	19, Reed Pond Walk, Gidea Park, Romford.

Members who have Died or Retired since the Publication of the January List.

HONORARY MEMBERS:

HOWARD, SIR E. STAFFORD, K.C.B.	Office of Woods, 1, Whitehall Place, S.W.
M'CLELLAN, JOHN B., THE REV., M.A.	Ruthven, The Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.

FELLOWS:

ADAIR, JOHN OLPHERT.. ..	Ballynoe, Tullow, Co. Carlow.
AITKENHEAD, WILLIAM ..	Roughlands, Carron, Stirlingshire.
ANDERSON, ALEX. CAREW ..	Ballymountain, Waterford.
ARMSTRONG, ELLIOTT GRAHAM, B.A. (*Dublin*)	Rent Office, Ahascragh, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
BENNETT, THOMAS OATLEY..	6 Durham Terrace, Bayswater, W.
BINGHAM, ALFRED JOHN ..	Nalder Hill House, Newbury, and 5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
BRACKETT, WILLIAM	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
BUSHELL, HENRY	40, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
BUTLER, WALTER SELBY ..	Green Mount, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.
CAVE, H. H.	Estate Office, Rugby, Warwickshire.
CLOUGH-TAYLOR, HORACE GEORGE	39, Friar Lane, Leicester.
COOPER, JAMES ALEXANDER..	Lissadell Estate Office, Co. Sligo.
EVE, WILLIAM	10, Union Court, E.C.
FAYERMAN, GEORGE METCALFE	57, The Parade, Leamington, Warwickshire.
FITZGERALD, JAS. H. B. PENROSE	The Estate Office, Middleton, Co. Cork.
FITZGERALD, ROBERT JOHN..	Ballyard House, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
FRASER, THOMAS SMELLIE ..	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
HARRISON, FREDERICK WALTER	H.M. Admiralty, S.W.
HARTLEY, TOM PERCY ..	Letwood, The Grove, Coulsdon, Surrey.
HAYWOOD, WILLIAM MATTHEWS..	9, West Street, Hereford.
HINE, GEORGE THOMAS ..	Victoria Street, Nottingham, and 35, Parliament Street, S.W.

Hodson, Richard Edmond, M.A. (*Dublin*)	Coolfadda House, Bandon, Co. Cork.
Hopkins, Alfred James ..	37, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, W.
Horsbrugh, Charles Edward	Blairquhosh, Blanefield, Glasgow.
Houghton, Thomas Marcus	331, Clapham Road, S.W.
Lammie, George	138, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Langridge, George (*Past-President*)	Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 28, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Laurance, John	Shortacre, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.
Lyons, Francis Oliver, M.A. (*Dublin*)	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
M'Clintock, Arthur	Rathvinden, Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow.
Meade, Thomas de Courcy, M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Manchester.
Morris, Harold George ..	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
Myers, Legender William	Gregory's Road, Beaconsfield, Berks.
Payne, Alexander, F.R.I.B.A.	30, St. James's Square, S.W.
Poundley, John Edward ..	Kerry, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
Renton, James	Sunbank, Perth.
Robinson, Edmund Arthur	Lee-on-the-Solent, Gosport.
Robinson, Henry Arthur..	Roundstone, Galway.
Tener, Edward Shaw ..	The Square, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
Theobald, Henry Wells Dewhurst	110, Great Russell Street, W.C.
Todd, Richard	Englefield, near Reading.
Townshend, James Richard Clarke	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
Turner, Alexander Henry	69, South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
Wrennall, William	9, Harrington Street, Liverpool.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Baxter, Arthur Sunderland (Died of Wounds)	9, Morella Road, Wandsworth Common. S.W.
Bell, Francis Richard Lowry (Killed in Action)	Burnfoot House, Wigton, Cumberland.
Blackman, John William Bernard	City Engineer, City Hall, New Westminster, British Columbia.

Burr, Robert Walter .. (Died on Service)	Oak Close, Brimington, Chesterfield.
Clark, Raymund Montague	P.O. Box 34, Cairo, Egypt.
Coker, Ralph Hector ..	12, Edgemont Gardens, Langside, Glasgow.
Cooke, Lionel	104, Park Lane, Croydon.
Emslie, Benjamin Leslie ..	1102-1105, Temple Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.
Gardner, Paul Silvester .. (Died of Wounds)	1, York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
Goadby, Joseph Stubbins ..	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Haggis, Percy .. .. .. (Killed in Action)	Crofton, Milbourne Lane, Esher.
Houghton, Edmund Guy .. (Killed in Action)	Pine Lodge, Whitehall Road, Woodford Green, Essex.
Jackson, Stanley Richardson (Died of Wounds)	46, St. Kilda's Road, Stoke Newington, N.
James, John Milton .. .. (Killed in Action)	Whitchurch, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
Kieser, William Henry Gustav	City Engineer's Office, Bristol.
Laws, Sidney Bush .. .. (Died of Wounds)	Brincliffe, Holland Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Lightfoot, John George ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
Newbery, Walter Samuel	71, High Street, Battle, Sussex.
Newton, Alan Herbert .. (Died of Wounds)	Morndale, Bereweeke Road, Winchester.
Nicholson, Matthew	3, Bath Terrace, Seaham Harbour, Co. Durham.
Norton-Nash, Harry Beddoes	District Valuer's Office, 24, Bridge Street, Newport, Mon.
Peppercorn, John Arthur	Eaton Socon, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.
Prosser, Arthur Dillwyn (Killed in Action)	c/o W. D. Cromarty, 23, Dominion Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
Tweedy, Arthur Britton ..	13, Clytha Square, Newport, Mon.
Watson, William James ..	13, Pembroke Square, Kensington, W.

ASSOCIATE :

Howes, Arthur Burnaby ..	4, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.

STUDENTS :

Lowe, William David .. (Died of Wounds)	161, Walthew Lane, Platt Bridge, near Wigan.
Widcombe, Charles Ingleton .. .. (Killed in Action)	Queensmead, Datchet, Bucks.

Members who have obtained the Special Diploma in Forestry.

Aris, John Whitton, m.a. (*Oxon.*)	1, Cricklewood Broadway, Cricklewood, N.W.
Bunny, Joseph	Forestry Department, Olokemeji, Southern Nigeria.
Davies, William Gwynne Batchelor	Valuer's Office, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
Duchesne, Martin Collier	Farnham Common, Slough, Bucks.
Graham, Henry Cecil ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Hood, Thomas	Kubbeh Gardens, Cairo.
Johnson, Herbert Davies	54, St. Peter's Gate, Stockport.
Madge, John	Somerset House, Chard.
Martin, Thomas	67, Teddington Park, Teddington.
Maughan, John	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, S.O., Yorks.
Maw, Percival Trentham	Estate Office, Hurn Bridge, Christchurch, Hants.
Michelmore, Alfred.. ..	Gate House, Totnes, Devon.
Moiser, Cyril	The Cedars, Huntington, York.
Osmond-Smith, Francis Henry George, m.r.a.c..	County Council Offices, Cardiff.
Parker, Frederic William	Parks Department, L.C.C., 11, Regent Street, S.W.
Philpot, Clifford Needham	Hawkstone Estate Office, near Shrewsbury.
Pritchard, Henry A. ..	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
Sawyer, John Ashton ..	59, High Street, Winchester.

Stooke, John Edwin Hellyar	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.
Strathern, Tom Dalrymple	Hensingham Road, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
Taylor, William Ling ..	47, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford.
Thompson, John Clulow ..	Knighton House, Leicester.
Wheldon, Martin Lowish	5, Coney Street, York.
Wood, Leslie Stuart ..	East Grinstead, Sussex.

Members who have obtained the Special Diploma in Sanitary Science.

Adkin, Benaiah Whitley..	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
Assiter, Harry G.	The Weald House, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
Bacon, Frank	Sprowston, The Drive, Snaresbrook, Essex.
Blake, Edwin Holmes ..	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
Briant, Bernard	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
Brown, Edgar Oswald ..	Orizaba, 3, Barton Road, Dover, Kent.
Burkett-Smith, Cecil Sydney	31, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, W.
Burr, Harry	Estate Office, Letchworth, near Hitchin, Herts.
Chart, Christopher	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
Dunsmore, Gilbert	1, Garthorne Road, Honor Oak Park, S.E.
Freyberg, Herbert	24, Cromwell Place, S.W.
Gudgeon, George Harold	St. Aubyns, Cromwell Road, Basingstoke, Hants.
Gumbrell, Leonard Barton	64, King Edward's Grove, Teddington, Middlesex.
Hamlyn, Eric Henley ..	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Hellicar, George Thomas	47, Woodberry Grove, Finsbury Park, N.
Hooper, Edgar Wilfred ..	Haslemere, Beaufort Road, Reigate, Surrey.

JONES, HENRY ARTHUR ..	49, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
JULL, ROBERT CHARLES ..	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
MATTHEWS, MAURICE KERSHAW	77, Tottenham Court Road, W.
MELROSE, FRANK	384, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.
PAGE, STANLEY HATCH ..	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
PILDITCH, PHILIP EDWARD..	2, Pall Mall East, Charing Cross, S.W.
POVER, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	54, Park Road, Faversham, Kent.
REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR	Thorney, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford.
RICHARDS, WALTER ROWE ..	35, Wontner Road, Balham, S.W.
SANDS, HUBERT COVELL, LIC.R.I.B.A.	Amhurst, Guibal Road, Lee, S.E.
SIMMONS, EDGAR JOHN ..	Station Place, Letchworth, Herts.
SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT ..	Chippenham, Wilts.
TURNER, BENJAMIN GEORGE	Church House, Walmer, Kent.
VERNON-INKPEN, GEORGE CHARLES	40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
VINING, ERIC LESLIE RANDALL	74, Great Tower Street, E.C.
WARD, HENRY PAYNE.. ..	"Burleigh," Reigate Road, Redhill, Surrey.

List of Members who have gained Prizes at the Institution Examinations.

AMOS, FRANK	Crawter Prize, 1893.
ARIS, JOHN WHITTON	Daniel Watney Prize, 1910.
ARNOTT, JOHN..	Special Prize, 1885.
ASHTON, ARTHUR WARD..	Beadel Prize, 1902.
BAINES, WILLIAM HENRY	Penfold Silver Medal, 1906. Institution Prize, 1906.
BANKS, FREDERICK STUART A. ..	Penfold Gold Medal, 1898.
BARR, JAMES, JUN.	Scottish Committee Prize, 1909.
BEARN, ARTHUR FREDERICK.. ..	Special Prize, 1909.
BEASLEY, JOHN A. LLEWELLYN ..	Driver Prize, 1891.
BENSON, ROBERT ALAN..	Special Prize, 1884 (Bracketed).
BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT	Special Prize, 1897.
BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP.. ..	Institution Prize, 1891. Crawter Prize, 1899.
BOYTON, BERTRAM ALFRED	Special Prize, 1902.
BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE ..	Special Prize, 1899.
BRAND, JAMES DOUGLAS	Scottish Committee Prize, 1911.

Brierley, Hugh Colley	Institution Prize, 1900.
Bright, Tom Spencer	Special Prize, 1908.
Brown, Arthur Macdonald ..	Driver Prize, 1889.
Brown, Charles George	Crawter Prize, 1908.
Buss, Harold George..	Galsworthy Prize, 1912.
Canham, Ernest Reginald.. ..	Penfold Silver Medal, 1912. Driver Prize, 1912.
Chambers, Theodore Gervase ..	Proxime Accessit Prize, 1894. Penfold Gold Medal, 1895.
Chapman, Charles Albert	Penfold Silver Medal, 1909. Driver Prize, 1909.
Clarke, Frank Harold	Crawter Prize, 1915.
Clarke, Percy Edward	Beadel Prize, 1913 (Bracketed).
Clemens, William Cecil	Institution Prize, 1904.
Clements, Cyril John..	Penfold Gold Medal, 1911.
Cobham, George William	Special Prize, 1890. Crawter Prize, 1890.
Cowell, Norman	Crawter Prize, 1911.
Crow, Philip Arthur	Institution Prize, 1908.
Daniel, Henry Wilkinson.. ..	Institution Prize, 1896.
Daniell, Frederick Stanley ..	Special Prize, 1901.
Dannatt, Percy Boothroyd ..	Driver Prize, 1905.
Davies, Cyril Froodvale	Crawter Prize, 1895.
Dell, Louis Michael	Institution Prize, 1911. Galsworthy Prize, 1913.
Dendy, William Cooper	Special Prize, 1889.
Dixon, Francis Edward . ..	Special Prize, 1888.
Done, John James..	Driver Prize, 1887.
Donne, Cyril Henry	Daniel Watney Prize, 1907.
Drew, Sydney Vernon	Quantities Prize,1913(Bracketed)
Duchesne, Martin Collier ..	Daniel Watney Second Prize, 1913.
Dutton, Joseph	Driver Prize, 1908.
Dyer, Frank	Building Prize, 1912(Bracketed).
Eachus. Charles Alfred Eedes..	Crawter Prize, 1912.
Eason, Edward William	Institution Prize, 1893.
Easter, William	Driver Prize, 1896. Penfold Silver Medal, 1896.
Easton, Walter John..	Driver Prize, 1893.
Eden, Frederick Stewart	Crawter Prize, 1913.
Elphick, Richard	Quantities Prize, 1912.
Eve, Charles Gerald	Crawter Prize, 1898 (Bracketed).
Finn, Herbert Archibald.. ..	Special Prize, 1891.
Foster, Henry Oswald	Institution Prize, 1909.
Freeman, George..	Driver Prize, 1899. Penfold Silver Medal, 1899.
Gate, Henry A. A.	Institution Prize, 1899.
German, George	Driver Prize, 1892.
Gibbon, William Jacomb	Driver Prize, 1885.

Green, Frederick Algernon ..	Penfold Gold Medal, 1897.
Hall, William Timothy	Institution Prize, 1884.
Hancock, Henry Sydney, Jun. ..	Special Prize, 1900.
Harrison, George J. R.	Special Prize, 1894.
Hazledine, John T. C.	Driver Prize, 1902. Penfold Silver Medal, 1902.
Head, John George	Crawter Prize, 1891.
Heaven, Frank Henry	Building Prize, 1912 (Bracketed).
Hempson, Leonard Amis	Special Prize, 1912. Crawter Prize, 1914.
Hill, Thomas Cuthbertson ..	QuantitiesPrize,1913(Bracketed).
Hines, Gerald	Building Prize, 1912 (Bracketed).
Hoare, Arthur John	Driver Prize, 1903. Penfold Silver Medal, 1903.
Hodson, Henry Moulton	Driver Prize, 1913. Penfold Silver Medal, 1913.
Holmes, Montagu Price	Institution Prize, 1901.
Hood, Thomas..	Daniel Watney Prize, 1901.
Hosegood, Andrew Webber ..	Crawter Prize, 1903 (Bracketed).
Hurcomb, Harold Francis.. ..	Special Prize, 1905.
Jarmain, William	Institution Prize, 1894.
Jenkinson, John	President's Prize, 1893.
Jessup, David Pooley..	Crawter Prize, 1907.
Jewell, Arthur Edward	Penfold Gold Medal, 1912.
Jonas, Harry Marshall	Institution Prize, 1887.
Ker, Arthur Preston..	Beadel Prize, 1903.
Kerr, John Murray	Institution Prize, 1897.
King, Noel Ward	Institution Prize, 1913.
Knowles, George Potter	Galsworthy Prize, 1904.
Leedham, Morris	Building Prize, 1913.
Linney, Joseph Frederic	Galsworthy Prize, 1909.
Lloyd, Donald	Institution Prize, 1898.
Loban, Gustavus Taylor	Penfold Silver Medal, 1904. Driver Prize, 1904. Penfold Gold Medal, 1905.
Lord, Frederick William	Special Prize, 1906.
McTaggart, Hugh Harvey	Scottish Committee Prize, 1910.
Marsh, Frederick Stephen ..	Crawter Prize, 1910. Penfold Gold Medal, 1910.
Martin, Alfred John	Special Prize, 1893.
Martin, Heber Gambling	Institution Prize, 1888.
Mathews, Hugh Spencer	Beadel Prize, 1905.
Matthews, Maurice Kershaw ..	Penfold Gold Medal, 1913.
Maw, Percival Trentham	Crawter Prize, 1903 (Bracketed). Penfold Gold Medal, 1903.
Mayne, Arthur John	Institution Prize, 1910.
Meacher, Edmond	Institution Prize, 1902.
Merry, Arthur Walker	Institution Prize, 1890.
Mills, Robert Henry	Penfold Gold Medal, 1908.

Moody, Walter Norris	Galsworthy Prize, 1915. Penfold Gold Medal, 1915 (Bracketed).
Morley, Eric	Penfold Silver Medal, 1911. Driver Prize, 1911.
Morris, Clifford	Beadel Prize, 1910.
Muir, James	Institution Prize, 1889.
Murrell, Sydney James	Penfold Gold Medal, 1906.
Newnham, Frank George	Crawter Prize, 1904.
Norman, Charles Frederick ..	Special Prize, 1904. Galsworthy Prize, 1905.
Parker, Frederic William ..	Daniel Watney Second Prize, 1907.
Partridge, Edward John	Driver Prize, 1890. Penfold Gold Medal, 1894. Crawter Prize, 1894.
Paterson, Thomas Simpson, Jun.	Special Prize, 1911.
Patey, George Head	Institution Prize, 1907.
Paton, David Llewellyn	Driver Prize, 1901. Penfold Silver Medal, 1901.
Pawson, Arthur Clive	Beadel Prize, 1912.
Pemberton, Basil Charles	Special Prize, 1907 (Bracketed).
Perkins, Walter Frank	Special Prize, 1886.
Petrie, Alan Roy	Institution Prize, 1905. Penfold Silver Medal, 1905. Galsworthy Prize, 1908.
Phillips, William Dearlove ..	Special Prize, 1887.
Philpot, Clifford Needham ..	Daniel Watney Second Prize, 1910.
Physick, Walter Frederick ..	Institution Prize, 1886.
Pineger, James Reginald	Crawter Prize, 1900.
Pritchard, Henry	Daniel Watney Prize, 1904.
Raffety, Herbert William ..	Special Prize, 1892.
Reed, Richard George Gordon ..	Special Prize, 1898.
Renshaw, Charles Gordon ..	Beadel Prize, 1911.
Richards, Robert Herbert ..	Beadel Prize, 1909.
Richards, Walter Rowe	Penfold Gold Medal, 1909.
Richardson, Oliver Archer ..	Crawter Prize, 1892.
Robertson, Charles Boyd	Scottish Committee Prize, 1905
Rolleston, William Gustavus Stanhope	Institution Prize, 1883.
Roods, Alfred	Driver Prize, 1886.
Rook, Joseph Taylor	Special Prize, 1896.
Rubens, Isaac	Galsworthy Prize, 1910.
Satchell, Charles	Special Prize, 1883.
Savill, Henry Norman	Crawter Prize, 1906.
Sawyer, John Ashton	Daniel Watney Second Prize, 1904.
Selby, John Baseley	Special Prize, 1884 (Bracketed).

Sexton, George William Francis	Penfold Gold Medal, 1915 (Bracketed).
Shrosbree, Albert de Bois	Driver Prize, 1910. Penfold Silver Medal, 1910.
Sissons, William Wyrill	Penfold Silver Medal, 1908.
Smith, Frank William	Driver Prize, 1888.
Smith, Harold Robert	Beadel Prize, 1904.
Smith, Hubert John	Institution Prize, 1912. Penfold Gold Medal, 1914. Galsworthy Prize, 1914.
Smith, Sydney Arthur	Driver Prize, 1897. Penfold Silver Medal, 1897. Penfold Gold Medal, 1899.
Spensley, James Calvert	Crawter Prize, 1905.
Squire, Gerald Robert	Institution Prize, 1892.
Stedham, Percy Norman	Special Prize, 1910.
Symons, Gilbert George	Beadel Prize, 1906.
Tarrant, Walter	Institution Prize, 1881.
Taylor, John Henley	Special Prize, 1907 (Bracketed).
Taylor, William Ling	Daniel Watney Prize, 1913.
Terry, Frank Treacher	Galsworthy Prize, 1911.
Theakston, William Pease	Crawter Prize, 1898 (Bracketed).
Thomas, Charles John Howell	Driver Prize, 1898. Penfold Silver Medal, 1898. Penfold Gold Medal, 1900.
Tiffen, John Henry	Institution Prize 1885.
Tillyard, Sidney Joseph	Institution Prize, 1903. Penfold Gold Medal, 1907. Galsworthy Prize, 1907.
Treadwell, Henry John	Driver Prize, 1883.
Trent, William Edward	Penfold Gold Medal, 1901.
Venning, Harry John	Driver Prize, 1906.
Walker, William Selves	Special Prize, 1895. Crawter Prize, 1897.
Waller, Wathen Arthur	Beadel Prize, 1908.
Warmington, Herbert Andrew Cromartie	Crawter Prize, 1901.
Watson, Herbert John	Institution Prize, 1895.
Webb, Jonas Marshall	President's Prize, 1884.
Weetman, William Charles Cumming	Penfold Silver Medal, 1907.
Wheldon, Martin Lowish	Driver Prize, 1900. Penfold Silver Medal, 1900. Penfold Gold Medal, 1902. Crawter Prize, 1902.
Whittaker, John Dronsfield	Driver Prize, 1894. Penfold Silver Medal, 1894. Penfold Gold Medal, 1896. Crawter Prize, 1896.

Widdicombe, Charles Edwin ..	Penfold Gold Medal, 1904.
Williams, Harold..	Special Prize, 1903.
Winebaum, Goodman George ..	Special Prize, 1913.
Wood, Leslie Stuart	Daniel Watney Prize, 1900.
Wraight, George Frederick Harold	Crawter Prize, 1909.
Wykes, Herbert Ivie	Galsworthy Prize, 1906.
Young, William Ross..	Scottish Committee Prize, 1906.

List of Provincial Committees.

JULY 1st, 1916.

BEDFORD, ESSEX, HERTFORD, AND MIDDLESEX Committee.
Chairman.
Charles Pell Hall, Park Farm Office, Woburn.
Honorary Secretary.
Arthur Walker Merry, 17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.

BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON Committee.
Chairman.
Henry Duneau Buckland, Windsor.
Honorary Secretary.
Martin Collier Duchesne, Farnham Common, Slough, Bucks.

CAMBRIDGE, HUNTINGDON, NORFOLK, AND SUFFOLK Committee.
Chairman.
John Looker, The Terrace, Huntingdon.
Honorary Secretary.
Lancelot Goulder Hawkins, Downham Market.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND Committee.
Chairman.
Frederick Burt Punchard, Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Honorary Secretary.
Thomas Brown, Jun., Prospect House, Holmrook, Cumberland.

DEVON AND CORNWALL Committee.
Chairman.
Adam Douglas Fenton, Maristow Estate Office, Roborough, S. Devon.
Honorary Secretary.
John Friendship Bowden, Bedford Chambers, Exeter.

HAMPSHIRE, DORSET, AND SOUTH WILTS Committee.
Chairman.
James Rawlence, Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorset.
Honorary Secretary.
R. C. Barrow, c/o Henry Duke & Son, Dorchester.

IRISH BRANCH Committee.

Chairman.

FREDERICK ADOLPHUS BRABAZON TURNER, The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.

Secretary.

B. J. NEWCOMBE, 110, Grafton Street, Dublin.

KENT Committee.

Chairman.

HENRY DANN, Dartford.

Honorary Secretary.

ROBERT COBB, Larkin Hall, near Rochester.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE Committee.

Chairman.

OSWALD WILLIAM YOUNG, Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Liverpool.

Vice-Chairman.

HENRY SIMPSON BATEY, 51, South King Street, Manchester.

Honorary Secretary.

JOHN HERBERT HALL, 1, Cooper Street, Manchester, and 1, Market Street, Altrincham, Cheshire.

LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, AND RUTLAND Committee.

Chairman.

CHARLES BROWNING FISHER, Market Harborough.

Honorary Secretary.

MAURICE THEODORE WOOLLEY, Rectory Place, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM Committee.

Chairman.

GEORGE THOMAS BROWN, 51, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.

Honorary Secretary.

CHARLES MCGHIE, 38, Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NOTTINGHAM, LINCOLN, AND NORTH DERBY Committee.

Chairman.

HENRY HAYNES, Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.

Honorary Secretary.

EDWARD JAMES TURTON, Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.

SALOP, HEREFORD, AND MID-WALES Committee.

Chairman.

WILLIAM FORRESTER ADDIE, Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.

Honorary Secretary.

ARTHUR MURHALL HICKMAN, Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.

SCOTTISH Committee.

Chairman.

JAMES INGLIS DAVIDSON, Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian.

Honorary Secretary

WILLIAM FRASER, 209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

SOMERSET, GLOUCESTER, AND NORTH WILTS Committee.

Chairman.

JOHN JOSEPH HARLE, Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield, Gloucester.

Honorary Secretary.

REGINALD HENRY KING PRICE, 25, Clare Street, Bristol.

SURREY Committee.

Chairman.

CHARLES OSENTON, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Honorary Secretary.

CHARLES FREDERICK SLATER, 52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C.

SUSSEX Committee.

Chairman.

LESLIE STUART WOOD, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Honorary Secretary.

HERBERT GUY BUCKELL WYATT, North Lodge, Chichester.

WALES (NORTH) Committee.

Chairman.

WILLIAM EDWARD JONES, Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfairpwll.

Honorary Secretary.

JOHN MERRY PORTER, Estate Office, Colwyn Bay.

WALES (SOUTH) AND MONMOUTHSHIRE Committee.

Chairman.

FRANCIS HOLBORROW GLYNN PRICE, 7, Picton Place, Swansea.

Honorary Secretary.

FRANCIS HENRY GEORGE OSMOND-SMITH, County Council Offices, Cardiff.

WARWICK, WORCESTER, STAFFORD, AND SOUTH DERBY Committee.

Chairman.

JOHN WILLMOT, 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

Honorary Secretary.

ERNEST GUY BIGWOOD, 158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

YORKSHIRE Committee.

Chairman.

RICHARD EDGAR HORSFALL, 22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.

Honorary Secretary.

HAROLD HANSON, A.M.I.C.E., 11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield.

Junior Meetings.

Chairman.

ROBERT JOHN DIBDIN, 38, Greenham Road, Muswell Hill, N.

Committee.

FRANK VICTOR BATHURST.
ROLAND STANLEY BEVAN.
BERNARD BRIANT.
HERBERT WARWICK DAW.
FREDERICK STEWART EDEN.
CHRISTOPHER TURTILL FULCHER.
STANLEY VYVYIAN HICKS.
OSWALD HILTON.
THOMAS EDWIN MORGAN.
ALEXANDER GEORGE MORRIS.
GEOFFREY LESLIE VIGERS.

Honorary Secretary (*temporary*).

FREDERICK STEWART EDEN, 5, Hampton Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.

Local Distribution of Members under Counties.

The names of those Fellows who are or have been Provincial Chairmen are distinguished thus *.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Committee).

FELLOWS:

Brook, Harry	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
Cumberland, Edward Anthony	Luton, and Leighton Buzzard.
Ellis, Arnold Robertson	47, High Street, Bedford.
*Eve, Herbert Trustram	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
Fields-Clarke, George Thomas	Estate Office, Southill Park, Biggleswade.
Franklin, Benjamin Belgrove	21, Market Hill, Luton.
*Hall, Charles Pell	Park Farm Office, Woburn.
Merry, Arthur Walker	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.
Perks, Hugh Earl	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
Robinson, James Charles Evitt	Marsh Leys, Kempston, Bedford.
Samuel, William John	42, Mill Street, Bedford.
Tutt, Edwin Thomas	Market Place, Ampthill.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Atkinson, Francis Charles	Woburn Experimental Farm, Aspley Guise, S.O.
Blanchard, Louis Matthew	Borough Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Luton.
Burrows, Edward Crawford	c/o S. E. Burrows, Clophill, Ampthill.
Deane, George Frederick	12, Devon Road, Bedford.
Emery, Douglas Wade	Cranmere, Devon Road, Bedford.
Fishwick, Victor Charles	69, Goldington Avenue, Bedford.
Foll, Wallace Arthur	Woburn Sands.
Foster, Norman Beaumont	Northridge, Ampthill.
Gotelee, Guy Stanley	20, Mill Street, Bedford.
Gude, Charles, Jun.	39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
Jones, George	247, High Street North, Dunstable.

Mayne, Arthur John	Clarendon House, Stewkley, Leighton Buzzard.
Smith, Harold Ezra	13, Dunstable Road, Luton.
Taylor, William Ling..	47, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford.
Tomson, Maynard..	Bedford House, Luton.
Weston, Joseph Aurelius	83, High Street, Bedford.
Wilks, Mark	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
Willett, Hugh	6, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford.
Wilson, Malcolm Millar	139, Midland Road, Bedford.
Wooldridge, Arthur Mainwaring	34, Goldington Avenue, Bedford.
Worssam, Cecil	c/o J. R. Eve and Son, 2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.

STUDENT:

Weston, Joseph Gordon Walker	43, Goldington Road, Somerset.

BERKSHIRE.

(Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Committee).

FELLOWS:

Adkin, Charles Duncan	Wantage and Abingdon.
Belcher, Edward John	Wantage.
*Buckland, Frank Bowry	Windsor.
*Buckland, Henry Duneau ..	Windsor.
Buckland, Sidney Crawford ..	Windsor.
Butler, Albert Ernest	20, Broad Street, Wokingham.
Chambers, Waddelow Nix.. ..	c/o A. F. Hobbs & Chambers, Faringdon, Berks.
Coles, Samuel Hood Cowper ..	Parsonage Farm House, East Garston, Lambourn.
Cox, Arthur Stanley	16, Queen Victoria Street, Reading.
Dalgleish, Christopher	1, Victoria Square, Reading.
Dreweatt, Thomas	Newbury.
Egginton, Denys	150, Friar Street, Reading.
*Gale, Joseph John	Market Place, Wallingford.
Greenaway, Joseph Reginald ..	11, Friar Street, Reading.
*Haslam, Dryland	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
*Haslam, Dryland, Jun.	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
Millar, William Galt..	1, Arcade Chambers, Reading.

NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB..	8, St. Mary's Hill, Newbury, and Hungerford.
PETO, JAMES WINDER	6, Market Place, Reading.
RICH, ROBERT..	Didcot.
*RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE	Estate Office, Highclere Park, Newbury.
STANFORD, GEORGE	102, Wokingham Road, Reading.
WAPSHOTT, FRANCIS ELLIS	Datcha, Tittle Row, Maidenhead Thicket.
WEBBER, HENRY STANTON	23, Queen Street, Maidenhead.
WHITE, WALTER ERNEST COATES ..	Chatwood, Wokefield Green, Mortimer.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BENNETT, MAURICE CHRISTMAS ..	39, Blagrave Street, Reading.
CHAMBERS, HAROLD JOHN LAVENDER	c/o W. N. Chambers, Haremore House, Faringdon.
CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM FREDERICK	38, Upper Redlands Road, Reading.
DICKSON, REGINALD HERBERT BRUCE	Speen, Newbury.
DUNN, WILLIAM, JUN.	Hinton Farm, Twyford.
EASTMAN, EDWARD GEORGE.. ..	District Valuer's Office, 57, Albion Place, Reading.
EDGINGTON, WALTER, B.A. (*Oxon.*)	Nalder Hill, Newbury.
GALE, HAROLD JAMES	Market Place, Wallingford.
HAMLYN, JACK	Rivermead, Bray.
HITCHINS, WALTER WILLIAM.. ..	University College, Reading.
LAWRENCE, CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON	Elmfield, Cookham Road, Maidenhead.
LEWIS, HUGH FRANCIS..	Greenfield, Marlow Road, Maidenhead.
MAYHEAD, BASIL STUART	The Lion Hotel, Abingdon.
PORTAL, GERVAS EDWARD	Eddington House, Hungerford.
RUTHERFORD, JOHN SEYMOUR ..	White Oak, Highclere, Newbury.
SMALLBONE, HENRY JAMES	Streatley-on-Thames.
STRICKLAND, WILLIAM	London Road, Hungerford.
TOWNSEND, CECIL PHILIP	Lawnfield, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
VARDY, CHARLES ALFRED SILVER..	Cliveden Chambers, Maidenhead.

STUDENTS:

HOPCRAFT, DURWARD SIDNEY ..	62, Wokingham Road, Reading.
HOPSON, GEOFFREY PAUL	64, Northbrook Street, Newbury.
MARTIN, WILLIAM OLIVER	18, Hemdean Hill, Caversham, Reading.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

(Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Bailey, Louis Hewitt	Kuru, Flackwell Heath, High Wycombe.
Duchesne, Martin Collier ..	Farnham Common, Slough.
*Lawrence, Arthur	Great Marlow.
Lees, Frank Arthur	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe.
Raffety, Harold Vezey	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe.
Raffety, Percy Charles.. ..	30, High Street, High Wycombe.
*Vernon, Arthur	The Rockery, High Wycombe.
Vernon, Arthur Stanley	41, High Street, High Wycombe.
Wigley, Herbert Henry	Winslow.
Wigley, Sidney Prudden	Winslow.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Alderson, Charles Henry.. ..	c/o Holbeche and Alderson, Amersham.
Banham, Edward Longley.. ..	Hawthorn Cottage, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe.
Bayes, John George	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe.
Benjamin, Ashley Florian.. ..	The Chestnuts, Chalfont St. Peter.
Blake, Alfred Eveleigh	118, High Street, Slough.
Chadwick, Samuel Moore	R.E. Office, Halton Camp East, Wendover, Bucks.
Davies, Harry Tudor..	Resident Engineer's Office, Copper Mill Bridge Works, Wraysbury.
Dickson, Duncan Peter	The Brambles, Iver Heath.
Fitch, Sidney..	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe.
Foll, Wallace Arthur..	Bletchley.
Frost, Alfred Cardain	Station Gates, Beaconsfield.
Gambell, Philip Clayton	83, High Street, Newport Pagnell.
Hayes, Frederick Percy	The Thornes, New Road, Chesham.
Laird, John	High Street, Marlow.
Lee, Alfred Frederick	15, High Street, High Wycombe.
Odam, George Maxwell	County Hall, Aylesbury.
Paine, John James	c/o Holbeche, Paine & Alderson, Chesham.
Read, William Stratfold.. ..	Saunderton, Princes Risborough.
Ruddle, Robert Skeate	District Valuer's Office, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe.

SPENCER, AUBREY VERE, D.S.O. ..	Cuddington, Aylesbury.
WALLIS, AUSTIN SERJEANT	Compton Lodge, Salt Hill, Slough.
WISE, WILLIAM CHARLES	Kenmure, Reynolds Road, Beaconsfield.

STUDENT:

DARVILL, DOUGLAS HARRY.. ..	Bournefield, Slough.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Committee.)

FELLOWS:

*BIDWELL, CHARLES, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	Ely.
BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	11, Benet Street, Cambridge, and Fox Hill, Great Shelford, Cambridge.
BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD ..	St. Mary's Street, Ely.
*CHALK, HENRY PHILIP..	Linton.
CHAPMAN, G. JAMES, MAJOR.. ..	R.E. Office, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge.
DANNATT, PERCY BOOTHROYD ..	R.E. Office, 10, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge.
JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL	27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
MCILWRAITH, JOHN FORSYTH ..	11, Benet Street, Cambridge.
MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING	Littleport, Isle of Ely.
*SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES	Bernere, 31, Rock Road, Cambridge.
WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON ..	6, Glisson Road, Cambridge.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BLAND, ALFRED TAYLOR	Manor House, Snailwell, Newmarket.
BROWN, EDWARD JAMES	5, North Terrace, Cherryhinton, Cambridge.
BURFORD, JAMES ALFRED HEATH	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Newmarket.
CROWLEY, WALTER ST. LEGER ..	c/o W. H. H. Davis, 2, York Row, Wisbech.
DAVIS, WILLIAM HENRY HAROLD..	The Bungalow, Sutton Road, Leverington, near Wisbech.
FISHER, EDWIN GRAINGER	60, St. Barnabas Road, Cambridge.
FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM ..	Homecroft, Hills Road, Cambridge.
GODWIN, CHARLES FISHER	Ravenscroft, All Saints' Road, Newmarket.

Grain, Henry Herbert Brett ..	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
Grain, Peter Bovill	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
Gray, Percy William	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
Jonas, Samuel Marshall	27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
Miller, Fred	53, Eltisley Avenue, Newnham, Cambridge.
Morton, Harold Swithun, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	King's College, Cambridge.
Nutter, Hubert Charles	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
Parker, Charles	Geneva House, Regent Street, Cambridge.
Paynter, E. Ernest W., N.D.A. (*Hons.*)..	Isle of Ely County Council, County Hall, March.
Rodwell, Lionel Helm	8, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
Rose, Frederic Charles	Flint House, Lynn Road, Wisbech.
Rutter, Arthur Lionel, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
Sworder, John Perkins	11, Benet Street, Cambridge.

ASSOCIATE:

Mackenzie, Kenneth James Joseph	Department of Agriculture, Cambridge.

CHESHIRE.

(Lancashire and Cheshire Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Brady, Ralph Hollinshed ..	17, Warren Street, Stockport.
Brown, William Ernest	39, Pepper Street, Chester.
Cartwright, Alfred Stott.. ..	Council Office, Wilmslow.
Crook, Felix	15, Hooley Range, Heaton Moor, Stockport.
Davies, Harold Cliffe..	Craiglands, Cavendish Park, Rock Ferry.
Davies, Horace Francis, A.R.I.B.A.	6, Stanley Place, Chester.
Dorning, Arthur Harry	Holmleigh, Bowdon.
Elphick, George Pelham	Inland Revenue, 6, King's Buildings, Chester.
Hall, John Herbert	1, Market Street, Altrincham.

Hopwood, Edwin Russell.. ..	3, Warren Street, Stockport.
Johnson, Harry Labron	22, Elleray Park Road, Liscard.
Jones, Isaac M., M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Chester.
*Linaker, Charles Edward ..	Frodsham.
Loring, John	Doddington, Nantwich.
McCracken, William	Englesea House, Crewe.
*Mills, William Edward	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
Milnes, Charlton	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
Nesbitt, John Oscar	54, St. Peter's Gate, Stockport.
*Pain, Coard Squarey	Bebington.
Reynolds, Arthur Hugh	Incewood, Lyndhurst Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.
Righton, Charles Shirt	18, Market Street, Marple.
Sayer, George William, Major	R.E. Office, 9, Stanley Place, Chester.
Swetenham, Henry	49, North Gate Street, Chester.
Wilding, James	Town Hall, Runcorn.
Witham, James Bernard	Derwent Lodge, Ashton Lane, Ashton-on-Mersey.
Wright, Isaac Thomas..	61, West Bank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
Young, Thomas John	The Agricultural College, Holmes Chapel.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Barton, John Seddon	The Old Rectory, Chester.
Bell, Cyril Robert	The Woodlands, Tilstone, Tarporley.
Bentley, John	Waltham, Wood Lane, Timperley.
Bolton, Frank Holmes	Chassen, Macclesfield Road, Whaley Bridge.
Brettell, Charles Bandon ..	W.O. Land Agency Office, 9, Stanley Place, Chester.
Burgess, Sydney Hollinshead	36, Seymour Road, Cheadle Hulme.
Carswell, Arthur Gemmell ..	Estates Office, Capesthorne, Chelford.
Clark, Henry Denton..	14, St. Werburgh Street, Chester.
Cleworth, William Armine ..	Bunbury, Tarporley.
Cragg, Walter	32, Church Street, Altrincham.
Dickinson, William Greenhalgh	24, Salisbury Street, Chester.
Eastwood, Charles William ..	57, Parkgate Road, Chester.
Escolme, John	12, Willowbank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
Foster, Norman Roe	Glenton House, Little Neston.
Gandy, Robert Newton	Northwich.
Gorse, Frank..	160, Grenville Street, Edgeley, Stockport.
Gregory, William James	Estate Office, Mere, Knutsford.
Grierson, John Campbell	Carperby, Mount Wood, Prenton Hill.
Hewitt, Donald	Rowsley, Bramhall.
Hirst, Charles Henry	1, Waring Avenue, Birkenhead.

Johnson, Herbert Davies	Fairfield Cottage, Great Budworth, near Northwich.
Lingard, William	Gorsefield, Davenport Park, Stockport.
Newell, Leopold Monk	c/o J. Newell, Esq., J.P., Intabene, Upton Road, Birkenhead.
Pain, Coard Henry	Bebington.
Paton, Hugh	Arley Green, Northwich, Cheshire.
Perkin, Charles	8, Newboult Road, Cheadle.
Price, John Rowland	102, Bradwall Road, Sandbach.
Pye, George Henry	Rocklyn, Barkers Lane, Ashton-on-Mersey.
Rhodes, Bertram	Allandale, Bowdon.
Richards, Daniel Herbert ..	27, Mellor Road, Prenton, Birkenhead.
Roberts, John	Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Chester.
Sheldon, Frederick Charles ..	29, Fountain Street, Macclesfield.
Sheldon, Harold	Kinderton Street, Middlewich.
Slade, Isaac	The Hey, Claremont Road, West Kirby.
Symons, Gilbert George	Messrs. Barker, Coppack and Wickham, St. Werburgh's Chambers, Chester.
Tallon, Joseph Francis	1, Bold Square, Chester.
Voyce, John	3, Toleman Avenue, Lower Bebington.
Wright, Charles Ernest	1, Oakland Avenue, Dialstone Lane, Stockport.

STUDENTS:

Bee, David	18, Victoria Pathway, Queen's Park, Chester.
Dawson, Joseph Arthur	7, Park Road South, Birkenhead.
Fox, Cecil Hunt	Castle Hill, Ewloe, near Chester.
Hobson, William Stuart	Unwin Terrace, Disley.

CORNWALL.

(Devon and Cornwall Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Beddall, Herbert Bowman, N.D.A.	11, Pydar Street, Truro.
Jeffery, Francis Wilson	Star Castle, St. Mary's, Scilly.
*Jenkin, Arthur Pearse	Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.
*Kittow, John	West Holm, Launceston.
Tresidder, Henry Edmund ..	7, Marlborough Road, Falmouth.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Bingham, William Raper	11, Pydar Street, Truro.
Bone, Hugh	41, Marlborough Road, Falmouth.
Bright, Tom Spencer	Tehidy Office, Camborne.
Bulteel, Walter Gordon	Charlestown, St. Austell.
Burbidge, John Saville	Springfield, St. Minver, near Wadebridge.
Cowell, Herbert Lee..	Central Chambers, Newquay.
Dow, John Armour	Tregothnan, Truro.
Hancock, Henry Sydney, Jun. ..	Sydney Place, St. Austell.
Hosking, Harold Arthur	Hill Crest, Landrake, St. Germans.
Hosking, Thomas Stanley, A.R.I.B.A.	Ingledene, Carbis Bay, S.O.
Lawry, William Arthur	Tharsis Villa, Calstock.
Lyne, Harry	Miramar, Tregolls Road, Truro.
Mackenzie, Hector John Maxwell	Granville Estate Office, Bude.
Palmer, Sidney	Borough Surveyor's Office, St. Ives.
Peter, Arthur Granville	Northernhaye, Launceston.
Rogers, Matthew Spencer.. ..	Surveyor's Office, County Hall, Truro.
Stanier, Thomas Macpherson ..	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard.
Woolnough, Arthur Stanley..	Castle View, Tintagel.

STUDENTS:

Golightly, John Philip Roderick	Treval, Torpoint.
Perkins, Walter Charles.. ..	Landrake, St. Germans.

CUMBERLAND.

(Cumberland and Westmorland Committee.)

FELLOWS:

*Birkett, Tom..	Foxton House, Penrith.
Hayton, Joseph William	9, Bank Street, Carlisle.
Heskett, William James	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle.
Lawrence, Charles Phillips ..	8, Carleton Gardens, Stanwix, Carlisle.
Little, William	Hutton Hall, Penrith.
Mitchell, Joseph	Devonshire Buildings, Carlisle.
Potts, James	Estate Office, Workington.
Richardson, George	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
Rook, Joseph Taylor	23, Spencer Street, Carlisle.
*Stanley - Dodgson, Stanley Dickinson	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehaven.
*Watson, Herbert John	St. Helen's, Cockermouth.

WATT, ALEXANDER	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass.
WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL	Cathedral Chambers, Castle St., Carlisle.
WOOF, ROBERT STEPHENSON.. ..	Lowther, Penrith.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BASTABLE, JOHN DANIEL	24, River Street, Carlisle.
BROWN, THOMAS, JUN.	Prospect House, Holmrook.
DODGSON, EDWARD HUGHES.. ..	Derwent House, Cockermouth.
GIBBINGS, OLIVER DURANT	30, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT RIDGWAY, A.M.I.C.E.	City Surveyor's Office, Carlisle.
KNEWSTUBB, ALFRED	Long Marton, Carlisle.
MACAULAY, JAMES	9, Hart Street, Carlisle.
MARTIN, FRED SCOTT	79, Main Street, Keswick.
MILLER-CROOK, HERBERT	3, Warwick Terrace, Botcherby Road, Carlisle.
PATTINSON, JEFFREY	The Granary, Lowther Street, Whitehaven.
PICKERSGILL, ALFRED	205, Goodwyn Terrace, Currock, Carlisle.
ROBINSON, JOHN	Agricultural College, Aspatria.
ROWLANDSON, GEORGE ARMSTRONG	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
STRATHERN, TOM DALRYMPLE ..	Hensingham Road, Whitehaven.
TIFFEN, JOHN HALL	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
TIFFEN, THOMAS WILLIAM	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY ..	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass.

ASSOCIATE:

HILL, JOHN SMITH, B.A., B.SC.(*Lond.*)	The Agricultural College, Aspatria.

STUDENTS:

FRASER, ALAN SIMON..	Hutton House, Hutton in the Forest, Penrith.
TRELEAVEN, NOEL HOUGHTON ..	11, Spencer Street, Carlisle.

DERBYSHIRE (NORTHERN PART).

(Nottingham, Lincoln, and North Derby Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	New Square, Chesterfield.
HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED ..	Buxton.
JENNER, WILLIAM	6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield

Longsdon, Ernest Morewood ..	Newbolt House, near Chesterfield.
May, Thomas Henry	Haslin House, Harpur Hill, Buxton.
Tailyour, Alexander	Clifton Croft, Ashbourne.
Thorpe, Christopher	20, Clarence Road, Chesterfield.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Attlee, Edward Guy	Green Lane, Burbage, Buxton.
Bunting, Alfred Henry	Glendon, Knowleston Place, Matlock.
Clark, William Ernest	42, Alfred Street, Ripley.
Day, Cyril Walter	Victoria Buildings, Alfreton.
Drewry, George Hayward.. ..	Court Heath, Buxton.
Hudson, Henry	Fern Bank, Stonegravels, Chesterfield.
Jones, Dan Ivor	Valuation Department, 6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield.
Kerr, Arthur Herbert	Castle Hill, Bakewell.
Kilford, William George	4, Field Road, Ilkeston.
Ogden, Frederick Soresby ..	The Yews, Stanley, near Derby.
Rylatt, Walter Puckering, a.r.i.b.a.	The Crescent, Hathersage.
Scrutton, Frank Seymour.. ..	6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield.

STUDENT:

Norman, Hubert	Hawthorne House, Hasland, Chesterfield.

DERBYSHIRE (Southern Part).

(Warwick, Worcester, Stafford and South Derby Committee.)

FELLOWS:

*Brailsford, Henry	Park Nook, near Derby.
Clay, William Henry Christy, a.m.i.c.e.	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
Clegg, Herbert	100, Clarence Road, Derby.
*Fuller, Thomas Alfred	The College, All Saints', Derby.
Harrison, John Edward	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
Hewitt, Charles Richard	122, London Road, Derby.
Hooley, Arthur John..	The College, All Saints', Derby.
Lewis, George Alfred	Midland Road, Derby.
Lewis, Percy William	Park Leys, Duffield, Derby, and Midland Road, Derby.
Mitton, Henry Eustace	Ormonde Fields, Codnor, Derby.

PAYTON, EDMUND	15, Vicarage Avenue, Derby, and Crompton's Bank Chambers, Midland Road, Derby.
RUSSELL, FREDERICK JAMES ..	c/o J. and W. Heathcote, The Mart, Derby.
TOMLINSON, THOMAS	2, St. James's Street, Derby.
WELLS, ARTHUR HARVEY	32, Full Street, Derby.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

EATON, GEORGE MORLEY	The Summit, Burton Road, Derby.
FISHER, JAMES THOMAS..	District Valuer's Office, 32, Full Street, Derby.
GANDY, HAROLD	Wirksworth, Derby.
MCCALLUM, PETER SERVICE	Holly Bush House, Osmaston Road, Derby.
MARSHALL, TOM OWEN	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
THOMPSON, FREDERICK HUBERT ..	20, Corn Market, Derby.
WARBRICK, GEORGE NEWTON ..	32, Full Street, Derby.
YORKE, MAURICE FRANCIS	Estate Office, Sudbury, Derby.

STUDENT:

COSSAR, EDGAR LESLIE	Station Road, Borrowash.

DEVONSHIRE.

(Devon and Cornwall Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL ..	Teigngrace House, Teigngrace, Newton Abbott.
BODDINGTON, PERCY EDGAR.. ..	Inland Revenue, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
*BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Princess Square, Plymouth.
BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT	Elwell, Totnes.
BOWDEN, HARRY	Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.
*BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP ..	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE	Endgate, Tiverton.
*DREW, HENRY ALBAN	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
*DREW, JOHN GOULD, B.A. (*Oxon.*)	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
ELLIOTT, CHARLES	20, Ermington Terrace, Plymouth.
*ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
EYLES, CHARLES HENRY	The Palace, Crediton.
*FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS	Maristow Estate Office, Roborough.
FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT FURMEDGE	The Rolle Estate Office, Exmouth.

Fox, Frederick Russell	Grove Hill, Barnstaple.
Harrison, George John Robertson	Valuer's Office, 20, Princes Square, Plymouth.
Hughes, George	H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.
Lock, William Henry	Instow.
Lucas, John Archibald, F.R.I.B.A.	Guildhall Chambers, High Street, Exeter.
*Michelmore, Alfred	Gate House, Totnes.
Parsons, Maurice Harry Donne	4, Grendon Villas, Polsloe Road, Exeter.
Pearse, Thomas William	The Green, Modbury.
Pearse, William	Stoliford, Modbury.
Pinsent, Francis Wingfield Homfray	Inland Revenue, Barclay's Bank Chambers, Plymouth.
*Rendell, Arthur Stephen ..	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot.
*Rundle, Edward Collins.. ..	Bedford Office, Tavistock.
Smith, Quentin Cullen	Royal Garrison Artillery (S.R.), The Citadel, Plymouth.
*Smyth - Richards, George Cobley	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near South Molton.
*Stapledon, Ernest Allen ..	Bridge Chambers, Bideford.
Taylor, Edgar Charles, Capt...	R.E. Office, Devonport.
Taylor, Thomas William Harris	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Barnstaple.
Thorne, Harman	The Square, Barnstaple.
Tory, John Edward	Valuation Department, 47, Queen Street, Exeter.
Wade-Dalton, William Lechmere	Saltram Estate Office, 1, Buckland Terrace, Plymouth.
Ward, Daniel..	Hewton, Bere Alston.
*Ward, Frank..	Burnville, Tavistock.
Whitton, Percy	24, Gandy Street, Exeter.
Wright, George John, Major ..	Royal Engineer Office, Town Barracks, Exeter.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Algar, Stanley	24, New North Road, Exeter.
Bliss, Theodore Stephen	Bedford Office, Tavistock.
Butler, Thomas Lionel	Park Hill, Ipplepen.
Butlin, Henry Selwyn	10, Woodside, Plymouth.
Carrington, Harold Edward ..	Northam House, Northam, S.O.
Champernowne, Amyas Walter..	Sidbury Manor Estate Office, Sidbury, Sidmouth.
Clowes, William Leonard.. ..	18, Salisbury Road, Plymouth.
Conran, William Adam Bastard	Bradridge House, Diptford, South Brent.

Couldrey, Herbert Mill	Sunniva, Paignton.
Cox, Gordon Wilkinson	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay.
Cox, Norman Wilkinson	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay.
Drew, John Denys	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
Ellis, Arthur Orange..	70, St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
Farrant, Percy	Westown, Hemyock.
Finister, Harry	Town Hall, Ottery St. Mary.
Griffiths, Charles Henry William	Seaward, Exmouth.
Haslehust, Eric Thomasset ..	Manor Office, Yealmpton.
Holditch, Charles Stanley .	Princess Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth.
Hole, William Gerald	Bovey Tracey.
Hucklebridge, Sidney Eames..	54, St. Leonard's Road, Exeter.
Huyshe, Rowland Radcliffe ..	The Manor, Clysthydon, near Exeter.
Lumley, Frederick Robert ..	Mamhead Park, Exeter.
Matthews, Douglas Percival ..	Valuer's Office, Barclay Bank Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth.
Perkin, Daniel Ward..	c/o H. R. Perkin, Galworthy, Tavistock.
Perrin, Frank Janes	Meadow View, Park Lane, Barnstaple.
Pinckney, Henry Christopher ..	The Estate Office, Stoodleigh, Tiverton.
St. Aubyn, Belville Molesworth, b.a. (*Oxon.*)	Halwell House, Kingsbridge.
Saunders, Edward Youngs ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Barnstaple.
Shearer, James Hughan, a.r.i.b.a.	8a, Bartholomew Terrace, Exeter.
Smyth-Richards, Frederick George	Filleigh Lodge, near South Molton.
Southcombe, John Charles.. ..	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple.
Thwaites, Arthur Milbank ..	Messrs. Cunningham and Gibaud, Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Bedford Street, Plymouth.
Tiddy, David George Reginald	2, Alexandra Place, Totnes.
Vanstone, Charles Douglas Howard	Athenaia, Headland Park, Paignton.
Vanstone, Frederick William Elliott	2, Palace Chambers, Paignton.
Voisey, Percy Deering	12, North Avenue, Polsloe Road, Exeter.
Ward, Alexander Henry.. ..	Hewton, Bere Alston, S.O.
Ward, Cecil Gordon	44, Headland Park, Plymouth.
Ward, Edward John	St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
Ward, Frank, Jun.	Burnville, Tavistock.
Wilkinson, Andrew Wood	47, Queen Street, Exeter.
Williams, William Henry.. ..	Tweenway, Paignton.
Wonnacott, James Palmer.. ..	51, Queen Street, Exeter.
Wright, Charles Lee..	Inland Revenue, 47, Queen Street, Exeter.

ASSOCIATE :

Milles, Charles William	Tregenna, The Beacon, Exmouth.

STUDENTS :

Challice, John	25, Pennsylvania Road, Exeter.
Darby, Nicholas Henry Nelson	Malston, Newton Abbot.
Raddall, Thomas	1, Kirkby Place, North Road, Plymouth.

DORSETSHIRE.

(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS :

Candy, Walter Emmanuel	Encombe, Wareham.
Clifton, James Edward, f.r.i.b.a.	Swanage.
*Day, George Carleton	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury.
*Duke, Edward	Dorchester.
Elford, John	Eastlea, Wimborne Road, Poole.
Meaby, Thomas James	Canford Estate Office, Wimborne.
Morrish, William James Marmaduke	Wyke Road, Gillingham.
*Rawlence, James	The Estate Office, Wimborne.
*Richards, George Edward ..	Stour Lodge, Wimborne.
*Sanctuary, Campbell Fortescue Stapleton	Mangerton, Melplash.
*Senior, Harry Samuel	Sturminster Newton.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

Bowman, John Edward	2, St. Helens Road, Dorchester.
Brocklehurst, Richard Greaves	Kitchermans, Lytchett Minster, near Poole.
Burch, Arthur Edwin	Wilton Estate Office, New Street, Weymouth.

Cooper, Frederick Edmund ..	77, East Street, Bridport.
Dale, Edward Sydney Wilson..	28, High West Street, Dorchester.
Duke, Augustus Barnaby Cyril	Maen, Dorchester.
Duke, Henry Edward..	Maen, Dorchester.
Ingram, Edward Cecil..	The Bungalow, Sturminster Newton.
Kennaway, Arthur Lewis.. ..	Sherborne.
Knight, Charles William	Meadowside, North Allington, Bridport.
Lloyd, Sydney Hamilton.. ..	Holcote, Fernside Road, Parkstone.
Owen, Thomas Burwood	Rivers Estate Office, Hinton St. Mary.
Pearce, William Henry, a.m.i.c.e.	Town Hall, Swanage.
Price, Hubert Holroyd	Valuer's Office, High West Street, Dorchester.
Rankin, Ernest Alfred	Somerville, Bourton.
Rawlence, Arthur Raymond..	Tilhays, Iwerne Minster, Blandford.
Sanctuary, Campbell Thomas..	Mangerton, Melplash.
Sargent, Augustus Montague ..	Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
Stewart, Alister Douglas ..	Coolmore, Parkstone.
Veal, Wilfrid Henry	Awkley, Sterte, Poole.
Way, Lionel Hugh	Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
Winder, George Maurice	Springhead, Fontmell Magna, near Shaftesbury.
Wright, Ernest Beresford FitzHerbert	Henbury Manor, Wimborne.

STUDENT:

Joy, Gilbert Alan	Witchampton, Wimborne.

DURHAM.

(Northumberland and Durham Committee).

FELLOWS:

Askwith, Arthur	29, Nevilledale, Durham.
*Brown, George Thomas, f.r.i.b.a.	51, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.
Clark, Nathaniel..	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O.
Clark, Nathaniel, Jun.	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O.
Coates, Frederick Ernest.. ..	5, The Craiglands, Sunderland.

COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES.. ..	15, Thornhill Terrace, Sunderland.
CURRY, HENRY JOHN	136, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
*EADE, ARTHUR W. F., M.A. (*Cantab.*)	Branson House, Darlington.
MILLER, JOHN EZRA, A.M.I.C.E. ..	4, Brookside Terrace, Sunderland.
OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD	Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.
*PEIRSON, HENRY THOMAS	Witton House, Witton-le-Wear.
RODHAM, JOHN..	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MESSITER, CAPTAIN..	The College, Durham.
SOUTH, ARTHUR EDWARD	1, Victoria Road, Darlington.
SPAIN, JOSEPH	Allanton, East Boldon, S.O.
TURNER, FRED WETHERELL.. ..	8, Fountain Terrace, West Hartlepool.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ALLISON, WILLIAM	11, Kensington Terrace, Sunderland.
ARMOUR, ANDREW LAMONT, B.SC.	54, Bewick Road, Gateshead.
BAILEY, ALFRED HORACE	15A, Old Elvet, Durham.
BOWES, ALFRED STANLEY	North Holme, Whitburn, Sunderland.
BURKITT, HAROLD, M.SC. (*Durham*), N.D.A.	Glenholme, Bishop Auckland.
CHEYNE, ALEXANDER	County Surveyor's Office, Shire Hall, Durham.
CLAYTON, JOSHUA	60, Orchard Road, Darlington.
CLOUGH, WILLIAM HOWE	Ravenshurst, Low Fell, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
CUBEY, JOSEPH BERKELEY	25, Osborne Avenue, South Shields.
DUNBAVAND, EUSTACE..	Hutton Avenue, West Hartlepool.
EADE, CHRISTOPHER AYLMER ..	Branson House, Darlington.
GIRVEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Surveyor's Dept., R.D.C. Offices, Easington.
GORE, GEORGE PYM..	81, Bondgate, Darlington.
GOULDING, GEORGE DIXON.. ..	2, Mount Road East, Sunderland.
GRAY, JOHN BYWELL	19, Crowtree Road, Sunderland.
HARRISON, ARTHUR..	The Hermitage, Norton Green, Stockton-on-Tees.
HEDLEY, THEODORE FENWICK ..	1, Elms West, Sunderland.
JAMIESON, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	28, Mount Road East, Sunderland.
KENNEDY, PERCY EDWARD	Valuer's Office, 1, Victoria Road, Darlington.
MATKIN, GEORGE EDWARD	Town Hall, Sunderland.
MILBURN, WILLIAM, JUN.	8, Thornhill Park, Sunderland.

MINORS, ERNEST, B.SC. (*Lond.*), A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Darlington.
NEEDHAM, WALTER WILLIAM ..	81, Bondgate, Darlington.
PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS	City Surveyor's Office, Durham.
PROUD, STANLEY SISSON	Surveyor's Department, Union Offices, Sedgefield.
RAE, THOMAS HERDMAN	10, Belle Vue Road, Sunderland.
REID, EDWARD DECIMUS	7, Ashwood Terrace, Thornhill, Sunderland.
ROBSON, JOHN TEMPLE	Sunnylea, Westfield Road, Bishop Auckland.
SEDGWICK, ERNEST	5, Belvedere Road, Sunderland.
STUART, FRANCIS DONALD	38, Cleveland Terrace, Darlington.
WEIR, JAMES SCOTT, A.M.I.C.E. ..	Town Hall, Jarrow.

ESSEX.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BATE, ERNEST MONTAGU	Council Offices, Frinton-on-Sea.
CHANCELLOR, FRED, F.R.I.B.A. ..	Chelmsford.
CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN.	9, Valkyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN ..	Ingatestone Hall.
DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY ..	Head Gate, Colchester.
DAWSON, CHARLES FORD	Public Offices, Barking.
FRENCH, CECIL GEORGE	125, Ramuz Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea.
HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD	Chelmsford.
HOUGHTON, JOHN GOLDSMITH ..	Studland, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells.
LIVING, ROBERT	High Street, Hornchurch.
MOXON, HERBERT WILLIAM, MAJOR	Royal Engineer Office, Abbey Field, Colchester.
NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE	Saffron Walden.
PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED	Woodham, Mortimer Place, Maldon.
PRATT, FRANK PERCY	23, Eastern Road, Romford.
RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY	Brentwood.
SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY VENN ..	23, Ireton Road, Colchester.

Slater, Eric Arnold	Town Hall, Colchester.
Spicer, Arthur Charles	Palmeira Towers, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Stanford, Charles Maurice ..	23, High Street, Colchester.
Start, Joseph William	Cups Chambers, High Street, Colchester.
*Strutt, The Hon. Edward Gerald	Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, Witham.
Sworder, Hugh	High Street, Epping.
Tapp, Arthur	Southend-on-Sea.
Tracy, Charles Frederick ..	Brookside, Brisbane Road, Ilford.
Vickers, Arthur Cranstoun ..	52, Boston Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.
Waymouth, John Kennerley ..	41, High Street, Southend-on-Sea.
Wise, Frederick John	19, Reed Pond Road, Gidea Park, Romford.
Wyles, John Walter	Clevedon, The Drive, Snaresbrook.
Young, Charles Edward	East Street, Barking.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Andrews, Arthur George, Lic.R.I.B.A.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Colchester.
Bacon, Frank	Sydenham Lodge, Tavistock Road, South Woodford.
Balls, James Mayhew	Braintree.
Balster, Stephen	94, Lansdowne Road, Seven Kings
Bates, Stacy James	4, Prittlewell Square, Southend-on-Sea.
Beeston, Percy Clement	11, King Edward Road, Romford.
Belcham, Alan Syer	44, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Bland, John Cooper, Jun.	Westwood, Colchester.
Boden, Harold Casswell	c/o A. R. Collings, Ongar.
Boston, William Thomas	2, Marian Villas, Oldchurch Road, Romford.
Bowling, Peter James	60, West Stockwell Street, Colchester.
Channon, Herbert Edward ..	Roycroft, Glengall Road, Woodford Green.
Clark, Duncan Walter	3, High Street, Colchester.
Clark, William Henry	Peekshill, Rainsford Avenue, Chelmsford.
Clarkson, John	74, Aberdour Road, Goodmayes.
Collyer, Charles Alexander Stewart	Estate Office, Chesterford Park.
Cowley, Herbert Reginald ..	24, High Street, Southend-on-Sea.
Dartnall, Ernest Victor	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonstone.
Dartnall, James Ambrose	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonstone.
Dawes, George William Francis	14, Mount View Road, Chingford.
Durant, Frederick Henry ..	15, High Street, Walton-on-Naze.
Edwards, Robert	Beech Hill Park, Waltham Abbey.
Emery, George Montagu	9, Eastern Road, Romford.

Field, Victor	Whitehall, Longbridge Road, Barking.
Fife, James Donald	3, Ailsa Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Findon, Robert	139, Kinfauns Road, Goodmayes.
Foster, Henry Oswald	North Cottage, Loughton.
Gammon, Frank Leonard	12, Wilson Road, Southend-on-Sea.
Gay, Frank	Wayside, Pettit's Lane, Romford.
Gilbey, Percy Hammond	6, Woodlands Road, Ilford.
Gledhill, Sidney Verity	52, Hainault Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Gould, George Harry Bertram	60, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea.
Grimwade, Henry	Colchester.
Halliday, George Arthur .	4, Goodmayes Avenue, Goodmayes.
Hart, Herbert Edward	Debden Road, Saffron Walden.
Hatt, Walter	Ipsden Grove, Baddow Road, Chelmsford.
Hawke, Roland Welstead	1, Abbey Field, Colchester.
Hilliard, Hugh Neville	Chelmsford.
Hirst, Byrom	6, Dunedin Road, Ilford.
Hockley, George William	Estate Office, Bareham House, Chelmsford.
Holt, Edward	Cassiobury, Southborough Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Inman, William Charles	Carlton Villa, Chadwell Heath.
James, Herbert Cecil	Nethercote Villa, North Street, Prittlewell.
Kemsley, William Hugh	Woodford Green.
Knighton, Thomas Spencer ..	54, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Lister, Ernest Edward	48, Ingleby Road, Ilford.
Lock, Charles	67, Duke Street, Chelmsford.
Lone, R. Wilcox	Glengeldie, Montalt Road, Woodford Green.
Lyddon, Alfred Jonathan, A.M.I.C.E.	Surveyor's Department, Essex County Council, Chelmsford.
Lyster, Frank Oliver	Rainsford House, Chelmsford.
McDowall, Archibald	St. Margaret's, High Road, Loughton.
May, Richard	23, Mornington Avenue, Ilford.
Maynard, Charles Edward ..	Romford R.D.C., 16A, South Street, Romford.
Mellows, Frederick William ..	Northbrook Lodge, Lansdowne Road, Woodford.
Morris, Alexander George ..	Grove Hall, Woodford.
Morris, Ellis	Grove Hall, Woodford.
Morris, Hubert Lloyd	Rainsford House, Duke Street, Chelmsford.
Nockolds, Martin Charles Hubert	Saffron Walden.
Ormond, James Butler	Little Copped Hall, Epping.

Pemberton, Basil Charles ..	18, Errington Road, Colchester.
Phillips, George Cawkwell ..	Chelmsford.
Phillips, Francis John	Albury, Queen's Road, Springfield, Chelmsford.
Pierce, Edward Lemuel	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, Romford.
Povey, Stephen Goddard	Messrs. Talbot and White, 9, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Price, Robert Henry, m.r.a.c...	Warwick Cottage, Reed Pond Walk, Gidea Park.
Rainsford, Robert Worham ..	42, Nelson Road, Lexden, Colchester.
Reeve, Henry George..	c/o T. Reeve, The Paddock, Little Stambridge, Rochford.
Rogers, John Russell..	6, High Street, Maldon.
Saunders, Edgar Walker	23, Eastern Road, Romford.
Saward, Sidney Carman	Orwell Lodge, Hermitage Walk, Snaresbrook.
Shiner, Frederic Walter.. ..	Blackshott Lodge, near Grays.
Simkin, Rowland Ive	63, North Hill, Colchester.
Small, Leonard John	Woodford Urban District Council, Woodford Green.
Sorrell, Godfrey Alfred Victor	19, Boston Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.
Sorrell, Harold Valentine ..	Clarence Chambers, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.
Southgate, Frederick John ..	183, Byron Avenue, Manor Park.
Spooner, Herbert John	55, Woodcote Road, Wanstead.
Stallard, Harold Orlando ..	Estate Office, Audley End, Saffron Walden.
Stoneham, Frederic Martyn ..	48, St. Thomas' Road, Brentwood.
Strutt, John James	Whitelands, Witham.
Temple, Alfred	41, High Street, Southend-on-Sea.
Thomas, Frederick Charles ..	Stanford, Churchfields, Woodford.
Tighe, Arthur	Valuation Department, 59 and 60, West Stockwell Street, Colchester.
Titterton, Sydney George Penn	Strand Estate Office, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea.
Tommy, Arthur	Valuation Department, 54, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Townly, Ronald Starkey ..	Highcliff, Marine Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Trotter, Gerard	Witham.
Turnell, Robert Douglas.. ..	3, Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford.
Waddington, William..	10, Shaftesbury Road, Walthamstow.
Wardill, Herbert Roy	Glaisdale, Hill Road, Springfield, Chelmsford.

Welch, Cecil Joseph Marsh ..	The Folly, Dunmow.
Wilkes, John Fiske, b.a.(*Cantab.*)	Elmdon Bury, Saffron Walden.
Worland, Henry John	Rushton, Robinhood Road, Brentwood.
Worley, Frederick Horace ..	Parr's Bank Buildings, George Lane, Woodford.
Wright, George Thomas.. ..	Stacey House, Crouch Street, Colchester.
Young, David Fernee..	East Street, Barking.

STUDENTS :

Dongray, Hayden Harry	84, Upper Walthamstow Road, Walthamstow.
Fifield, Cecil William Stanley	3, Eglington Road, Chingford.
Fitch, Leonard Belcham.. ..	12, Surbiton Road, Southchurch, Southend-on-Sea.
Glasse, Alfred	Westcot, Ollards Grove, Loughton.
Key, Thomas Garbutt	Glen Caladh, Upminster.
Parker, Victor Harold	Peakes, Bradwell-on-Sea.
Pelham, George Frank Leslie..	11, The Shrubberies, George Lane, Woodford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Somerset, Gloucester, and North Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS :

*Addie, Peter..	City Valuer's Department, The Exchange, Corn Street, Bristol.
*Body, Arthur, a.r.i.b.a.	48, Corn Street, Bristol.
Brain, Sir Francis William Thomas, m.i.c.e...	Huntworth, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
Bruton, Basil Vassar..	Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester.
Bruton, Henry William	Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester.
Cotterell, Albert Player Isaac, m.i.c.e.	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
Goodbody, Frederick Allen Sturge	11, Orchard Street, Bristol.
*Harle, John Joseph	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield.
Huntley, Frederick Arthur, lic.r.i.b.a.	H.M. Office of Works, Bristol.

KNOWLES, HENRY	Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
LLEWELLYN, ARTHUR HENRY ..	County Buildings, College Court, Gloucester.
PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD	23, Cotham Road, Bristol.
PRITCHARD, HENRY A.	The Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
STURGE, THEODORE	11, Orchard Street, Bristol.
VILLAR, JAMES	2, Essex Place, Cheltenham.
WELLS, FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP ..	28, Henleaze Avenue, Bristol.
WHEELER, JOHN HENRY WEST ..	Inland Revenue, 25, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
WILLIAMS, ERNEST	44, Corn Street, Bristol.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ANDERSON, ROBERT GRAHAM ..	The Barton, Cirencester.
ASH, FRANCIS EDWARD	62, Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bristol.
BEDINGTON, ALFRED CHRISTOPHER	14, Brecknock Road, Knowle, Bristol.
BENNETT, ARTHUR THOMAS	Slad Farm, Stroud.
BURGE, GILBERT ALBAN	19, Burlington Road, Redland, Bristol.
CHESTER, HENRY DIBBLE	3, Carlton Place, Hewlett Road, Cheltenham.
CLARK, ALEXANDER NEILSON ..	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, College Court, Gloucester.
DAVIES, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	High Street, Thornbury.
DEAN, WILLIAM	Beachborough, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
DOYLE, GRAHAM	Valuation Department, 25, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
GILLER, GEORGE SAMUEL	3, Lansdown, Stroud.
HARTLAND, KENNETH WRIGHT ..	1, St. Ronans Avenue, Redland, Bristol.
HEELAS, RAYMOND JOHN	Northgate Mansions, Gloucester.
HENDERSON, REGINALD ALFRED ..	15, Randall Road, Clifton, Bristol.
HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER	44, St. Matthew's Road, Cotham, Bristol.
IDIENS, SIDNEY	Moorend Park, Cheltenham.
LEAH, WILLIAM	Elton Villa, Hucclecote, Gloucester
LEONARD, EUGENE	8, Melrose Place, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.
MITCHELL, CHARLES RICHARD GERALD	Stanway Estate Office, Winchcombe.
MUIRHEAD, JOHN	Sherborne, Northleach.
NICHOLS, HEDLEY WILLIAM	Englehurst, Yale.

Oaten, Alfred Edward	9, Clare Street, Bristol.
Peter, Francis	Barnwood, Gloucester.
Poore, John	Hunstrete Estate Office, Pensford, Bristol.
Price, Reginald Henry King..	23, Clare Street, Bristol.
Saise, Walter	Ventnor House, Forest Road, Fishponds, Bristol.
Saunders, Clement	c/o Mrs. T. H. Bailey, Fernbank, Station Road, Shirehampton, near Bristol.
Simpson, Francis Alexander ..	36, Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bristol.
Skarratt, Ronald James Martin	1, Keynsham Bank, Cheltenham.
Swanwick, Bruce, m.a. (*Oxon.*)..	The Thatched House, Coates, Cirencester.
Taylor, William John Palmer..	24, Clarendon Road, Redland, Bristol.
Taylor, William Kenneth Wentworth	18, Woodstock Avenue, Redland, Bristol.
Thatcher, Ivan James	124, Cromwell Road, Bristol.
Thomas, Percival Hartland ..	10, St. John Street, Bristol.
Turner, Drysdale	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
Watkins, Robert..	149, Luckwell Road, Bedminster, Bristol.
Watts, William Harry	116, Egerton Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
White, Richard Stanley	St. Crantock, Wotton-under-Edge.
Wilkins, Sidney Thomas	Sydenham Lawn, Cheltenham.

STUDENTS:

Bullock, Frank Herbert	25, Belle Vue Road, Brislington, Bristol.
Gibaud, Frederick Charles ..	7, Redland Park, Redland, Bristol.
Morgan, Wilfred Winter.. ..	Churchend, Slimbridge, near Stonehouse.
Porter, Stanley	The Bank House, Coleford.
Warne, William Cuthbert Glynn	Cross Street, Kingswood, Bristol.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT.

(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Austin, Richard	Bishop's Waltham.
Birch, Francis Julian Laurence	Upper Bordean, Petersfield.
Bird, James Binfield	Kingswood, Sandown, Isle of Wight.
Blake, Frederick..	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.

*Blizard, John Henry, a.m.i.c.e.	Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.
Burnett, Alfred Andrew ..	2, High St., Southampton, and Shawford.
Cheverton, Alfred Douglas ..	164, High Street, Southampton.
Cocks, Samuel Roger	5, St. Thomas's Street, Ryde.
Curtis, Charles Edward	Woodlands, Brockenhurst.
Ellen, Frederick Charles ..	The Auction Mart, Andover.
Fox, Ernest	52, Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth.
Fox, William..	44 and 48, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
Galbraith, Samuel Haughton, Major, m.a., b.e. (*Dublin*).. ..	Royal Engineer Office, Netley.
Gibbon, Wm. Jacomb, a.r.i.b.a. ..	Wootton Heath, New Milton.
Giller, Charles Frederick ..	67, Above Bar, Southampton.
Goldsmith, Douglas Fleet ..	Lavant Street, Petersfield.
Goodchild, Ralph Harry	Waverley, Cargate Avenue, Aldershot.
Gudgeon, George Edward ..	Estate Agency Offices, Winchester.
Hall, Ernest..	56, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
Harmer, Ernest Frederick ..	Gresham Villa, Mansion Road, Southampton.
Hartfree, George Bertram ..	District Council Office, Alton.
Hartley, Tom Percy	Well Manor, Long Sutton, Winchfield.
Hawker, Harry Edwin	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth.
Herbert, Allan	The Market Place, Andover.
*Hill, William Burrough	93, Above Bar, Southampton.
Hunter, Cecil	Pambert Place, Charter Leys, Basingstoke.
Insley, George Pitron	3, Westover Buildings, Gervis Place, Bournemouth.
Jenkins, Richard James	Town Hall, Portsmouth.
Kent, George Edward..	Normanhurst, Cavendish Road, Southsea.
Lambert, George Arrow	R.E. Office, The Barracks, Winchester.
Lane, Ernest Lacan	81, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
Lee, Frederick	Barrington House, Clarence Parade, Southsea, Hants.
Lloyd, Donald	Messrs. Ellen and Son, Andover.
Lywood, Edwin	16, Weyhill Road, Andover.
Martin, Alfred John	Alton.
*Marvin, Albert Edward	The Grove, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
Masters, William Henry	Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampton.
Newton, Thomas Edwin	Bank Chambers, Winchester.
Oakley, Edward Benjamin ..	Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth.
Pain, James	48, West Street, Fareham.
Paton, David Llewellyn	Westminster House, St. Peter's Road, Bournemouth.
Pemberton, Charles Oliver Paget	Twynham, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
Phipps, Frederick Reginald ..	Town Hall, Basingstoke.

†Rebbeck, Thomas Warren ..	Gervis Place, Bournemouth.
†Robey, Robert	Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey.
†Sanders, Ingalton	23, Portland Street, Southampton.
†Saunders, Theodore Ridley, A.M.I.C.E.	Belgrave Chambers, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
†Sawyer, John Ashton..	59, High Street, Winchester.
*†Simmons, Charles Franklin ..	Basingstoke.
†Simmons, W. Anker	Basingstoke.
*†Smith, Frederick John	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
†Smith, George Alfred..	78, Parchment Street, Winchester.
†Stallard, Alfred Edwin	West Street, Havant.
†Stopher, Thomas	Winchester.
†Thirlaway, Robert	Jesmond Cottage, Winchester Road, Southampton.
†Thurgood, Albert Edward ..	Valuer's Office, 8, Southsea Terrace, Portsmouth.
†Vernon-Inkpen, George Charles	40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
†Wagstaffe, Thomas Rogers ..	Seabourne House, Southbourne Road, West Southbourne.
†Walmisley, Joseph William, F.R.I.B.A.	7, King's Terrace, Southsea.
†Walter, Thomas James	Gervis Place, Bournemouth.
†Warmington, Herbert Andrew Cromartie	Grange Estate Office, Alresford.
†Warner, Henry	Farringdon, Alton.
†Way, Henry James	109, Lower St. James's Street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
†Westbury, George Henry ..	The Knoll, Andover.
†Wetherall, Harry Lancaster..	Bracklyn, Winchfield.
†Whitaker, Ernest Victor.. ..	Estate Agency Offices, 196A, Above Bar, Southampton.
†Woodcock, Robert Frank.. ..	Wykeham, Basingstoke.
†Woolley, John Turton	Spursholt, Romsey.
†Wyatt, Archibald	East Lodge, Fareham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Abbott, Alexander Henry ..	2, Boscombe Chambers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.
Arnold, Alan..	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
Arnold-Forster, John Anthony	Hurn Bridge House, Christchurch.
Ashford, Harry Albert	Daneswood, 46, Alma Road, Southampton.
Baker, Henry George..	20, Lansdowne Road, Aldershot.
Balcomb, Cecil Augustus	278, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
Baldwin-Wiseman, William Ralph, M.Sc., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E. ..	162, Winchester Road, Southampton.

Ball, Francis Leopold	Whittington Chambers, King's Road, Southsea.
Beach, Archibald William Hicks, Major	Oakley Manor, Basingstoke.
Bell, William John	Hotel Victoria, Milford-on-Sea.
Bladen, Lionel Macdonald Wells	Royal Flying Corps, S. Farnborough.
Blake, Reginald Lapthorne ..	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
Blore, Charles Gordon	Idsworth Estate Office, Horndean.
Bridger, Arthur Edward ..	Greywell, Winchfield.
Broad, Frederic Arthur	2, Oxford Road, Bournemouth.
Broad, Gordon Leslie	Osborne, Isle of Wight.
Bruce, Alexander David	Elvetham Estate Office, Winchfield.
Burbidge, Frederick Charles ..	75, Victoria Road North, Southsea.
Burt, Douglas Allan	The Avenue, Andover.
Chamberlain, Harry Samuel ..	91, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea.
Culme-Seymour, Arthur Granville	Glenville, Bitterne.
Dancaster, Arthur	Bifrons, 51, St. Michael's Road, Bournemouth.
Donger, William James	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
Douglas, Bernard Moxon ..	Fairway, Crofton Cliffs, Lee-on-Solent.
Egremont, John	Hermosa, Raymond Road, Southampton.
Elkins, Charles Henry	4a, Jewry Street, Winchester.
Evans, Charles Stokes Eaton ..	Delmé-Radcliffe Estate Office, Titchfield.
Field, Leonard Martin	20, Linden Grove, Gosport.
Fisher, Thomas Rotely	Priory Estate Office, Christchurch.
Froud, Harold William	Thorney, Southbourne, Bournemouth.
Gibbings, Thomas Stanley ..	Trinity Lodge, Fareham.
Goulder, Arthur Christopher ..	Rhondda, Petersfield.
Gray, Archibald Morris	County Surveyor's Office, Winchester.
Gudgeon, George Harold	St. Aubyns, Cromwell Road, Basingstoke.
Hagger, Albert James	25, Gerald Road, Bournemouth.
Hankinson, Francis Henry ..	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth.
Hargreaves, Leopold Reginald, B.A.	Cuffnells, Lyndhurst.
Harvey, Frederick Charles ..	1, Frithknowle Villas, Brockhurst Road, Gosport.
Hawker, Gilbert Victor	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth.
Herring, Ernest Leonard	
Hibbs, Norman Hadley	Rosslyn, Firs Glen Road, Bournemouth.
Hill, Stanley	10, Cranworth Road, Winchester.
Hillman, Alfred Kammeyer ..	11, Portland Street, Southampton.
Hinxman, Roland	Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
Hodgson, Cyril Arthur Godwin	Forelands Farm, Stratfield Saye.
Jenkins, George Denham	Foydean, Carysfoot Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

Jennings, Frederick George ..	22, Wote Street, Basingstoke.
Jolliffe, Reginald	1, Maisons de Ville, Beckford Road, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
Knapman, Harry Lethbridge ..	36, Thornbury Avenue, Southampton.
Lane, Frank Donovan	2, Church Street, Christchurch.
Marshall, Albert George	Moorlands, Firs Glen Road, Bournemouth.
Maw, Percival Trentham	Estate Office, Hurn Bridge, Christchurch, Hants.
Millar, Peter..	Borough Engineer's Office, Southampton.
Molyneux, Herbert Ernest ..	Brantwood, Highfield, Southampton.
Moore, Arthur William	Brownwich, Alton.
Murtough, Joseph..	56, Stubbington Avenue, North End, Portsmouth.
Riddett, Maurice Charles ..	Town Hall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
Royds, George Freeman	St. Mary Bourne, Andover.
Rumsby, Walter Samuel	Dalkeith Steps, Bournemouth.
Sheath, Albert George	Kynance, Heron Court Road, Bournemouth.
Shedden, Edward Claude ..	Spring Hill, East Cowes, Isle of Wight.
Simmons, Frank Wortley	Eastrop Fields, Basingstoke.
Smith, Ernest Leonard	The Inglenook, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.
Smith, Geoffrey	Prinstead Cottage, Winchester.
Sparks, Fernly George	Rosendale, Littledown Road, Bournemouth.
Stedham, Percy Norman	91, West Street, Fareham.
Stewart, William Hinton.. ..	Rowanlea, Truscott Avenue, Winton, Bournemouth.
Sutton, Cecil N. Stafford ..	Estate Office, Brockenhurst.
Thickpenny, Charles Reginald, A.R.I.B.A.	Meyton, Church Lane, Highfield, Southampton.
Thomas, Ernest James..	140, High Street, Gosport.
Tomkins, Samuel Edward	Kennington, Mill Hill, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
Waller, Bertram Hannen ..	17, Above Bar, Southampton.
Warner, Blair Martin	Harfields, Fareham.
West, Sydney Henry	Belwood, Hayling Island.
Wheeler, Leonard Charles ..	Woodville, Orchard Road, Havant.
Whesker, John Edward	35, Owens Road, Winchester.
White, Arthur Vivian..	9A, Cranbury Place, Southampton.
Woolley, Reginald George ..	2, Festing Grove, Southsea.
Yarnall, Charles William ..	Elsinore, Poole Hill, Bournemouth.

ASSOCIATE :

Downie, Alex. Francis Mackenzie	Alton.

STUDENTS :

Giles, Cecil Attwell	40, Bryanstone Road, Bournemouth.
Hillary, Norman	The Peak, Basingstoke.
Hinxman, Alan	Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
Muriel, Peter	The Thickets, Bishop's Waltham.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Committee.)

FELLOWS :

Hunt, George Whitaker	Estate Office, Holme Lacy.
Millyard, John William	Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Bromyard.
Parker, John, a.m.i.c.e.	Mansion House, Hereford.
Stooke, John Edwin Hellyar	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.
Watney, Walter Daniel	3, Offa Street, Hereford

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

Ashton, Arthur	Messrs. Small and Ashton, Ross.
Foulds, Joseph	Valuation Department, 3, Offa Street, Hereford.
Gurney, Ronald George	Ledbury R.D.C., Ledbury.
Hatton, John Douglas	Kilburn House, Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
Hollis, Victor William	3, Offa Street, Hereford.
Moore, Harold Ellis	Clovelly, Tower Road, Broomy Hill, Hereford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford and Middlesex Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Brown, Frank John	Tring.
Burr, Harry	Estate Office, Letchworth, near Hitchin.
Child, Fred	1, Station Road, New Barnet.
Cocks, John Frederick	Hertford.
Couchman, Henry Boteler ..	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth.
Crozier, Harry William	Wenges Common, Ware.
Duvall, John..	The Grange, Ware.
Fairchild, Edward James	Rycroft, Lemsford Road, St. Albans.
Flint, William Fielder	Eastnor, Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford.
Genge, William Pope, Jun. ..	District Valuer's Office, Tudor House, St. Albans.
Gooding, William Alfred ..	Arndilly, York Road, St. Albans.
Hasluck, Lancelot Gerald ..	Green Hill Park, New Barnet.
Hunt, Thomas..	Oakcroft, near Ware.
Lawrence, John, n.d.a.	Messrs. Crawter, Cheshunt.
Lock, Cecil William Best.. ..	9, Station Road, Watford.
Macdonald, Arthur, m.a. (*Cantab.*)	Tring.
Morrison, Ivor Charles	Otterleigh, St. Albans.
Pyle, Benjamin Thomas Rice ..	Hoskins, Sawbridgeworth.
*Rumball, Aubrey	St. Albans.
Simmons, Edgar John..	Station Place, Letchworth.
Sly, Joseph Townson	Estate Agency Offices, Rickmansworth.
Thurnall, John Edward	Royston.
Vaizey, John George	Bishop's Stortford.
*Weall, John..	38, High Street, Watford.
Weall, John Graham	38, High Street, Watford.
York, Henry	East Barnet Valley Urban District Council, Station Road, New Barnet.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Abbott, Arthur Joe	The Retreat, Oakhurst Avenue, New Barnet.
Armstrong, Clive Heath	Willow Grange, Watford.
Beaven, Howard Clifford ..	2, Church Passage, High Street, High Barnet.

Brown, George Macdonald ..	Okeford, Tring.
Brown, William Edward	Bude, Hyde Road, Watford.
Chapman, Vaughan Godfrey St. John	60, Alma Road, St. Albans, Herts.
Cole, Charles Philips..	Four Corners, Tring.
Covernton, Christopher Alan ..	Wargrave, High Street, Great Berkhampsted.
Cox, Victor Jennings	Alfriston, Hadley Road, New Barnet.
Davis, Arthur James..	Estate Office, Letchworth.
Dodd, Ernest John	East Common, Harpenden.
Duckworth, William Henry, a.m.i.c.e.	Council Offices, Watford.
Eames, Henry Parsloe	Crooksbury, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Barnet.
Finch, Clement Robert	Towerfield, Clarendon Road, Watford.
Giffin, Charles Williams	South View, Letchworth.
Gingell, John Taylor..	Stone Hall, Little Hallingbury, Bishop's Stortford.
Grace, Edward Nathaniel ..	Kendalls Building Estate Office, Radlett.
Hailey, Victor	Delamere, Great Wymondley, Stevenage.
Hine, Stanley Gordon	Newnham, Harpenden.
Hollins, Sam	26, Denmark Street, Watford.
Johnson, Frederick John.. ..	1, Fairfax Road, Hertford.
Kent, Philip, Jun...	Town Hall, Baldock.
King, William Isaac	The Elms, Rickmansworth.
Lindsell, Philip Janson	Hill House, Hitchin.
Meering, Ernest Frank	Naseby Cottage, High Road, Waltham Cross.
Newman, William Walter, a.m.i.c.e.	Council Offices, High Street, Watford.
Page, Herbert	Messrs. Harland and Son, Barnet.
Patey, George Head	3 and 5, Station Road, Watford.
Roberts, Edward Lamplough ..	23, Watling Street, Radlett, Herts.
Roberts, William Hughes.. ..	14, Platts Avenue, Watford.
Ross, John	37, Gladstone Road, Watford.
Rowley, William Taylor	Royston.
Rushworth, Harold Montague	Sheering Mill House, Sawbridgeworth.
Salwey, Arthur	14, Upper Lattimore Road, St. Albans.
Stockings, Arthur Perry	Cumrew, Radlett.
Tait, Frank Vincent	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth.
Thorpe, Raymond William ..	East Lynne, Leicester Road, New Barnet.
Tracy, Bernard David, a.r.i.b.a.	Limoilou, Croxley Green, S.O.
Vince, Frederic Harold	41, St. John's Road, Watford.
Wadsworth, James Moffatt ..	7, Crabtree Lane, Harpenden.
Wigginton, Francis Arthur ..	7, Old Cross, Hertford.
Wright, James Alexander.. ..	Melbury, Grange Road, Bushey.
York, William Henry..	Clarendon, Station Road, New Barnet.
Young, William	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans.

STUDENTS:

BROWN, GEORGE BENWELL.. ..	Bude, Hyde Road, Watford.
FISK, ARTHUR HAROLD..	Halscote, Silverdale Road, Bushey.
HARDING, RONALD ALBERT	No. 2 Co., No. 8 Platoon, Inns of Court O.T.C., Berkhamsted.
SATCHELL, JOHN GERARD DOUGLAS	Estate Office, Letchworth.
THURGOOD, CYRIL JAMES	Much Hadham.
WESTROPE, VICTOR RUSSELL ..	London House, Ashwell.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Committee.)

FELLOWS:

GAIRDNER, EDWARD JAMES.. ..	Albany House, Avenue Road, St. Neots.
GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD	Manor House Farm, Brampton, Huntingdon.
*LOOKER, JOHN	The Terrace, Huntingdon.
*THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE ..	Huntingdon.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE:

KIRBY, WILLIAM AUBREY	Ramsey.

KENT.

(Kent Committee.)

FELLOWS:

AMOS, FRANK	3, The Parade, Canterbury.
ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS ..	Westgate, Canterbury.
BARTON, HARRY HOWELL . ..	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
BLACKBOURN, HENRY	8, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY ..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.

Burrows, Alfred John	41, Bank Street, Ashford.
Burtenshaw, Arthur Howard ..	7 and 9, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone.
Champion, Philip	St. Katherine's, Snodland.
Chattell, Francis Loriot	Lower Camden, Chislehurst.
Cobb, Henry Frederick	Higham.
*Cobb, Herbert Mansfield	Higham.
Cobb, Robert	Larkin Hall, near Rochester.
Coles, James Hatch	Valuer's Department, 392, High Street, Rochester.
Cooper, George Augustus	7 and 9 Tonbridge Road, Maidstone.
Cowper, William Shapland ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne.
Cox, Walter Theodore	Holmbury, Bower Mount Road, Maidstone.
Cronk, Charles Tylee	Sevenoaks.
Cronk, Edwyn Evans	Sevenoaks.
Cronk, Frank	Sevenoaks.
Cronk, William Henry	Sevenoaks.
*Dann, Henry	Dartford.
Dann, Henry, Jun.	3, Spital Street, Dartford.
Davis, Cecil Wallace	Gyllingdune, Walderslade, Chatham.
Day, William	High Street, Maidstone.
Dinwiddy, Thomas, f.r.i.b.a. ..	St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Dover.
Dunstall, Herbert Henry, a.r.i.b.a.	Berkeley House, Eastgate, Rochester.
Ewing, Guy Beaumont	Cole Allen, Edenbridge.
Farnham, William Augustus ..	The Council Offices, Foots Cray U.D.C., Sidcup.
Finn, Fred.	Queen Street, Deal.
Finn-Kelcey, Hubert Francis ..	Estate Office, Lyminge, Folkestone.
Freeman, Sydney	Tunbridge Wells.
Goadby, Francis Hubert, a.m.i.c.e.	Works Dept., H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.
Goodchild, Walter Charles ..	49, Dunvegan Gardens, Eltham.
Green, Arthur Edward	Valuer's Office, 10, Esplanade, Dover, Kent.
Grover, Philip Gordon	Eastbrook Lodge, Lyminge, S.O.
Hayward, Frederick George ..	Market Square, Dover.
*Hayward, Henry	Dover.
Hinds, Henry	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
Hoare, Arthur John	18, Holwood Road, Bromley.
Hobbs, John	Estate Office, Ashford.
Hogwood, Douglas Clarence ..	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
Homan, Franklin George	184, Eastgate, Rochester.
Homan, Hubert Franklin	184, Eastgate, Rochester.
Honey, Robert Llewellyn ..	Town Hall, Chatham.
Honeyball, Fred. Thomas	Deal.
Hooper, Cecil Henry	South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.
Hussey, Sydney	c/o A. J. Burrows, Ashford, Kent.

Jackson, William Tress	117, High Street, Sittingbourne.
Jennings, William Joseph	4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.
Jones, John Arthur	Tetworth, Kearsney, Dover.
Jull, Robert Charles..	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
Kidwell, John	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester.
Kingsford, Percy Hamilton ..	32, High Street, Canterbury.
Lambert, Edwin Hans..	Merriecote, Brenchley.
Langridge, Walter Frederick..	Tunbridge Wells.
Latter, Hugh Robinson	The Town Hall, Bromley.
Lepper, John Harrage..	10, Market Square, Bromley.
Lovegrove, Henry, a.r.i.b.a. ..	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham.
Mann, Jabez, a.m.i.c.e.	2, Tubs Hill, Sevenoaks.
Neame, Frederick..	Macknade, Faversham.
Page, Stanley Hatch	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
Parkinson, Herbert	7, New Road, Chatham.
Parris, Charles John	67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
Payne, Frederick..	10, Market Square, Bromley.
Prall, Herbert Alexander ..	150, Eastgate, Rochester, and Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford.
Randall, Ernest Smith	Elm House, New Road, Chatham.
Randall, William Edward Renwell, Jun.	171, High Street, Chatham.
Reeve, Kingsnorth	High Street, Lydd.
Robinson, Theodore Richard ..	Palmer's Lodge, Fordcombe.
Roff, Henry Griffiths	53, Cromwell Road, Beckenham.
Scriven, Charles Herbert ..	Agency Office, Thong, Gravesend.
Smith, George..	Boughton Monchelsea.
Smith, Hugh	Auction, Land and Estate Office, St. Peter's Road, Broadstairs.
Stanton, Frederick William Schultheiss, a.m.i.c.e.	Maidstone Road, Chatham.
Stoneham, Edward Russell ..	Orchard House, Erith.
Temple, Frederick Wilson ..	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
Thompson, Sir Robert James ..	Haslemere, Blyth Road, Bromley.
Thornton, Arthur Bruce	Corner House, London Lane, Bromley.
Titford, Horace James	Messrs. Waterer and Dickins, 138, High Street, Bromley.
Turner, Benjamin George.. ..	Church House, Walmer.
Vinten, Harold Bertram ..	72, High Street, Ramsgate.
Wacher, Thomas	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
Wacher, Thomas Blake	2, Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
Walmisley, Arthur Thomas, m.i.c.e.	Harbour Board Offices, Dover.
Waring, Herbert Fuller	6, Earl Street, Maidstone.
Waterman, Bertie Edward ..	Elm Cottage, Oakfield Lane, Dartford.
Wright, Ernest Harry	6, Thomas Street, Woolwich.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Adams, Gerald James Frederick	Kitsilano, Court Farm Road, Mottingham.
Amies, Herbert Christopher ..	22, Bexley Road, Belvedere.
Annett, Ernest Taylor	32, Malvern Road, Gillingham.
Ashenden, Harold Campbell ..	Ventnor House, London Road, Canterbury.
Bartlett, Herbert Gates.. ..	87, Broad Street, Canterbury.
Bath, Cecil Alan..	Stonyheath, St. John's Road, Orpington.
Bayden, Edward..	74, Dunvegan Gardens, Eltham.
Bines, Thomas Harry..	3, Napier Road, Gillingham.
Box, Stephen Thomas..	Fort Clarence, Rochester.
Bromley, Robert Cecil	Homeleigh, Longlands Road, Sidcup.
Brooker, Frederick George ..	The Corner House, Sevenoaks.
Brown, Alexander	Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford.
Burrows, Frank Herbert ..	Little Tinton, Warehorne, near Ashford.
Champion, George Ernest ..	Redwall Farm, Linton.
Coleman, Cyril Frank	High Street, Wrotham.
Collins, Isaac..	The Hectorage, Tunbridge.
Cowper, Richard William ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne.
Crundall, William Henry.. ..	Woodside, Kearsney, Dover.
Cutlack, William Austin	11, Palace Grove, Bromley.
Duck, George Francis..	Keston, Hayes.
Edwards, John Percival	Glenvale, Cromwell Road, Beckenham.
Elgar, Charles John	Crockshard, Wingham, near Dover.
Elgar, Walter Robinson	Hillside, Sittingbourne.
Feltham, Arthur William ..	The Firs, St. Michael's Road, Maidstone.
France, Reginald Rosier.. ..	Gwynant, Shortlands.
Freeman, Dudley Searle.. ..	Waterlake, Chiddingstone.
Gee, Frederic George..	Westcliff, Cliffe Road, Strood.
Gray, William Edward	4, St. Margaret Street, Canterbury.
Green, Thomas John	13, King Street, Maidstone.
Grey, George Forbes	15, Dane John, Canterbury.
Gurner, Victor Thornton.. ..	c/o Watson, Temple & Waymouth, 52, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Gurney, Sidney John	Kent (Fortress) R.E., Pier Road, Gillingham.
Haines, Alfred Hubert	The Agricultural College, Wye.
Harding, George Pool	Rodney Hut, Y.M.C.A., Crayford.
Haughton, Cecil	21, Crown Lane, Bromley.
Hayward, Arthur Latewood ..	7, New Road, Chatham.
Hayward, William Hansell ..	Silverdale, Gladstone Road, Broadstairs.
Henderson, John Alexander ..	Casslands, Springwell Road, Tonbridge.
Hobbs, William Bedo..	2, Elwick Road, Ashford.
Housden, Arthur Thomas ..	Broadway House, Bromley.
Hughes, John Henry	Glengowan, Shortlands.
Jackson, Richard Stephens ..	38, Sidney Road, Beckenham, Kent.

JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM	124, East Street, Sittingbourne.
JENNINGS, DANIEL STRACHAN ..	District Valuer's Office 10, Esplanade, Dover.
JOLLY, WILLIAM JOHN	Marlowes, Beech Hill Road, Eltham.
KEKEWICH, STANLEY BUCK.. ..	c/o Mrs. G. O. Kekewich, Hazelmere, Kingsdown, Deal.
KELLEWAY, HERBERT DAVIES ..	13, Holligrave Road, Bromley.
KENNARD, HORACE BURDOCK ..	c/o Woods & Snelling, Sidcup, Kent.
KINDELL, FRANCIS PERCY	Surveyor's Department, Urban District Council, Beckenham.
LEE, LESLIE HERBERT	22, High Street, Ashford.
MCDOUGALL, DOUGLAS ROBERT ..	138, High Street, Bromley.
MARKS, THOMAS EDWARD	Eastwell Park, Ashford.
MARTIN, FREDERICK MARK	55, Darnley Road, Gravesend.
MILES, LEONARD PERCY..	Netherfield, Scott's Lane, Shortlands.
MOODY, WALTER RICHARD	35, Brockman Road, Folkestone.
MORTON, WILLIAM DAVID	2, Salisbury Road, Dover.
NEAME, FREDERICK IVO..	The Offices, Macknade, Faversham.
NEW, ELLIOTT JOHN	c/o E. D. Till, The Priory, Eynsford.
NEWNHAM, FRANK GEORGE	Kildare, Ethelbert Road, Bromley.
NORMAN, STUART HENRY	Marine Lodge, Castle Road, Deal.
ODELL, JOHN FREDERICK	2, Linslade Villas, Dorset Road, Mottingham.
PACKE, WILLIAM VERÉ	West Wickham, Kent.
PAGE, EDMUND	42, Balmoral Road, Gillingham.
PAWLEY, TOM EDMUND..	14, Rodway Road, Bromley.
PERKINS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Tinley Lodge, Hildenborough.
PETLEY, BERTRAM..	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
PETLEY, GUY	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
POVER, WILLIAM ALFRED	54, Park Road, Faversham.
PRIOR, ARTHUR SPARKS..	5, South Road, River, near Dover.
REED, FRANK	18, Holwood Road, Bromley.
RICCOMINI, JAMES ARTHUR	Bredgar, near Sittingbourne.
ROBSON, THOMAS JOHN..	Orchard House, Great Chart, Ashford.
RUSH, ARTHUR LESLIE	65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
RUSH, EDWARD ALEXANDER.. ..	Willowsmere, Vale Avenue, Tunbridge Wells.
SACKETT, SIDNEY RUPERT	37, Whitehill Road, Gravesend.
SCARLETT, JOHN WALTER, JUN. ..	c/o Scarlett and Goldsack, 5, Cecil Square, Margate.
SEARING, GEORGE THOMAS	116, New Colney Road, Dartford.
SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM ..	Elnothington, Hollingbourne.
SHAW, JOHN	c/o Langridge & Freeman, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
SHEPHERD, EDMUND THOMAS, LIEUT.	Kent (Fortress) R.E., Gillingham.
SMALLMAN, ARTHUR FREDERICK STRONG	Eliot Lodge, Albemarle Road, Beckenham.

SMITH, CHARLES PHILIP..	Town Hall, Greenwich.
SMITH, ERNEST EDWARD	37, Shepherd's Lane, Dartford.
SMITH, EWART WALLACE	10, Folkestone Road, Dover.
SMITH, HAROLD SANKEY..	Wierton Estate Office, Chart Sutton, Maidstone.
SMITH, HERBERT FREDERICK GEORGE..	Estate Office, Waldershare Park, Dover.
SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE..	Boughton Monchelsea, Maidstone.
STONE, LEONARD VICTOR	Hazeldene, Shawfield Park, Bromley.
STREETER, EDWIN FREDERICK WILLIAM, LIC.R.I.B.A.	22, Church Lane, Old Charlton.
STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD ..	32, Park Road, Bromley.
STRUDWICK, PHILIP..	14, Croft Villas, Green Lane, New Eltham.
STURGESS, JOHN MOORE..	Penshurst Park, near Tonbridge.
SYMES, EDWARD DOUGLAS	9, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
TEMPLE, RICHARD, JUN...	Estate Offices, Westgate-on-Sea.
THOMAS, ALFRED CHRISTOPHER LLEWELLYN	Grove Lodge, Hunton.
THOMPSON, CHARLES WILLIAM WARD, A.R.I.B.A.	17, St. George's Terrace, Rochester.
TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN.	Hollydene, Birchington.
TURNER, EDGAR PASSAND	Heathside, Northdown Way, Thanet.
WARD, HARRY BERNARD	28, Church Street, Folkestone.
WEEKS, PERCY BERTRAM	39, Culverden Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.
WESTBROOK, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Bank Buildings, Tunbridge Wells.
WHEELER, ERNEST BOSTOCK.. ..	c/o C. Kershaw, Woodside, Bexley.
WHITE, HERBERT PRATT..	Hillbrow, Loose, near Maidstone.
WHITE, JOHN WILLIAM EDDEN ..	19, Hastings Road, Maidstone.
WICKHAM, CEDRIC HUMPHREY ..	Congelow House, Yalding.
WOOD, FRANK HOUSEDEN	97, Mason's Hill, Bromley.
WOODCOCK, WILLIAM	11, St. Hilda Road, Folkestone.

STUDENTS :

ATWOOL, LESLIE COURTENAY ..	Kettleshill House, Underriver, Sevenoaks.
BRETT, FRANK STUART..	20, Darnley Street, Gravesend.
DAY, JOHN HANKS..	West Hill, London Road, Maidstone.
LANGLANDS, DAVID	Sutton-at-Hone, near Dartford.
LONGLEY, ARTHUR DOUGLAS.. ..	Hillside, The Avenue, Beckenham.
PETERS, LESLIE	93, High Street, Sittingbourne.
PIDGEON, GEORGE ALLEN	Allendale, Birchington-on-Sea.
ROBSON, JOHN EDWARD BOTTLE	Crabble Hill House, River, Dover.
SCRIVEN, GEORGE HERBERT.. ..	Thong House, near Gravesend.

STOREY, VERNON LESLIE	The School House, Wouldham, Rochester.
THORNTON, JOHN TAVERNER.. ..	109, St. Mary's Road, Faversham.
WHORWELL, HAROLD ERNEST ..	R.N.A. Station, Capel-le-Ferne, near Dover.

LANCASHIRE.

(Lancashire and Cheshire Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ANDERSON, ROBERT	Knowsley, Prescot.
ATACK, GEORGE ALBERT SEVERNE	Valuer's Office, Richmond Chambers, Blackburn.
BANCROFT, FREDK. HERBERT ..	78, King Street, Manchester.
*BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON	51, South King Street, Manchester.
BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON, COL.	Sandown Park, Wavertree, Liverpool.
BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON ..	Hoghton Estate Office, Walton Hall, Preston.
BLUNT, FRANCIS EDWARD	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE ..	Town Hall, Lancaster.
BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED ..	42, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES ..	65, King Street, Manchester.
BRIERLEY, HUGH COLLEY	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
BRIGGS, ARTHUR	Dearnlea, Langley Road, Prestwick, near Manchester.
BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
BURY, JOSHUA..	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA, M.I.C.E. ..	21, Parson's Lane, Bury.
COOPE, SAMUEL	65, Bolton Road, Farnworth.
CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	26, Range Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
CROPPER, RICHARD BLAYLOCK ..	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
CULE, EDWARD IVOR	7, Moorfields, Liverpool.
DAVIS, CHARLES	11, Park View, Wigan, Lancs.
DIXON, ISAAC..	Parish Surveyor's Office, Liverpool.
DRUMMOND, BERTRAM	54, Alfred Terrace, Fleetwood.
DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY ..	57, King Street, Manchester.
EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON	90, King Street, Manchester.
ELIAS, CHARLES FREDERICK	382, Scotland Road, Liverpool.
ELLIS, FRANCIS..	Bast House, Walmersley.
ENTWISTLE, CHARLES CARRUTHERS	10, Norfolk Street, Manchester.
FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD..	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan.
FAIR, JAMES STRETTON	Estate Offices, Lytham.

FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM	Leigh, and 60, King Street, Manchester
FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR, A.M.I.C.E.	Valuation Department, Prudential Buildings, Oldham, Lancs.
GARTON, WALTER T.	Lincluden, Whalley Road, Accrington.
GAWITH, HARRISON	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
GILRUTH, WILLIAM..	H.M. Office of Works, National Provincial Bank Chambers, James Street, Liverpool.
GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST	13, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
HALL, JOHN HERBERT	1, Cooper Street, Manchester.
HARGRAVES, STEPHEN	Valuation Department, 78, King Street, Manchester.
*HARTLEY, HENRY..	Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
HAYWOOD, CHARLES SPENCER ..	Grey Croft, Queen's Road, Accrington.
HOPKINSON, ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E. ..	15, Agur Street, Bury.
HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH ..	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
HUTCHINS, JAMES BUSHELL	22, Lord Street, Liverpool.
JACKSON, JOHN HAROLD	18, Booth Street, Manchester,
JACKSON, ROBERT	Estate Office, Wrightington, near Wigan.
JENKINS, ALBERT DAVID	Surveyor's Office, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
KELLETT, WILLIAM OSWALD.. ..	33A, King Street, Wigan.
KELLY, SYDNEY APPLETON.. ..	136, The Albany, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.
KING, FRANCIS HOLDEN	Estate Office, Foxholes, Rochdale.
*KIRBY, EDMUND, F.R.I.B.A.	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
KIRBY, FRANCIS JOSEPH..	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
KNOWLES, LESLIE S.	40, Great Western Street, Moss Side, Manchester.
LANCASTER, CHAS. HOLLAND ..	Union Offices, Brougham Terrace, West Derby Road, Liverpool.
LEECH, ARTHUR HENRY	11, King Street, Wigan.
LINNEY, JOSEPH FREDERIC	c/o W. H. Robinson, Cromwell Buildings, Blackfriars Street, Manchester.
LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL..	Estate Department, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
LUKE, JOHN	14, Myra Road, Fairhaven, Lytham.
MARKHAM, FREDERICK WARREN..	90, Deansgate, Manchester.
MARSDEN, JOHN WILLIAM	108, Deansgate, Manchester.
MARSH, THOMAS ASPINALL	Leaders Buildings, King Street, Wigan.
MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
MURRELL, SIDNEY JAMES	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Oldham.
NICHOLSON, JAMES..	77, Hilden Street, Bolton.
NUTTALL, HERBERT	33, Winckley Square, Preston.
NUTTER, JOHN..	Thorny Croft, Morecambe.
OLDHAM, JAMES	12, Paton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

*Pain, Coard Squarey	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
*Rea, John Marcus Beaumont ..	8, Winckley Street, Preston, and Lytham.
Rees, Thomas Taliesin	May Buildings, North John Street, Liverpool.
Rice, Benjamin Louis	17, Dale Street, Liverpool.
Rigby Thomas H.	Leaders Buildings, King Street, Wigan.
Rimmer, John Stanislaus ..	48, Castle Street, Liverpool.
Robinson, George Edward ..	7, Tackett's Street, Blackburn.
Secker, John Eustace	Estate Office, Warrington.
Shelmerdine, Henry	Estate Offices, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
Smith, John Thompson	34, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
Sutcliffe, Albert James	10, Victoria Street, Liverpool.
Taylor, Edwin Thurlow	22, Lower Bank Road, Fullwood, Preston.
Taylor, Thomas Walters	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
Thomas, Glegge	Cheshire Lines Committee, Central Station, Liverpool.
*Thompson, Francis William ..	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton.
Turton, Fletcher Thomas	Municipal Offices, Surveyor's Department, Liverpool.
*Wainwright, Thomas Taylor	13, Union Court, Castle Street, Liverpool.
Walker, Howard James	33A, King Street, Wigan.
Walker, James Howard	33A, King Street, Wigan.
*Wallis, John David	57, King Street, Manchester.
Wallwork, Jesse	Bridgewater Offices, Walkden, Manchester.
Watts, Samuel Lingard	40, South King Street, Cross Street, Manchester.
Whinnerah, William	Polefield Hall, Prestwich.
Wilson, Lawrence Richard ..	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.
Wilson, William Edward ..	Land Valuation Office, 78, King Street, Manchester.
Wilson, William Henry	5, New Brown Street, Manchester.
Worrall, Ernest	Stretford Council Offices, Old Trafford.
Young, Herbert Oswald	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
*Young, Oswald William	Mersey Docks & Harbour Board, Liverpool.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Agate, Harry Bertrand	Fernfield, Ellesmere Park, Eccles.
Appleby, Frank Sefton	44, Ashgrove, Wavertree, Liverpool.
Archer, Herbert Humbley ..	6 and 7, Promenade, Southport.

Ashworth, Tom Spencer	Dumers Lane, Radcliffe, Manchester.
Ball, Ernest Wright, a.m.i.c.e.	25, Part Street, Southport.
Barlow, James	Earl of Derby's Estate Office, Bury.
Barrett, Thomas Norman ..	Beech Mount, Ellesmere Park, Eccles.
Beattie, James Alexander ..	1, Palatine Square, Burnley.
Bibbey, Thomas	The Estate Office, Birkdale.
Bigham, Robert Alexander ..	91, Rosslyn Street, St. Michael's, Liverpool.
Blackburn, Edgar	Acre House, Walmer Road, Birkdale.
Boot, Frank Edgcumbe	5, Stuart Avenue, Hunt's Cross, Liverpool.
Bottomley, Benjamin Green ..	20, Edna Street, Crumpsall, Manchester.
Bowden, Ernest Newton	14, Ridgefield, Manchester.
Bowes, Arthur Alker	West Nook, Sandy Grove, Pendleton, near Manchester.
Bowtell, William Edgar	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, 1, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
Boydell, Frank Louis	Pennington Villas, Leigh.
Bradshaw, Henry Herbert, a.m.i.c.e.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Rochdale.
Brewerton, Frank Asquith ..	2, Woodlands, Whalley Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
Bridgford, Leo Appleton	65, King Street, Manchester.
Brown, Thomas Stanley	Dalkey, Ballbrook Avenue, Withington, Manchester.
Burgess, Arthur	31, Parkfield Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
Burton, George Frederick ..	41, Green Lane, Hollins Green, Oldham.
Bury, William Nevile Broadbent	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
Butterworth, William	District Valuer's Office, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
Carr, Arthur Bentley	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
Chadwick, Frank Wood	Kentsford Terrace, Kents Bank, Grange-over-Sands.
Chapman, Richard Thwaite, a.r.i.b.a.	Highrigg, Eastbourne Grove, Heaton, Bolton.
Charles, John Acheson	191, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness.
Clarke, Francis Archibald ..	The Hut, Balfour Road, Southport.
Clarke, Frank Harold	The Hut, Balfour Road, Southport.
Clarke, James Andrew	354, Waterloo Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
Clarke, William Thomas	90, Sheil Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.
Clipson, Samuel	45, Pitt Street, Audenshaw, Manchester.
Clough, Edgar	Parkfield, Temple Drive, Swinton, Manchester.
Clough, Herbert Healey	25, Fenton Street, Rochdale.
Collyer, Daniel William	34, Miller Arcade, Preston.

Conway, Frederick James Kelshaw	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
Corfield, Arthur King	1, Windsor Avenue, New Longton, near Preston.
Cornwell, William James ..	5, Douglas Street, Vickerstown, Barrow-in-Furness.
Cottam, Harry, a.m.i.c.e.	Engineer's Office, Fylde Water Board, Barnacre, near Garstang.
Cottam, Harry	15, Priory Avenue, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Counsell, William Anderson ..	Union Valuer's Office, 160, Walker Street, Preston.
Cross, Cyril John	Mayfield, Kirkham.
Crossley, Vernon	150, Stubley, Littleborough, near Manchester.
Davidson, Richard Bruce	10, Hardshaw Street, St. Helens.
Davies, Edward	375, Church Road, Smithills, Bolton.
Dawson, Ernest	55, Ashfield Road, Victoria Park, Manchester.
Dawson, Henry Walker	222, Eskrick Street, Bolton.
Dewhurst, Thomas Herbert ..	42, Great Avenham Street, Preston.
Dickson, Alfred Eric	30, Winckley Square, Preston.
Dixon, Isaac	7, Plattsville Road, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.
Dixon, Myles	42, Castle Street, Liverpool.
Dyer, Frank	35, Dudley Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
Eaton, Rowland Wynne	Central Buildings, North John Street, Liverpool.
Eccleshall, George Bennett ..	34, Bradford Terrace, Worsley Road, Farnworth.
Eden, Frederick Stewart	5, Hampton Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.
Ellam, Geoffrey Walter	5, Cavendish Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.
Entwistle, Joseph	Greenmount, Milner Road, Ansdell, Lytham.
Entwistle, Thomas	Hazelwood, Temple Drive, Swinton, Manchester.
Evans, Ernest	Nesscliffe, Green Walk, Whalley Range, Manchester.
Fairclough, Vincent	The Gables, Leigh.
Flitcroft, Percy	Kilmorey, The Green, Worsley, near Manchester.
Fulton-Smith, Graeme Gartshore	Queen's Chambers, 26a, Sankey Street, Warrington.
Gardner, Henry, Jun.	Mill Hey, Poulton-le-Fylde.
Gask, John Harold, lic.r.i.b.a...	Selwyn, Gilnow Park, Bolton.

Goulding, William Whittaker..	8, Marshall Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.
Greenwood, William	Victoria Chambers, Blackburn.
Gregson, John Hawksworth ..	Outwood, Broad Oak Road, Worsley, near Manchester.
Hadfield, Edward	6, Old Hall Lane, Worsley.
Hall, Herbert William	34, Sandringham Road, Tue Brook, Liverpool.
Hall, James	Kersal Mount, Kersal, Manchester.
Hart, Robert	Hillcrest, Radcliffe New Road, Whitefield, Manchester.
Hartley, Richard Basil Rutherford	26, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
Heaton, Herbert	204, Deepdale Road, Preston.
Hepworth, Ernest Alfred ..	75, Princess Street, Manchester.
Heywood, Reginald	30, Porter Street, Preston.
Hodgkinson, James Henry ..	23, Delamere Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Hornby, Geoffrey Phipps	St. Michaels-on-Wyre, Garstang.
Howard, Norman..	8, Vernon Street, Bolton.
Howarth, Herbert	19, Latham Street, Preston.
Hynd, John	23, Westbourne Grove, Withington, Manchester.
Ince, Alfred Ethelbert	48, Bertrand Road, Bolton.
Ingham, George Taylor	Sandy Ridge, Radcliffe, near Manchester.
Jackson, Alfred Ernest	Town Hall, Southport.
Jackson, John Edward	132, King Street, Dukinfield, Manchester.
Jones, Arthur Dew	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
Jones, Ernest Hywel..	65, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.
Keighley, Samuel..	60, Albion Street, Burnley.
Keighley, Samuel, Jun.	Bleak House, Manchester Road, Burnley.
Kershaw, Samuel Ryder	Bridgewater Offices, Walkden, Manchester.
Killender, Henry Claude ..	94, Garmoyle Road, Liverpool.
Kirby, Carl Frederick George	Manor House, Formby.
Kirk, Allan	28, Burlington Road, Withington, Manchester.
Kirkwood, Norman Fraser ..	c/o H. T. Kirkwood, 1A, Park View, Waterloo, near Liverpool.
Lawton, Robert Allison.. ..	28, Hilton Crescent, Prestwich.
Loades, Frank Charles	Thornton Leigh, Crescent Road, Birkdale, Southport.
Logsdon, Horace Stewart.. ..	77, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.
Mackay, William	75, Oak Road, Crumpsall, Manchester.
MacRae, Charles..	3, Station Road, Ormskirk.

Mair, William Fraser..	The Elms, Stretford, Manchester.
Mangan, Wilfrid Clarence.. ..	28, Osborne Road, Southshore, Blackpool.
Mason, Arnold Stewart	Engineer's Department, Corporation Waterworks, Liverpool.
Miller, Thomas Hartley	Worsthorne Estate Office, Todmorden Road, Burnley.
Morrison, Daniel..	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
Morton, Thomas Chalmers ..	5, Cross Street, Manchester.
Naylor, William Anderton ..	45, Hornby Road, Blackpool.
Newling, Arthur Gwyn	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
Ovenden, Hugh	Holmfield, Whitestake, near Preston.
Park, Edward	Anad Foot, Ulverston.
Paterson, Thomas Simpson.. ..	c/o Paterson and Thomas, 16, Cook Street, Liverpool.
Pearce, Douglas	Old Worden Hall, Leyland, near Preston.
Pearson, Benjamin John.. ..	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Liverpool.
Pearson, Thomas Gibson	10, Hibbert Road, Barrow-in-Furness.
Peel, William Ralph..	Peel Estate Office, Accrington.
Pennington, Stanley Muncaster	10, Merton Road, Bootle.
Percival, Frank Neville	Eastwood, Agnew Street, Lytham.
Perkins, George Latham	13, Cambridge Road, Lytham.
Pierpoint, Leonard	West View, Jubilee Road, Formby.
Potts, Gilbert Ackroyd	34, Victoria Buildings, Victoria Street, Manchester.
Pritchard, William, Jun... ..	Highfield View, Quernmore Road, Lancaster.
Punchard, Thomas William ..	11, Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster.
Pursglove, Archibald, a.r.i.b.a.	10, Elmsmere Road, Fog Lane, Didsbury, Manchester.
Radford, Norman Harold.. ..	Aylesbury, St. Anne's-on-Sea.
Rigby, Reginald	Rosebank, Prestwich, Manchester.
Savage, Tom Albert	55, Mills Hill Road, Middleton Junction, Manchester.
Scholes, John Greaves	63, East Park Road, Blackburn.
Selby, John Baseley	Atherton Hall, Leigh, near Manchester.
Sharpe, Henry Ernest	The Ferns, Cressington Park, Liverpool.
Simpson, Harry Trevor	Carlton, West Park Road, Blackburn.
Smith, Charles Herbert	The Uplands, Calderbank Avenue, Urmston, near Manchester.
Suddards, Frank	5, St. John's Terrace, Heysham Road, Morecambe.
Sutcliffe, William, a.r.i.b.a. ..	29, Wellington Road, Todmorden.

Taylor, John Howarth	The Croft, Hilton Lane, Little Hulton, Lancs.
Taylor, Shepherd Hoad, A.M.I.C.E.	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 108, Deansgate, Manchester.
Thayer, John Diamond	1, Harringay Avenue, Liverpool.
Thompson, Arthur Taylor.. ..	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton.
Thomson, Charlton	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
Tong, Frederick Norman.. ..	44, Church Road, Smithills, Bolton.
Turner, Harold Ernest	Union Chambers, Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Turner, Henry	121, Watling Street Road, Fulwood, near Preston.
Turner, Herbert..	49, Deansgate, Manchester.
Turner, Wilfrid Archer.. ..	The Gables, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Walker, George Dutton	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
Walmesley-Cotham, Ivan	17, Aughton Road, Birkdale, Southport.
Walthew, Reginald Battersby	31, Marmion Road, Liverpool.
Ward, John Eldon	74, Bradford Street, Bolton.
Whitaker, George	Engineer's Department, Fylde Water Board, Sefton Street, Blackpool.
Whittle, Henry	4, Queen's Square, Blackpool.
Williams, Joseph Bertram ..	54, Church Street, St. Helens.
Williams, Worthington Eric ..	44, Richmond Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Willis, George	35, Newton Road, Urmston, Manchester.
Wilson, John Henry..	Union Valuer's Office, 4, King Street, Blackburn.
Woodman, Greenwood	Valuation Offices, Bank Chambers, Wigan.
Yates, Harold	3, Westbourne Road, Burnley.

ASSOCIATE :

King, William, M.I.C.E.	5, Beach Lawn, Waterloo, Liverpool.

STUDENTS :

Barnes, Richard Henry	Queen's Hotel, Leyland, near Preston.
Bell, David James	73, Orrell Lane, Aintree, Liverpool.
Callan, James Wilson..	Village View, Burnage Lane, Didsbury, Manchester.
Craston, Frank Marshall.. ..	Ellesmere, Heaton Road, Withington, Manchester.

Hedges, Alfred Victor	Ightenholme, Padiham Road, Burnley.
Hornby, Edward Windham ..	The Vicarage, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Garstang.
Knowles, George Jackson ..	High Bank, Carnforth.
Mackereth, William Moore ..	The Garth, Penny Bridge, near Ulverston.
Makinson, Harold	Claremont, Leigh.
Mercer, Herbert Laurence ..	The Vicarage, Caton, near Lancaster.
Pitts, Douglas Tate..	54, Huskisson, Street, Liverpool.
Sawbridge, Daniel	160, Wigan Lane, Wigan.
Wilkinson, Joseph Patterson..	Brookside, Starling Road, Radcliffe, near Manchester.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Banks, Frederick Stuart Angus	Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Leicester.
Charles, Arthur	Noseley Estate, Billesdon, Leicester.
Coales, Herbert George, A.M.I.C.E.	Local Board Offices, Market Harborough.
Crump, Edward Harold	Urban District Council Offices, Hinckley.
*Draper, Arthur Thomas	Friar Lane, Leicester.
*Fisher, Charles Browning ..	Market Harborough.
German, George	Rawdon Terrace, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
German, George Joseph	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
German, Harry	The Hall, Donisthorpe, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Loughborough.
*German, John	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Haigh, Thomas Frederick ..	Messrs. Miller and Haigh, 25, Halford Street, Leicester.
Hincks, Henry Thorp..	Wigston Hall, Leicester.
Laird, Ninian Parker..	Thurnby, near Leicester.

*Rolleston, Sir John Fowke Lancelot, M.P.	Grey Friars, Leicester.
*Rolleston, William Gustavus Stanhope	Grey Friars, Leicester.
Thorpe, John..	Market Bosworth.
Wade, George Tempest	Halford Street, Leicester.
Woolley, Maurice Theodore ..	Rectory Place, Loughborough.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Aspell, Fred Hewlings	32, Halford Street, Leicester.
Baldwin, Austin Provost.. ..	Messrs. Holloway Price and Co., Market Harborough.
Banks, Edward John Stanley..	c/o F. S. A. Banks, Greenway, Rothley, near Leicester.
Burt, John Thomas	Lloyd's Bank Chambers, High Street, Leicester.
Darnell, Charles Tilley	The Gables, Blaby, near Leicester.
Elmes, Frederick Lansell.. ..	Southolm, Knighton Road, Leicester.
Everard, Bernard	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
Fysh, Percy William	4, Melbourne Road, Leicester.
Gimson, Martin	White House, Clarendon Park, Leicester.
Goodwin, Percy Worthington..	Copston, Hinckley.
Haycock, Harry	Great Glen, near Leicester.
Joyce, Harry Ward, B.Sc. ..	Alton Grange, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Keay, William	21, Danes Hill Road, The Fosse, Leicester.
Lewis, Francis	Shortacre, Wigston Fields, near Leicester.
Lovegrove, Edward Tyler ..	c/o H. W. Lampey, Stoneleigh, Melton Mowbray.
Orchard, Alfred Dean	Market Bosworth.
Orton, William Goodacre ..	9, Gopsall Street, Leicester.
Snow, Henry Cyprian..	8, Pocklington's Walk, Leicester.
Thompson, John Clulow	Westerby House, Smeeton, Leicester.
Woolley, John Leyland	2, Rectory Place, Loughborough.

STUDENT:

Turner, James Reginald Bingham	School House, Loughborough.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

(Nottingham and Lincoln Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Beasley, Thomas Calvert Platt	Harston, Grantham.
Crofts, Ewan Nevile	Caythorpe, Grantham.
*Higgins, Frederic	Alford.
Huson, Ernest William	R.N.A.S. Training Establishment, Cranwell, Sleaford.
Ingram, James Francis	26, Victoria Street, Grimsby.
Kendzior, Frank Felix	Burton, Lincoln.
Kerr, John Murray	Inland Revenue, London City and Midland Chambers, High Street, Lincoln.
Mason, Charles	Newton House, Queen Street, Louth.
Richardson, Charles	15, Barn Hill, Stamford.
Stone, Frederic	Estate Office, Elsham, Grimsby.
*Tindall, Charles William ..	Wainfleet, S.O.
Turton, Edward James	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber.
Walker, George Booth	Wainfleet.
Wood, Harold	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby.
*Woolley, Reginald Smith ..	Silver Street, Lincoln.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Bell, Harry Cecil	Shirley Croft, Grantham.
Brunwin-Hales, Greville Oxley	Cringle Farm, South Stoke, Grantham.
Buttrick, Walter Hammond ..	Bank Chambers, 109, High Street, Scunthorpe.
Eagles, William Andrew	Newark Road, Swallowbeck, Lincoln.
Ellis, Reginald Dennis	Land Valuation Offices, High Street, Lincoln.
Fuller, Ernest Benjamin	Broomleigh, Deans Grove, Grimsby.
Haynes, Algernon Richard ..	43, Bridge Street, Brigg.
Ingleby, Ernest James, n.d.a. ..	Normanton Lodge, Stamford.
Miller, Arthur William	Princes Road, Northfields, Stamford.
Riggall, Jabez Allan	Heck House, Grimsby.
Robinson, Alfred Keon	Victoria Chambers, 87, Victoria Street, Grimsby.
Wood, Leonard	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby.
Wright, Philip Chetwood	Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln.

MIDDLESEX.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Committee).

FELLOWS:

Appleby, John Henry James ..	Corona, Chester Road, Northwood.
Assiter, Harry G...	The Weald House, Harrow Weald.
Biscoe, Francis Edwin	2, College Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
Brown, Reginald, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	Osterley, Longford Avenue, and Town Hall, Southall.
Eachus, Charles Alfred Eedes	Hurstleigh, Bycullah Avenue, Enfield.
Eves, Francis George Bertram	54, High Street, Uxbridge.
Eves, William Lionel..	54, High Street, Uxbridge.
Garnham, Edwin Alfred Vickery	41, Greenhill Road, Harrow.
Gimson, Allen	Clevelands, Love Lane, Pinner.
Goadby, Howard	72, Clifden Road, Twickenham.
Hadden, Harry Harold	Woodstock, Cunningham Park, Harrow.
Heath, John Lionel	1, Park Crescent, Walsingham Road, Enfield.
Horne, Edmund	High Street, Hounslow.
Jarmain, William	Alandale, Hatch End, Pinner.
Lake, Cuthbert J...	Hatch End.
Lambert, Arthur John	Alfriston, Woodridings, Hatch End.
Martin, Thomas	67, Teddington Park, Teddington.
Norman, Herbert John	Clare Lodge, Southall.
Norman, James Maurice	Uxbridge.
Parkhouse, Samuel	Ludlow, Highfield Road, Northwood.
Pearce, Fred W.	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Twickenham.
Stanton, George Walter	2, College Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
Sturt, Charles Edwin..	16, St. Stephen's Gardens, East Twickenham.
Wain, George Sparrow	Valuer's Office, 72, Clifden Road, Twickenham.
Woodbridge, Stephen, Jun. ..	Brent House, Brentford.
Woods, Arthur George	Orchard House, Hounslow.
Woods, Thomas	4 and 5, Church Parade, Hounslow.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Blake, John Patrick	Surveyor's Office, Council House, Hounslow.
Bland, Frederick Charles ..	49, Copthall Gardens, Twickenham.
Brown, Charles George	Park Place, Harefield.
Buckland, William Thomas ..	72, Clifden Road, Twickenham.
Bumpstead, Albert Dennis ..	70, Heath Gardens, Twickenham.

Challis, Frank Gordon	24, Windmill Road, Brentford.
Chamberlain, Thomas Chandless	Avoca, King's Avenue, Greenford Park.
Charles, Richard Dudley Stafford	Broomfield, Stanmore.
Clark, Herbert	3, Brook Side, Montrose Road, Wealdstone.
Collins, William Richard.. ..	1, Cecil Road, Enfield.
Corble, Archibald Harrison ..	Valuation Department, 10, College Road, Harrow.
Cranfield, Guy William	Bramley House, Enfield.
Crouch, Gerald Linford	Lynton, Harrow View, Harrow.
Ellis, Charles Evelyn..	Brookside, Bush Hill Park, Enfield.
Farthing, Charles Harold.. ..	6, Station Yard, Twickenham.
Freeman, Frank Condy	Bushey Cottage, Harlington.
Gilbert, Ernest Mark	Brooklyn, Enfield Highway.
Guiver, Dudley	Cumberland Lodge, Derby Road, Ponders End.
Gumbrell, Leonard Barton ..	64, King Edward's Grove, Teddington.
Hebden, Francis Radcliffe ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 72, Clifden Road, Twickenham.
Hemmons, Bernard	10, Cambridge Park, Twickenham.
Hewlitt, Horace James	High Road, Weald Village, Harrow.
Hill, Sydney Norman	Lansdowne, Baker Street, Enfield.
Hilton, Oswald	Surveyor's Department, Council House, Hounslow.
Horne, Edmund Peisley	177, High Street, Hounslow.
Houghton, John Henry	Blakesware, Cambridge Road, Teddington.
Hunt, Herbert Charles.. ..	70, King Edward's Grove, Teddington.
King, Gilbert Rigley..	Town Hall, Twickenham.
Lee, William Richard	Elbury, St. Catherine's, Ruislip.
Line, Frederick James	32, Pinner Road, Harrow.
Mann, Charles	1, Grove Villas, The Woodlands, Isleworth.
Mann, Henry..	1, Grove Villas, The Woodlands, Isleworth.
Martin, Moritz Richard	Kewhurst, 78, Kingston Road, Teddington.
May, Philip George	1, Risingholme Road, Wealdstone.
Mears, John Arthur	St. Hilda's, Hampton Wick.
Milne, William Edward Streatfeild	Stanway, Stanmore.
Quilter, Henry	St. Malo, Percy Road, Hampton-on-Thames.
Rackham, Harold Wilfred ..	Hill View, Harrow Weald.
Ratcliff, William Watts	The Willows, West Drayton.
Reeves, Charles Westcott ..	Bramshaw, Uplands Park, Enfield.
Schilling, John Francis	25A, London Road, Isleworth.
Stiles, Arthur	Lincoln House. Ponder's End.

Thompson, Frederick William ..	Cornerways, Ashford.
Thomson, James Black, A.M.I.C.E.	Public Offices, Southall.
Trinder, William Merrick	44, Claremont Road, Teddington.
Turner, Augustus Gardner ..	Westbourne House, Richmond Road, Twickenham.
Vickerman, Montague Harold ..	Ossulston, Copland Avenue, Wembley.
Watson, Albert Richard	3, Broadway Avenue, East Twickenham.
Webb, Musgrave Maitland ..	Westfield, Hatch End.
Willmott, Arthur Stanley ..	Gleniffer, Avondale Avenue, Panton Hook, Staines.
Woolnough, Tom	Fleet House, Hopper's Road, Winchmore.

ASSOCIATE:

Thorne, Richard Squire, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Nicoll Farm, Edgware.

STUDENTS:

Hardman, Edgar Austin	Woodbreigh, Queen's Road, Enfield.
Johnson, Edward	Ottery, Uplands Park, Enfield.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

(Wales (South) and Monmouthshire Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Fisher, Gathorne John	Arcade Chambers, Pontypool.
Harding, Charles Reginald ..	County Land Agents' Office, County Council Buildings, Newport, and Inglefield, Llanthewy Road, Newport.
Humphreys, John Henry	Castle House, Usk.
Jones, John Rice	24, Bridge Street, Newport.
Powell, Frederick Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A.	Agincourt Square, Monmouth.
Tanner, William	County Surveyor, Newport.
Vachell, Theodore	Tredegar Chambers, Newport.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

NNETT, STEPHEN AUGUSTUS, M.I.C.E.	Deputy County Surveyor, Newport.
VIES, PHILIP ISAAC..	32, High Street, Ebbw Vale.
IGGS, HENRY JENNER, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport.
BBS, REGINALD ARTHUR.. ..	Trevethin, Dixton Road, Monmouth.
NES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET MITCHELL	Tredegar Estate Office, Newport.
NES, WALTER	32, Richmond Road, Abergavenny.
YLOR, GEORGE ARTHUR	Surveyor's Office, Bedwellty U.D.C., Aberbargoed.
YLOR, SAMUEL DAVIS	Priory Bank, Monmouth.
ILLIAMS, RONALD DUKE	Bodafon, Llantarnam.

STUDENTS:

AGGETT, HORACE PURCHASE ..	3, Bryngwyn Road, Newport.
RFITT, NORMAN HENRY	Pembroke House, Fields Road, Newport.
RONG, HUBERT RUSSELL	111, Newport Road, Cwmcarn, Crosskeys.

NORFOLK.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Committee.)

FELLOWS:

CK, ARTHUR CLEMENT	Castle Rising, King's Lynn.
ECK, EDWARD WILLIAM	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
CKINGHAM, CLAUDE SOMERSET..	11A, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich.
RROUGHES, CHARLES FITZPATRICK	13, Upper King Street, Norwich.
STER, WILLIAM	Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn.
LCON, MICHAEL	Horstead House, Norwich.
YFORD, HENRY JOHN..	Raynham Estate Office, East Raynham.
WING, CHARLES TOWLER	17, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
WKINS, EDWARD ROBINSON ..	South Runcton, Downham Market.
WKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER ..	Downham Market.
RNOR, CHARLES JARED	32, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.

HORNOR, FRANCIS	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
*IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN.. ..	Guestwick, East Dereham.
MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING	51, London Street, Norwich.
MORGAN, BENJAMIN BRAUFORD ..	1, Upper King Street, Norwich.
PEARSON, T. HOWARD	Hill House, Gresham, Norwich.
WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN ..	Valuation Department, King's Lynn.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD ..	King's Lynn.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON	Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norwich.
BAIRD, FRANK ERNEST	10, Apsley Road, Great Yarmouth.
BARNHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	Griston, Watton.
BRASSEY, ROBERT EGERTON	Estate Office, Merton, Watton.
CASTLE, MALCOLM ARTHUR	Southtown, Great Yarmouth.
CLARKE, PERCY EDWARD	6, Carlyle Road, Lakenham, Norwich.
DANIELS, REGINALD ARTHUR ..	The Birches, Mile End Road, Norwich.
DAVIES, WILLIAM GWYNNE BATCHELOR	Roseberry, Gaywood Road, King's Lynn.
FIELDING, KENNETH HUBERT ..	3, Redwell Street, Norwich.
FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL	Great Massingham, King's Lynn.
HORNOR, BASSETT FARDELL.. ..	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
LARGE, JOHN GERALD	High Street, Attleborough.
MARTIN, LANGLEY	19, Neville Street, Unthank Road, Norwich.
MENZIES, WILLIAM KENNETH ..	Knighton, Boston Square, Hunstanton.
MILES, JOHN GUILFORD..	10, Regent Street, Great Yarmouth.
MORRIS, ARTHUR	61, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
NELSON, EDWARD RUSSELL	Warham, Wells-by-Sea.
OLDFIELD, CLAUDE COURTENAY ..	66, London Road, King's Lynn.
PALMER, CHARLES DRAYTON ..	208, Unthank Road, Norwich.
PARFITT, GERALD ARTHUR	132, Glebe Road, Norwich.
PAUL, GEORGE GARNHAM	Gunton Park, Norwich.
POWELL, WALLACE GERALD ..	City Engineer's Office, Norwich.
PRATT, JERMYN HAROLD	Ryston Hall, Downham.
RAYNER, WILLIAM DEX LEA ..	18, Capps Road, Norwich.
SALTER, WILLIAM ERIC..	25, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
SKIPPER, REGINALD HAYWARD ..	55, London Street, Norwich.
SMITH, DOUGLAS	Orford EstatesOffice,Thwaite,Erpingham.
SMITH, FRANK HALL	Surveyor's Office, Sheringham.
SMITH, HAROLD	R.E. Office, Norris Street, Sheringham.
SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX..	17, Bank Plain, Norwich.
WALKER, HENRY HAVELOCK.. ..	Richmond Chambers, Railway Road, Sheringham.

Waters, Frank	30, Cattle Market, Norwich.
Whitaker, Hugh	Valuation Department, King's Lynn.
Wright, Samuel Ware..	97, Litchfield Road, Great Yarmouth.

STUDENTS:

Redington, Richard George ..	Riverside, Great Ryburgh.
Theobald, Douglas	West Parade, Earlham Road, Norwich.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Bletsoe, Henry Hopkinson ..	Thrapston.
Campbell, Hugh Bruce	Heydon Hills, Weedon.
Cave, Thomas Newman	Horton.
Dickson, Thomas Arthur ..	Estate Office, Overstone Park, Northampton.
Knight, Henry St. John, Capt.	R. E. Office, Weedon.
Marsh, Frederick Stephen ..	Waverley, All Saints Road, Peterborough.
Merry, Thomas	9, Abington Street, Northampton.
Scriven, Richard George	Castle Ashby, Northampton.
Sowels, William Clowes	Little Everdon, Daventry.
Thring, Douglas Theodore ..	1, Sheep Street, Northampton.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Bearn, Arthur Frederick ..	Cedar Lawn, Wellingborough.
Brown, Edgar Oswald	R.E. Office, Weedon.
Brown, John	Abingdon Street, Northampton.
Burrell, Frank	Yaxley, Peterborough.

Clarke, Percy Christopher ..	Longthorpe, Peterborough.
Cooper, Cecil Francis Adrian ..	Wootton, Northampton.
Croft, Christopher	The Elms, Dallington.
Ellis, Wilfrid Spencer	South View, Northampton Road, Wellingborough.
Faulkner, John Dennis	Trelaske, Dallington Avenue, Northampton.
Gillit, John	Carlton, Debdale Road, Wellingborough.
Jessup, David Pooley..	Inland Revenue, County Chambers, Northampton.
Laurance, John Bidwell	Shortacre, Peterborough.
Murland, James Gerald	Badby House, Daventry.
Pendered, Richard Dudley ..	Redwell, Wellingborough.
Scott, Charles William Montagu Douglas	Boughton House, Kettering.
Stops, Herbert Jackson	Towcester.
Whitton, Harold William ..	County Court, County Chambers, Northampton.

STUDENT:

Dawes, Arthur Henry..	Isebank, Midland Road, Wellingborough.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

(Northumberland and Durham Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Armstrong, Henry	Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*Armstrong, Thomas John ..	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Aynsley, Robert John	Fencer Hill, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Barnes, Harry	4, Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*Clark, John McClare..	Haltwhistle, and Hexham.
Douglas, James Wightman ..	1, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Edge, Frederic James, M.I.C.E.	38, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Forster, Thomas Emerson ..	3, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Grimwood, Arthur	Inland Revenue, 4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Hindmarsh, Ralph Frederick..	Tyne Improvement Commission, Engineer's Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Hines, Herbert	Tilley's Buildings, Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
James, Christian Hugh	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne.
Kirkby, Reginald Guy	17, Rosebery Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
McGhie, Charles	38, Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Mills, Frederick Peter	12, Lovaine Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Robson, Walter	13, Framlington Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*Sample, Charles Herbert, b.a. (*Cantab.*)	29, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sample, William Collings ..	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth.
Sanderson, William Waite ..	Kenton Hall, Kenton.
Scott, James	48, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Scott, John	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Smith, Stanley Addison	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Taylor, Harry William, a.m.i.c.e.	Cathedral Buildings, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*Townend, William	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*Walker, Sir Francis Elliott, Bart.	Swansfield House, Alnwick.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Allen, John Parnell..	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Anderson, Hugh Oubridge	15, Beach Terrace, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea.
Aynsley, Douglas Farrer ..	24, Wolveleigh Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Barkas, Pallister	118, St. George's Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Bell, Robert Norman	St. Petrocks, Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Bowes, Osborne Johnstone ..	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Clark, William Campbell	Bothal, Morpeth.
Davidson, Oswald Ferguson ..	75, Buston Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Fox, John Harper Graham.. ..	Wyndale, Belgrave Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Graham, Percy Gordon	3, Rosebery Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Hackett, William Jennens ..	47, Cavendish Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Hardie, Ebenezer Robert ..	9, Sunbury Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Herdman, Thomas Adam	Tynedale, Westerhope, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Hines, Gerald	Warriston, East Boldon, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Holdforth, Harold	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Ker, Arthur Preston..	Moothall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Liddell, John George Walton	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh.
McKerrow, James Weir, a.m.i.c.e.	Corporation Waterworks, Town Hall, North Shields.
Megoran, Edwin Taylor Dale..	32, Oakland Road, West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Musgrave, Thomas Harold ..	21, Holly Avenue, Whitley Bay.
Nixon, Ernest	36, Eslington Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Patten, John..	Hulm Park, Alnwick.
Pearson, Norman Hanson	52, Percy Park, Tynemouth.
Scott, William Easton..	The Orchard, Leamington-on-Tyne.
Smith, Herbert Gordon	Sunnyside, Monkseaton.
Stephenson, Robert Barnard ..	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Town, Henry Annandale	25, St. George's Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle on-Tyne, and 5, Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Turnbull, Robert Ernest ..	Craig Hall, Middleton, Morpeth.
Turpin, Wilfrid	19, Albury Road, High West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Welsh, Martin Frederick ..	11, Roxburgh Place, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
White, William	137, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Williams, Frank McClure ..	Brainshaugh House, Acklington.
Wood, Herbert Calvert	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh-on-Tyne, S.O.

STUDENTS :

Baty, Reginald Elphinstone ..	Brantwood, St. George's Crescent, Monkseaton.
Sawyers, Sydney Milton.. ..	10, Westwood Avenue, North Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

(Nottingham and Lincoln Committee.)

FELLOWS:

AILEY, WILLIAM SMITH	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
ELL, JOSEPH ASKEW	Rufford Estate Office, Ollerton.
OOKER, FRANK WILLIAM	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham.
RACKETT, WM. NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford.
ALVERT, ARTHUR RICHARD	18, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
LEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN	11, Park Avenue, Mansfield.
RAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY ..	35, Wellington Road, Newark, Notting ham.
VE, CHARLES GERALD	Inland Revenue, 8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
HAYNES, HENRY	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
HUSKINSON, ERNEST AMPHLETT ..	Epperstone, near Nottingham.
HUSKINSON, THOMAS WM.	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
ISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKINSON	Osberton, Worksop.
ICCRAITH, BERNARD	South Road, The Park, Nottingham.
IAGGS, LEONARD	The Hollies, Walnut Grove, Radcliffe-on-Trent.
AIN, WILLIAM HENRY	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham.
ARKIN, WILLIAM	Babworth, Retford.
ERCY, RICHARD FREDERICK, M.I.M E.	Valuation Office, 8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
ANDALL, AUGUSTINE ST. GEORGE	7, Western Terrace, The Park, Nottingham.
AYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY	Nuttall, Nottingham.
URNER, DAVID NEVILLE	26, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
URNER, THOMAS WARNER	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield.
ALKER, HERBERT, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	408, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.
WALKER, JOSEPH	South Road, The Park, Nottingham.
WALKER, JOSHUA	Bridge Offices, Bridgegate, Retford.
IGRAM, JOHN	South Collingham, Newark.
WOOLLEY, REGINALD SMITH ..	South Collingham, Newark.
WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ELL, FRANCIS ASKEW	Wellow House, Newark.
ENNER, WALTER	15, Park Avenue, West Bridgford, Nottingham.
OOKER, FREDERIC RUSSELL	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham.
ROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL ..	Collingham, Newark-on-Trent.
UTTERWORTH, JOSIAH	Mansfield.

Carter, George Ralphs	District Valuer's (County) Office Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham
Chaworth-Musters, John Nevile	Annesley Park, Nottingham.
Child, Edmund Herbert, a.r.i.b.a.	12, Middle Pavement, Nottingham.
Clarke, Robert	16, Addison Villas, Nottingham.
Conquest, Claude Duncombe ..	Valuer's Office, 8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
Elliott, Austin Hooton, a.m.i.c.e.	Surveyor to the Urban District Council, Carlton.
Fincham, Edward..	60, Clarendon Street, Nottingham.
Haylock, Henry Evennett ..	Bailey Cottage, Radcliffe-on-Trent.
Hendy, Alfred	107, Noel Street, Nottingham.
Hicks, Arthur Leslie	Inland Revenue, Westminster Buildings, Nottingham.
Lister-Kaye, Charles..	Scofton, Worksop.
Marshall, Walter Kinsman ..	42, The Ropewalk, Nottingham.
Robertson, William Andrew ..	The Rosary, East Leake.
Stokes, Edgar Edward	Belmont, 418, Woodborough Road, Nottingham.
Turner, Douglas Warner.. ..	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield.
Walton, Arthur Atkinson ..	The Manor House, Chilwell, Nottingham.
Weetman, William Charles Cumming	Estate Office, Osberton, Worksop.
Wigram, Henry Joseph	The Lodge, South Collingham, Newark.
Wilson, James Calvert	Newcastle Estate Office, The Park, Nottingham.
Wright, William Noel	Edwinstowe House, Edwinstowe, Newark.

STUDENTS :

Harwood, Walter..	Stanton-on-the-Wolds, near Keyworth.
Lee, Frank	Sherwood House, Little Barn Lane, Mansfield.

OXFORDSHIRE.

(Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Field, Francis Hayward ..	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
Holiday, Frederick Dean ..	Bicester.
Holiday, Percy Cave	Bicester.
Jones, Francis William	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
Jones, Frank Cecil	Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
Lanham, Laurence	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
Lightfoot, Henry le Blanc, M.A. (*Oxon.*)	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
Maxwell, Joseph Archibald..	21, Marlborough Road, Banbury.
Orwin, Charles Stewart, Hon. M.A. (*Oxon.*)	Agricultural Economics Institute, 7, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
Simmons, Charles Franklin ..	Henley-on-Thames.
Simmons, W. Anker	Henley-on-Thames.
Watson, David Alexander ..	Estate Office, Watlington.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Batting, Merlin Francis Joseph	Wootton Manor, Henley-on-Thames.
Benham, Maurice Victor	12, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
Bond, Gerald Edward	Thame.
Forbes, Alexander	Highmoor Lodge, Highmoor Road, Caversham.
Gibson, Alan Keith	Shirburn Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford.
Hamill, John..	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
Hill, Thomas Goundrey	2, Frenchay Road, Oxford.
Jones, Montague William	Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
May, Cyril Ernest	Messrs. Simmons and Sons, Henley-on-Thames.
Morse, Dudley Walter	Kirtlington, Oxford.
Pawson, Arthur Clive..	Howe Combe, Watlington.
Rose, Edward Joseph..	58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
Rowland, William John W. ..	Lower Farm, Shabbington, Thame.
Storey, John Rawlinson	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
Warren, John Watkin	District Valuer's Office, 36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
Worrall, Bertram	Rectory Farm House, Steeple Aston, Oxford.
Wright, Reginald Leslie	18, Thames Side, Henley-on-Thames.

ASSOCIATE :

Somerville, William, m.a., d.sc.	121, Banbury Road, Oxford.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Committee.)

FELLOW :

Royce, David Needham	Oakham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE :

Ritchie, Hugh Victor Ormiston	Stocken Hall, Stretton, Oakham.

SHROPSHIRE.

(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Committee.)

FELLOWS :

Bather, John T.	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
Davis, Alfred Thomas, m.i.c.e. ..	Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
Evans, William Ernest	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
Fenn, Andrew Thomas Cranage	Southfield, Kingsland, Shrewsbury.
Hall, William Timothy	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
Morris, William Henry	West House, Chirbury.
Newill, Robert Henry	Lydbury North.
Owen, Henry..	Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury.
Philpot, Clifford Needham ..	Hawkstone Estate Office, near Shrewsbury.
Raffety, Herbert William ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Shrewsbury.

RICHARDS, JOHN	Llynclys, Oswestry.
RICHARDS, WALTER..	9, Cross Hill, Shrewsbury.
TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere.
VOLLEY, THOMAS, JOHN	Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-on-Clun.
WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES	Newmarket Buildings, Bridgnorth.
WYLEY, HENRY JAMES..	Bridgnorth.
YEATMAN-BIGGS, WILLIAM HUYSHE	Mytton House, Montford Bridge.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ADDIE, ALAN LESLIE FORRESTER..	Valuation Office, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
BAKER, ALFRED BARNETT	School House, Minsterley.
BROWN, JAMES CARTER..	Harper-Adams Agricultural College, Newport.
GREGORY, FRANK	Estate Office, Cheswardine, Market Drayton.
GRIFFITH-ROBERTS, THOMAS WILLIAM	Windsor House, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL ..	Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.
HUNT, HARRY	c/o Hall, Wateridge & Owen, Shrewsbury.
JEWELL, ARTHUR EDWARD	5, Lloyd Street, Oswestry.
MORRIS, CLIFFORD	West House, Chirbury.
NEWILL, WILFRED MARSTON.. ..	Lydbury North.
PEARCE, HUBERT WILLIE	2, Steward Place, Wellington.
RAYMOND, JAMES OWEN	28, Victoria Road, Bridgnorth.
ROBERTS, HERBERT JOHN	Wistanswick Farm, Market Drayton.
SALT, LEONARD EUSTACE	Havelock Road, Shrewsbury.
SKITMORE, THOMAS	8, Burley Street, Belle Vue Gardens, Shrewsbury.
WALKER, CECIL EDWARD	c/o Hall & Steavenson, College Hill, Shrewsbury.
WHITFIELD, THOMAS WARD.. ..	Woodcote, Oswestry.
WHITTINGHAM, LEWIS STUART ..	District Valuer's Office, Windsor House, Shrewsbury.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES BERNARD ..	Salop House, Oswestry.
WILSON, REGINALD MAITLAND ..	Hodnet Estate Office, Hodnet.
WYNNE, THOMAS STANLEY	County Surveyor's Office, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.

STUDENTS:

JONES, HERBERT ALAN REID.. ..	Carreg Llwyd, Oswestry.
MINIFIE, WILLIAM, JUN.	Wootton, Bridgnorth.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

(Somerset, Gloucester, and North Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Andrew, Thomas Hawkes	Northwood, Minehead.
Brinkworth, Robert Edwin ..	3, Northumberland Buildings, Queen Square, Bath.
Coates, Percy Brevitt..	Fairholme, North Curry, Taunton.
Duckworth, Walter Edmund ..	The Mart, Bridgwater.
Evans, Ernest Sydney	Inland Revenue, 9, Hammet Street, Taunton.
Hippisley, William John	Northam House, Wells.
Hosegood, Andrew Webber ..	Williton.
Madge, John	Somerset House, Chard.
Mathison, Joseph..	Langport.
*Napier, Henry Burroughes ..	Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol.
Parsons, Robert Maurice Peters	Misterton, Crewkerne.
Peard, John Grigg	North Curry, near Taunton.
Shufflebotham, John Henry ..	Staplegrove, Taunton.
Silcock, Thomas Ball, B.Sc. (*Lond.*)	26, Green Park, Bath.
Wainwright, Charles Rawlinson	Shepton Mallet.
Welsh, Hugh..	Newton Park Estate, Newton St. Loe.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Allen, Aubrey James	The Shantie, Evercreech, S.O.
Alves, Harold Norman	21, Norbries Road, Glastonbury.
Boon, Ernest George Frederick	22, Kingston, Yeovil.
Cousins, Walter Horace	Eastover, Bridgwater.
Culverwell, George Lane ..	23, Maple Grove, Bath.
Farwell, Evelyn Wood	11, Laura Place, Bath.
Fortune, Sidney Herbert.. ..	5, South Hayes, Wells Road, Bath.
Goddard, Henry George Frederick	14, Hammet Street, Taunton.
Heale, Charles Henry Ross..	St. Peter's Vicarage, Williton, Taunton.
Hooper, Arthur Henry	57, High Street, Bruton.
Hosegood, Frank..	Aller, Williton.
James, Walter Ashman	Vale View, Holcombe, Bath.
Mattick, Herbert..	Market Place, Radstock.
Morgan, Ifor John	Butts, Ilminster.
Newman, Claude Edwin Sandys	Hawkridge Rectory, Dulverton.

Nicholls, Douglas Richard ..	Shelle House, Crewkerne.
Nichols, Raymond John	Claremont House, Burnham.
Northcott, Francis Frederick	Holyrood Street, Chard.
Oldfield, George Harry Robert	9, Hammet Street, Taunton.
Oldnall, Roger William, b.a. (*Cantab.*)	Portswood, Walliscote Road, Weston-super-Mare.
Orchard, Sidney Samuel	St. Creech Michael, Taunton.
Peard, Clifford James	The Croft, North Curry, Taunton.
Pursey, Charles	City Surveyor's Office, Wells.
Richardson, Charles Frederick James	17, The Avenue, Minehead.
Risdon, John Peart	Wiveliscombe.
Shettle, Edward Gurney	6, Princes Street, Yeovil.
Smith, David Ivor	15, Charlton Road, Weston-super-Mare.
Stead, Edward John, a.m.i.c.e...	County Surveyor, Wells.
Steel, Alexander McKeand ..	The Holt, South Road, Taunton.
Stone, Henry Walcott	Lloyd Bank Chambers, North Street, Taunton.
Taylor, Russell Leigh	The Cottage, Maiden Bradley, Bath.
Till, Tom Rymer	11, Beach Road, Weston-super-Mare.
Trebble, Samuel	9, Hammet Street, Taunton.
Villar, Philip Lovibond	Tauntfield House, Taunton.
Wadmore, Edwin Arthur	Wembdon, Bridgwater.

STUDENTS :

Beach, William Joseph Gaunt..	13, Merriman Road, Street.
Chesterman, Arnold de Merveilleux	6, Woodland Place, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
Ewens, Arthur Leslie	Penn Grove House, Yeovil.
Jenkins, Frederick	Heathbury, Charlton Road, Keynsham, near Bristol.
Jenkins, Frederick Leslie.. ..	The Railway Hotel, Washford.
Locke, Overt Thomas Vincent..	The Triangle, Somerton.
Roberts, Claude	Charlton Road, Shepton Mallet.
Wilkinson, Henry Theodore ..	43, Longfellow Avenue, Wellsway, Bath.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

(Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, and South Derby Committee.)

FELLOWS :

Bailey, Percival Henry Ashby	Valuer's Department, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.
Benn, Percy Arthur	Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Lichfield.
Brealey, Reginald Woodhouse	Daisy Bank, Leek.

BURTON, AMOS, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
COOPER, ARTHUR JOHN..	Central Hotel, Salter Street, Stafford.
*DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE ..	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
*FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS ..	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge.
FORSHAW, EDWARD..	Hanley and Springfields Stramshall, Uttoxeter.
FORSHAW, WILLIAM	21, High Street, Hanley.
HADLEY, FRANK	Valuation Department, 54, Bridge Street, Walsall, and Woodcote, Stonnall, Staffs.
HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH ..	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter.
*HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-upon-Trent.
HASSAM, ARTHUR	Newcastle.
HAYBITTLE, RICHARD WILLIAM .	18, Calais Road, Burton-on-Trent.
*HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT ..	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent.
JONES, ARTHUR ERNEST..	Gladstone Villa, Victoria Road, Newcastle.
LYNAM, GEORGE TROTTER	Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
*ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL ..	190, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent.
SPEED, WILLIAM ROBERT SYDNEY	Wulfrun Chambers, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT	The Firs, Compton, Wolverhampton.
THACKER, SIDNEY LEONARD.. ..	39, Union Street, Walsall.
VALE, HENRY	16, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
WALMSLEY, ARTHUR TINDAL, CAPTAIN	51, Trent Valley Road, Lichfield.
WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAMPION	St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield.
WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON ..	30, High Street, Burton-on-Trent.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BAILEY, ALFRED CECIL	Clearbury, Oxford Road, Basford Park, Stoke-on-Trent.
BATEMAN, FRANK GRAHAM	The Manor,Burton-on-Trent.
BELL, WALLACE ALFRED..	1, Victoria Terrace, Lichfield Street, Walsall.
BLOIS, BASIL FREDERIC..	Messrs. Owen, Blois & Owen, Newcastle.
BOAST, CHARLES ERIC	Brookside, Normacote, Longton.
BOTT, WILLIAM ALFRED..	60, Newcastle Street, Burslem.
CAPPER, WILLIAM	3, Winston Terrace, Porthill, Stoke-on-Trent.
CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Pelsall Hall, near Walsall.
CHILWELL, ERIC ROBERT	Greenside, Wilnecote, near Tamworth.

Crimes, Frederic Charles	Kidsgrove Urban District Council, Surveyor's Office, Kidsgrove.
Evans, Rupert Maurice	Bank House, Stafford.
Evershed, Albury	Albury House, Burton-on-Trent.
Fowler, Ernest Elias..	Head Office, Brocton Camp, Stafford.
Hands, Frederick Arthur ..	3, Rangemore Street, Burton-on-Trent.
Harrison, Cyril H. Gilmore ..	Swynnerton Estate Office, Stone.
Harrison, Frank Fox..	51, Lower Hall Lane, Walsall.
Hollis, Ralph Edmund	District Valuer's Office, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.
Hughes, Alfred, Jun.	64, Dudley Road, Tipton.
Hughes, George William	2, Hanch Place, Walsall.
Knowles, Thomas Edward Butler	Valuer's Office, 21, High Street, Hanley.
Lyons, Edward Colvill	Estate Office, Rugeley.
Manton, Geoffrey Charles ..	54, Bridge Street, Walsall.
Oliver, William Marsh	66, Beeches Road, West Bromwich.
O'Sullivan, Terence James ..	High Bank, Burton-on-Trent.
Owen, Harry Bertram	c/o Owen, Blois and Owen, Newcastle.
Perkin, Reginald Jeffries ..	11, Cole Hill, Tamworth.
Phillips, Sydney Vernon.. ..	Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.
Plant, William, a.m.i.c.e.	Borough Hall, Stafford.
Pointon, Harold Jesse	13, Albert Street, Newcastle.
Pritchard, Andrew Baden.. ..	Estate Offices, Little Ingestre, Stafford.
Rawstron, Charles Oliver ..	Rural District Council Offices, Lichfield.
Ride, William Henry..	Katey Glen, Wyggeson Street, Burton-on-Trent.
Stratton, Philip	Fernleigh, Merridale, Wolverhampton.
Teasdale, George William ..	21, Sutton Road, Walsall.
Turner, Vincent	Surveyor and Waterworks Engineer, Town Hall, Bilston.
Webb, Robert Duncan..	c/o Mrs. Hatfield, 121, Bearwood Road, Smethwick.
Wightman, Augustus Frederick	89, Sutton Road, Walsall.
Williams, Tom Lawrence.. ..	Offa House, The Leys, Tamworth.

STUDENTS :

Johnson, John Lorenzo	Woodside Villa, Longton.
Reeves, Leonard	Oldcott, Goldenhill, Stoke-on-Trent.

SUFFOLK.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Arnott, John	Church Street, Woodbridge.
Austin, Frank Holman	276, Norwich Road, Ipswich.
*Blencowe, George	Bury St. Edmund's.
Crier, John Thomas	64, Corder Road, Ipswich.
Donne, Henry	The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund's.
Garrard, Norton Burroughs	Hoxne, Eye.
Girling, Robert James	Felix Chambers, Felixstowe
Hines, Ernest Owen	Earlham, 8, Anglesea Road, Ipswich.
Maxwell, David Benjamin	Riverside, Great Blakenham, Ipswich.
*Scott, Archibald Lacy	Long Melford.
*Simpson, Robert Thomas	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmund's.
Ward, Reginald Charles	23 Princes Street, Ipswich.
Woodcock, Richard Stanley	50, Christchurch Street, Ipswich.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Aylmer, Guy	Risby Manor, Bury St. Edmund's.
Bond, Frederick George	Old Bank House, Ipswich.
Catchpole, Willie David	46, Salisbury Road, Ipswich.
Chartres, Frederick William Charles	Whitehall, Willingham, Beccles.
Cobbe, Henry Alexander	7, Arcade Street, Ipswich.
Coller, Edward Henry	58, Foxhall Road, Ipswich.
Cook, Edward Arthur	Elton Park Cottage, Hadleigh Road, Ipswich.
Foot, Willoughby Victor	43, London Road, Ipswich.
Francis, Thomas John Philip	2, Crown Street, Bury St. Edmund's.
Grimwood, Herbert George	Tankerville House, Norwich Road, Ipswich.
Hall, Thomas Biddle	Hoxne, near Eye.
Hempson, Leonard Amis	Spring Vale, Ipswich.
Hughes, Ernest William	35, Broom Hill Road, Ipswich.
Jarvis, Ernest Henry	Greycot, Brome, Eye.
Jenkins, William Lionel	Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmund's.
Jones, Thomas	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Ipswich.
Kemp, Harry Graeme	The Elms, Aldringham, Saxmundham.
King, John Leonard	c/o Dr. H. D. King, Sudbury.
Mitchell, William Chalmers	Henham Estate Office, Wangford.

Parker, Frank Granger	Mildenhall.
Pattisson, William Henry Munnings	Estate Office, Helmingham.
Seago, Ralph Wollaston	Custom House Buildings, Lowestoft.
Smyth, James	22, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich.
Tait, William Ironside	The Town Hall, Sudbury.
Turner, Percy	Dale Hall, Henley Road, Ipswich.
Woodward, Henry Gordon ..	Station Road, Stowmarket.

STUDENTS:

Hallam, Henry Cecil..	Rushmere Lodge, Friston, Saxmundham.
Parker, Arthur Stanley.. ..	Mildenhall.
Singleton, Gerald Hugh	121, St. Helen's Street, Ipswich.
Symonds, Reginald Ernest ..	28, Crown Street, Bury St. Edmund's.

SURREY.

(Surrey Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Apps, Benjamin Charles	1, Bury Street, Guildford.
Aris, John Whitton, M.A. (*Oxon.*)	Lois Weedon, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond.
Aylen, Cecil Hugh	Huntingdon Lodge, Benhill Road, Sutton.
Baverstock, Harold Bridge ..	Godalming.
Baxendale, Frederick Giesen ..	Corbally, Arbrook Lane, Esher.
Beale, Sydney Benjamin ..	Sutton House, Brighton Road, Sutton.
Blake, William John	45, High Street, Croydon.
Bowditch, Henry	103, George Street, Croydon.
Boxshall, Henry Edwin, Major	R.E. Office, R.M. College, Camberley.
Boyd, John Jermyn	Heath View, Weybridge.
Brent, Thomas	Messrs. Chesterton and Sons, Norbury Manor Estate Office, London Road, Norbury, S.W.
Brown, Arthur Allen	83, High Street, Croydon.
Carpenter, Evan George	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
Chart, Christopher	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.

*Chart, Robert Masters	The Vestry Hall, Mitcham.
Clutton, Ralph William	Hartswood, Reigate.
Crawter, John	White House, Claygate.
Creswell, William Thomas, lic.r.i.b.a.	Carshalton.
Crow, Frederick Lewis, Jun. ..	c/o Messrs. Crow, Dorking.
Dash, Roland Ashford	Oxshott.
Davies, John Nicholls..	96, Ashen Grove, Wimbledon Park.
Deacon, Stanley Marcus.. ..	Grasmere, Red Down Road, Coulsdon.
*Eggar, James Alfred	74, Castle Street, Farnham.
Finn, Herbert Archibald.. ..	Hillside, St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton.
Fremantle, Percy Warwick ..	Hill Brow, Duke's Avenue, New Malden.
Gale, Harry	High Street, Egham.
Grellier, Harley Mair	Epsom.
Hale, Harry Barnes..	Milford, Grove Road, Surbiton.
Harper, Edgar Josiah..	Beech Hyrst, Haling Park Road, Croydon.
Hay, Percy Gilbert	Totland, Clifton Road, Wallington.
Hill, George Finlay Burd ..	18, Woodcote Road, Wallington.
Hinks, Henry..	1, Graham Road, Purley.
Hooper, Edgar Wilfred	Haslemere, Beaufort Road, Reigate.
Latham, Albert Tummons.. ..	100, High Street, Croydon.
Lee, Alexander Victor	144, High Street, Guildford.
Lee, William	143½, High Street, Guildford.
Longley, Henry Banks	Surrey Estate Offices, High Street, Epsom.
Martin, Howard	South Lawn, Reigate.
Mason, Herbert Walter	The Hutch, Ferndale Road, Banstead.
Menzies, William	Golspie, Englefield Green.
Messenger, William Harry ..	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
Nash, Alfred James	Farnham.
Newborn, Charles Reginald ..	Whindale, Tadworth.
*Osenton, Charles	Leatherhead.
Page, George Frederick	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
Partridge, Edward John	Bank Chambers, 39, George St., Richmond.
Patch, Shirley Hutchins ..	The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.
Perriam, Alfred Joseph	41, Quadrant Road, Thornton Heath.
Phillips, William Edwin	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
Pilditch, William Thomas.. ..	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
Porter, Oliver John	Belmont, London Road, Redhill.
Pottier, George Louis..	Wannock, Downs Court Road, Purley.
Power, Percy Tomes	Egham.
Reed, Richard George Gordon	23, Duppas Hill Terrace, Croydon.
Reffell, Charles Arthur ..	Thorney, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford.
Rogers, Leonard Samuel	6, Park Lane Mansions, Croydon.
Rutley, Arthur Dennett.. ..	Norcot, Oxted.
Shearburn, Harry, b.a. (*Cantab.*)	Munstead, Godalming.
Skues, Charles Ayre Mackenzie	Ye Haven, Hockering Road, Woking.

Slater, Charles Frederick ..	52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C.
Smith, Frederick Robert	Hollisdene, Southville Road, Thames Ditton.
Soar, Arthur Cobden..	Dilkusha, Park Road, Cheam.
Stacey, Harrie	Station Road, Redhill.
Stewart, Harry S., a.r.i.b.a. ..	Clarewood, Limpsfield.
Story, Philip Francis..	County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Terry, Ernest Fairchild ..	Engamer, 19, St. Matthew's Avenue, Surbiton.
Thompson, Edward Horace ..	Southernhay, Hook, Surbiton.
Walsh, Frederick Leopold Morfee	c/o A. Benger, Fairholme, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.
Ward, Henry Payne..	Burleigh, Reigate Road, Redhill.
Waters, William Richard ..	c/o Chancellors, Richmond.
Watkins, Harold Alfred	188, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.
Watson, Charles Edward.. ..	18, Colson Road, East Croydon.
Webb, William	Keeper's Cottage, Furze Hill, Purley.
White, James Alexander ..	18, High Street, Dorking.
Wigram, Reginald Spencer ..	Weybourne, Stoke Road, Cobham.
Williams, Harold..	43 and 45, High Street, Croydon.
Wood, Douglas, a.r.i.b.a.	Orchard Cottage, Coombe Lane, Kingston Hill.
Young, Kenneth James	1, Imperial Buildings, Croydon.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Anns, Frank..	3, Clyde Road, Croydon.
Appleton, Edward	21, Blenheim Park Road, South Croydon.
Atkinson, Clifford Garnett ..	18, Florence Road, Wimbledon.
Baines, Noel	Highlands, Foxley Lane, Purley.
Baker, Henry Thomas George..	146, Stanley Road, Wallington.
Barker, Henry Rotherham ..	15, Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath.
Bates, Oscar George	MontagueHouse,MontagueRoad,Croydon.
Bates, Percy	354, London Road, Thornton Heath.
Batzer, Albert Edward	Carbis, Devon Road, Cheam.
Bennett, Sydney	Elmhurst, Gloucester Road, Kingston Hill.
Bettridge, Sidney Woodward..	Ferney, Warlingham.
Binns, Maurice Alfred	Fairburn, St. Augustine's Avenue, S. Croydon.
Booth, Ernest Witton, a.m.i.c.e.	8, Cranley Gardens, Wallington.
Bradshaw, Harold Claud ..	The Angles, Agates Lane, Ashtead.
Bray, Jocelyn	Southend Ockham.
Bromley, Alan	Borough Surveyor, Godalming.
Bruzaud, George Joseph	Highfield End, West Byfleet.
Budgen, William Harold.. ..	Rosemead, Croham Road, South Croydon.

Bullock, Burnett..	49, Whitford Gardens, Mitcham.
Chadband, John Stanley	Lenham, Church Street, Epsom.
Chart, Stephen	Greenview, Mitcham.
Clark, Charles Walter	The Cottage, Meath Green, Horley.
Collard, Percy William	9, Wolverton Avenue, Kingston Hill.
Cox, Alexander Bewley	Horsley, West Hill Avenue, Epsom.
Crump, Thomas Graham	1, Addiscombe Road, East Croydon.
Cushen, Charles Osmon	Brantwood, Riddlesdown Road, Purley.
Daborn, Alwyne Victor	103, Malden Road, New Malden.
Dash, Roydon Englefield Ashford	Englefield, Oxshott.
Densham, John Boon	The Warren, Higher Drive, Purley.
Docking, Carlton William ..	20, Lansdown Gardens, Lansdown Road, Croydon.
Dow, Walter James	Arundale, Waterloo Road, Epsom.
Durden, Stanley John	202, Melfort Road, Thornton Heath.
Dutton, Joseph	Comerford, 32, Park Lane, Wallington.
Eamer, Alfred Stanley	45, London Road, Redhill.
Edwards, Lancelot Reginald ..	Nutley, York Road, Guildford.
Ellis, Clifford Bartlett	28, Chertsey Street, Guildford.
Featherstone, Oswald	Cheslyn, Chepstow Road, Croydon.
Gardner, James	19, Grosvenor Road, Richmond.
Gasson, Bernard	48, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
Gasson, Norman	Silchar House, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
Gasson, Stanley	Silchar House, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
Gates, Ernest Harry	49, Leander Road, London Road, Thornton Heath.
Gawthorp, Harold Arthur ..	6, Moreton Road, South Croydon.
Gillett, Sidney Eric..	The Homestead, Carshalton Road, Sutton.
Glenn, George Frederick	West Byfleet.
Gosney, Stanley Harry	44, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
Grant, John Yates	The White House, Maybury, Woking.
Grant, Joseph	16, Ashburton Road, Croydon.
Grellier, Gordon Harley ..	Epsom.
Grimwade, Frederick Clive ..	Orwell House, Campden Road, Croydon.
Gripper, Edward Cutbush.. ..	St. Austin's, Mount Hermon, Woking.
Hack, Adrian Henry..	The Knoll, Holmwood.
Haggis, Ernest Victor	Crofton, Milbourne Lane, Esher.
Hammerton. Reginald Sydney	c/o Tarrant Bryans and Co., Weybridge.
Hardwick, Arthur Jessop ..	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
Harris, Horace Samuel	12, Shrubbery Villas, Bushey Road, Sutton.
Hartridge, Eliot Noël	Conishead, Chatsworth Road, Croydon.
Hayllar, Sidney Hayllar.. ..	c/o Sadler and Baker, Camberley.
Hennell, Charles Murray.. ..	Fox Oak, Walton-on-Thames.

Hewitt, Frank	Karachi, The Drive, Coulsdon.
Highway, Evon	Glenfin Cottage, White Rose Lane, Woking.
Hodgkinson, Norman Joseph ..	Hillcote, Yorke Road, Reigate.
Hoole, Ronald Herbert.. ..	St. Chad, Doods Park Road, Reigate.
Hooper, Harold Thomas	16, Osborne Road, Thornton Heath.
Hooper, William Doughty ..	44, St. Paul's Road, Thornton Heath.
Ibbetson, Thomas Henry	c/o A. J. Goodall, Progress Works, South Croydon.
Ibbotson, William Byrom	Sypsies, Ember Lane, Esher.
Jarvis, Ernest Cory	The Stone Hut, Purley.
Jeckells, William Augustus ..	Kewhurst, Avenue Road, Wallington.
Jennings, Walter Henry.. ..	Bemvinda, Queen's Road, Kingston Hill.
Kennard, Alfred James	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
Kennard, Frederick Harrison	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
Lambert, Arthur Peploe	Trenton, St. Barnabas Road, Sutton.
Langlands, Charles John Lawrence	Hazon House, Epsom.
Liberty, Walter James	76, Hook Road, Epsom.
Mace, Charles Marriner	106, Ellerton Road, Tolworth, Surbiton.
Maides, Percy Thomas..	Homestead, Morland Road, Croydon.
Mann, Frederick Charles Thomas	Woking.
Marks, John Barkly	The Rhedan, Farnham.
Mew, Robert Heath	Dudley House, Ladbroke Road, Redhill.
Molyneux, Frank Eustace ..	Lingfield, Smitham Bottom Lane, Purley.
Morgan, Richard Croke, b.a. ..	Buckland, Waterden Road, Guildford.
Morris, Henry Rowland	Debnestre, Shalford, Guildford.
Morton, William Percy	45, Church Road, Richmond.
Murray, Arthur Malcolm.. ..	Eddington, Duke's Avenue, New Malden.
Paice, William, Jun.	Wentworth Cottage, Virginia Water.
Parker, Charles Goode	Howarth, Banstead Road, Belmont.
Parker, Kingsley Croft	Prestbury, Holland Avenue, Sutton.
Parrott, Charles Clayton ..	50, Friars Stile Road, Richmond.
Paxton, Archibald Philip.. ..	76, Taylor Road, Wallington, Surrey.
Pearse, Martin	Hill Rise, Albany Crescent, Claygate.
Peat, Frederick James	West View, Evesham Road, Reigate.
Peirce, Richard George	22, George Street, Croydon.
Peters, George Farmer James..	London and South Western Bank Chambers, Woking.
Philcox, Cecil Lodge	Pré Fleuri, Woking.
Plumb, Francis Clarkson	The Wabe, Wales Avenue, Carshalton.
Plumpton, Edward Hubert ..	Estate Offices, Cobham.
Pope, Herbert Burgham	c/o A. Pope, 94, King's Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
Potter, Edgar William	6, Oak Hill Road, Surbiton.
Pottier, Alfred..	Bosigran, Whytecliffe Road, Purley.

Preston, Eric Watson	Curlew Hope, Weybridge.
Preston, Walter Ronald	Curlew Hope, Weybridge.
Pulford, Leonard Cyril	The Cedars, Addiscombe.
Randall, Ernest John James	The Laurels, Tillingbourne Road, Shalford, Guildford.
Riddett, Basil Perry	18, St. John's Terrace Road, Redhill.
Roberts, Frederick Leonard	18, Guilford Avenue, Surbiton.
Roberts, Howard	Cisendune Hook, Surbiton.
Robinson, Francis Walter	30, Halford Road, Richmond.
Rowland, Harold Evans	2, Station Approach, Purley.
Rudler, Frederick George	Piercefield, Ennerdale Road, Richmond.
Sayer, Harvey Robert, a.r.i.b.a.	45, Choumert Road, Peckham, S.E.
Scales, Arthur Alfred	7, Beaumont Avenue, Richmond.
Scorer, Alfred George	Hillcrest, Chilworth, Guildford.
Sewill, Arnold Waterlow	The Old Rosery, Redhill.
Shaw, Robert William	5, Dapdune Crescent, Guildford.
Shearburn, William Ivery	Culverton Lodge, Dorking.
Shotton, John Sidwell	9, South Park Hill, Croydon.
Skinner, Russell Edward	Penolver, Ridgeway Road, Redhill.
Snook, Howard Virtue	Westfield, West Street, Haslemere.
Stacey, Michael Bede	Old Bank, Reigate.
Stamford, Alfred Arthur	23, Lower Green Road, Esher.
Stanley, Owen Geoffrey	Waverley, Guildford Road, Bagshot.
Stedman, Charles Frederick	Steepwood, Cranleigh.
Stedman, Ernest Walter	Ennerdale, Brownlow Road, Redhill.
Stone, Cyril Frank	Stenfur, Furzefield Crescent, Reigate.
Summerfield, Horace	Overdale, Wherwell Road, Guildford.
Sunderland, Amos	4, Sissinghurst Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.
Taylor, Arthur Brassey	Wynchwood, Foxley Lane, Purley.
Taylor, Frederic Dennison	Enderley, Southville Road, Thames Ditton.
Thomas, William Reginald	4, Coombe Gardens, New Malden.
Thompson, Newton Dukinfield	Caterham Valley.
Turner, Alexander Wakefield	Highfield House, Guildford.
Wagstaff, Frederick Howard	Carrickbawn, London Road, Thornton Heath.
Weekes, Cyril Swaffer	Estate Offices, Guildford.
Weller, Cyril Gordon Ramsay	St. Huberts, South Godstone.
Wellings, Charles Henry Clifford	Ivy House, Cornwall Road, Sutton.
Wetenhall, Edward Box, a.r.i.b.a.	Wyken, Woodside, Wimbledon.
Wicker, John Owen	9, Belmont Road, Wallington.
Widdowson, George Clifford	14, Rosemont Road, Richmond Hill.
Wightman, William Osborne	Lynton, Dornton Road, South Croydon.

Wilkins, Herbert Randolph ..	1, Denzil Road, Guildford.
Williams, Frank Warren	Magnolia, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford.
Willoughby, Frank	Estate Office, Merstham.
Wootton, Thomas Sydney Lewis	Kintaugh, Ashburton Road, Croydon.
Wordsworth, Christopher.. ..	Brooklands, South Godstone.
Yewdall, Francis Edward.. ..	13, Petersham Road, Richmond.

ASSOCIATES :

Kinch, Edward	Komaba, Haslemere, Surrey.
Seth-Smith, Archibald..	Silvermere, Cobham.
Wheston, Wray Wilkins	Eglington, Imber Park Road, Esher.

STUDENTS :

Bennett, William Harris	81, Bushwood Road, Kew Green, Surrey.
Berry, William Wellington ..	Nethergate, 21 Kingston Hill.
Grant, Howard Mervyn	16, Ashburton Road, Croydon.
Graves, Francis George	Lavant House, Chipstead Valley Road, Coulsdon.
Hughes, George Henry Augustus	Camelot, Purley.
Liell, Kingsley	Rusthall, Plough Lane, Purley.
Matthews, William Anthony ..	Sylvanhurst, Godalming.
Miles, Edgar Pearce	31, Testard Street, Guildford.
Older, Arthur Willoughby ..	264, Selsdon Road, S. Croydon.
Trollope, John Lightfoot ..	Greenhayes, Banstead.
Wyeth, Allen Frederick	Fairlands, Alexandra Road, Epsom.

SUSSEX.

(Sussex Committee.)

FELLOWS :

Bannister, Montagu Douglas ..	Buntinghill, Cuckfield.
Basley, Harold Pullam	163, North Street, Brighton.
Bell, Albert Henry	Kingsmead, 13, Chatsworth Road, Brighton.
Bond, Erasmus	Beachy Down, Edensor Road, Eastbourne.
Bowley, John Cross	St. Tudno, Mountney Road, Eastbourne.
Burtenshaw, Albert	Hailsham.
Burtenshaw, Albert King.. ..	Hailsham.
Chasemore, Philip..	Ashleigh, Horsham.

Chew, Henry Victor	25, Portland Place, Kemp Town, Brighton.
Colgate, Thomas	Meeching Court House, Newhaven.
Culverhouse, Cecil Goldar Fearn	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
Dennison, John W., f.r.i.b.a. ..	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.
Dyer, Frederick Burfield.. ..	Valuation Office, 25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
Dyer, William John	26, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
Ford, Andrew	7, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.
Gardner, Gilbert..	Crawley.
Gibson, Alexander William ..	21, Lauriston Road, Preston Park, Brighton.
Hewitt, Frederic Thomas Baines, Captain	5, Seafield Road, Hove.
Hobgen, Thomas Cecil..	41, East Street, Chichester.
*Ingram, Walter Feilde	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes.
Killick, Anthony Edward.. ..	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne.
King, Frank Hulme	Horsham.
Martin, John Pattinson	63, High Street, Lewes.
Mitchell, George Sharman ..	Broadbridge Place, Horsham.
Müller, John Joseph, a.r.i.b.a...	8, St. Helens Road, Hastings.
Ogilvie, Robert Mathewson ..	Market Place, Hayward's Heath.
Overton, William Henry	22, Ship Street, Brighton.
Parris, Charles John	Beechwood, Crowborough.
Parsons, Frederick Cecil	163, North Street, Brighton.
Powell, Hubert John..	Hill Lodge, Lewes.
*Powell, Reginald Henry ..	Estate Office, Lewes.
Reeve, Kingsnorth	27, High Street, Rye.
Sherrin, John Lester	Iona, Eastbourne.
Smith, Sidney	Southwater, Horsham.
Taylor, John Herbert	Turner's Hill.
Taylor, Matthew	North Chapel, Petworth, Sussex.
Turner, Charles	Oakhurst, East Grinstead.
Walford, Edward	Fieldcote, East Grinstead.
Warr, George Walter..	Town Hall, Southwick.
Watson, James Bruce.	Petworth.
Welch, Frederick William ..	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30a, Western Road, Hove.
Wilkinson, Thomas	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30a, Western Road, Hove.
*Wood, Leslie Stuart	East Grinstead.
Woodhams, James Percy	27, High Street, Battle.
Wyatt, Herbert Guy Buckell..	North Lodge, Chichester.
*Wyatt, Oliver Newman	East Street, Chichester.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Ansell, Douglas George	Isenhurst, Hayward's Heath.
Beale, Donald Olaf Christopher	Uckfield.

Beaumont, Raymond Pilbeam ..	149, Western Road, Brighton.
Bisley, Claude Vivian	Redriffe, Avondale Road, Hove.
Blaber, Montague	Hailsham.
Brissenden, Charles Cooper ..	Butts, Cousley Wood, Wadhurst.
Bromley, Herbert John ..	57, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
Burstow, Ralph Henry	46, Station Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
Callf, George Stuart	Mill Lodge, Seaford, and Terminus, Buildings, Seaford.
Callow, Clayton Harold	71, London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
Carpenter, Robert Henry ..	Lyndhurst, Burgess Hill.
Carr, Charles Watson	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne.
Caton, Edmund Percy	Sunnyside, Avondale Road, Hove.
Chasemore, Alec	Ashleigh, Horsham.
Cheesman, George	15, Exeter Street, Brighton.
Child, Charles	Slinfold, near Horsham.
Chilton, Ernest Alfred	Molesey House, Uckfield.
Cockerton, Arthur Edmund ..	County Council Offices, 23, North Street, Horsham.
Cotching, George Frederick ..	26, Chapel Road, Worthing.
Cox, Reginald John	20, Preston Street, Brighton.
Edwards, George Percy	14, Whyke Road, Chichester.
Elliott, Bernard	12, The Carfax, Horsham.
Fensom, Reginald Robert	3, Chanctonbury Road, Hove.
Ford, Charles William Ernest	Woodthorpe, Summerheath Road, Hailsham.
Geake, Herbert	314, Ditchling Road, Brighton.
Gill, William Philip	64, Dyke Road, Brighton.
Goody, Gilbert Alexander ..	Agricultural College, Uckfield.
Hagger, George John	Railway Approach, Worthing.
Hall, Roderick Glendinning ..	84, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
Hardiman, Harry	13, Carisbrooke Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
Hodgson, Archibald Sanford ..	Weston's Place, Warnham.
Hodson, Anthony George	Pendyke, Kingston Road, Lewes.
Holman, Luther Martin	Brooklyn, Ditchling Road, Brighton.
Howlett, Arthur Royce	High Street, Hurstpierpoint.
Hutchings, Alan	Sutton Estate Office, Seaford.
Jackson, Norman	7, Lancaster Road, Brighton.
Lee, Norman Alfred	Boltro Chambers, Haywards Heath.
Lucas, John Clay	Castle Precincts, Lewes.
Lucas, Joseph	22, East Ascent, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
Marsden, Horace John	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
Mellor, James Frederick	110, St. James's Street, Brighton.
Mills, Arthur Corfe	Single Oak, Annandale Avenue, Bognor.
Moody, Walter Norris	Westdene, Milton Road, Eastbourne.
Newington, Caleb Rickman K. ..	Sunnyside, Patcham.
Nye, Haydn Percival	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
Parker, John	Lealholm, Branksome Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

PARKS, WALTER	51, Havelock Road, Hastings.
PATCHING, EDWARD GLENCAIRN ..	46, London Road, East Grinstead.
PENNINGTON, RICHARD WATSON ..	83, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
PERRY, KENNETH GEORGE	Melton, Newlands Road, Crawley.
PICARD, EUGENE CUTHBERT LLEWELLYN	Estate Office, Glynde, Lewes.
PYKE, LEWIS HAROLD..	Black Friars, Battle.
REEVE, GARNET NORMAN	Ashburton, St. Helen's Park Road, Hastings.
ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS	Crawley.
ROOME, FRANK MORRIS..	22, Lancaster Road, Brighton.
RUSS, ERNEST	155, Freshfield Road, Brighton.
SCOTT, LESLIE	12, Marine Parade, Brighton.
SMITH, GEORGE STUART ST. JOHN	Ivy House, High Street, Uckfield.
STEVENS, BENJAMIN	Heathcote, Little Common Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
STRIDE, WALTER OSBORN	Messrs. Stride and Son, 63, East Street, Chichester.
TUCKER, ARTHUR HAINES	Capital and Counties Bank, Steyning, and 26, Chapel Road, Worthing.
TURNER, ALBURY CHARLES	Springdale, Glebe Villas, Hove.
UDNY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES	142, Springfield Road, Brighton.
UPTON, THOMAS HERBERT	66, Station Road, Horsham.
WEIR, EDWARD	Municipal Technical College Brighton.
WEST, SIDNEY ARTHUR HENRY ..	D Co., Kensington Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, Horsham.
WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT	North House, Portslade.
WHEELER, PERCY HARRISKINE ..	Easebourne, Midhurst.
WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM ..	14, Sea Side Road, Eastbourne.
YOUNG, SIDNEY	Selborne Villa, London Road, Burgess Hill.

ASSOCIATE :

RIGG, HERBERT ADDINGTON, K.C...	Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold.

STUDENTS :

BOTTING, MAURICE, JUN.	Hillside, Loxwood, near Billingshurst.
BUDGEN, HAROLD VICTOR	25, Grosvenor Road, East Grinstead.
BURT, WALTER LESLIE	Penland, Steyning.
CHITTENDEN, SIDNEY JOHN	33, Norton Road, Hove.
DIPLOCK, PHILIP BERNARD	Thornhill, Hayward's Heath.
LAKE, ARTHUR DAVISON	Baddow Lodge, Prideaux Road, Eastbourne.
PATCHING, ARTHUR CUNNNIGHAM	Redlands, Westbrooke, Worthing.
SOGNO, GEORGE FRANK	Broken Hill, Horeham Road.
WINTERBOTTOM, GEOFFREY LESLIE	The Bank House, Burgess Hill.

WARWICKSHIRE.

(Warwick and Worcester Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Abrams, John Edward	Council House, Birmingham.
*Bettridge, Edward	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Bettridge, John C. L...	West View, Stratford Road, Shirley, near Birmingham.
Bigwood, Ernest Guy	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
Bigwood, Ernest J.	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
*Bolam, Charles Godfrey.. ..	Dunchurch, Rugby.
Burnett, John	Gopsall, Atherstone.
Dawson, George Crosbie	19, Priory Row, Coventry.
Daykin, Harry	Heathcote, Radcliffe Road, Earlsdon, Coventry.
Deer, Edward	Stratford-on-Avon.
Evans, Walter Pearson	19, Priory Row, Coventry.
Fisher, Thomas George	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
Fayerman, Alec George Percy, Major	57, The Parade, Leamington.
Fowler, Gerard Edmund.. ..	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Fowler, Henry	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
*Fowler, Richard..	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Fowler, William	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
*Gilpin-Brown, William Dundas	Estate Office, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth.
Harris, Arnold Elsmere	117, Colmore Road, Birmingham.
Harrison, Frederick	District Valuer, Union Street Chambers, Coventry.
Hutchings, William Arthur ..	The Hollies, Sutton Coldfield.
Jones, Urwick Meredith	Warwick Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
Kenwrick, George	83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Lakin-Smith, Ernest	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Lancaster, Sidney James ..	Rates Office, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
Ludlow, Colonel Walter Robert, C.B.	19, Temple Street, Birmingham, and Lovelace Hill, Solihull.
Mathews, Lewis Osler, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
O'Donahue, Thomas Aloysius ..	Valuation Department, 18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
Pain, George Lloyd	5, Vicarage Road, Leamington.
Pearse, Octavius Burroughes..	Blofield, St. Agnes Road, Moseley, Birmingham.

PELLS, ARTHUR	Sweet Briar, Richmond Road, Stechford, Birmingham.
PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLDBORE DIGBY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
*RAIKES, COLONEL GEORGE WHITTINGTON	Ragley Estate Office, Alcester.
SMITH, FRANK	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM..	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington.
SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT ..	38, The Parade, Leamington Spa.
TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD..	87, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
WHITLOCK, FRANCIS JOHN	The Mart, Bank Street, Rugby.
WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
*WILLMOT, JOHN	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ARCHER, HARRY BARTON	The Cottage, Belvedere Road, Coventry.
ARMSTRONG, JOHN WILLIAM WILSON	Gannaway Gate, Claverdon.
ARNOLD, OLIVER VAUGHTON ..	The Red House, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield.
ASH, HORACE JAMES, A.R.I.B.A...	12, Market Place, Nuneaton.
ASHLEY, REGINALD WALKER.. ..	13, Bishop Street, Coventry.
ATTENBOROUGH, GEORGE	550, Moseley Road, Birmingham.
BAKER, HAROLD	The Dell, Serpentine Road, Selly Hill, Birmingham.
BALLARD, WILLIAM EDGAR, A.M.I.C.E.	Estville, Southam Road, Hall Green, Birmingham.
BAYLISS, ALFRED WILLIAM	39, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
BLOORE, HARRY GROSVENOR.. ..	83, Greenfield Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
BOURNE, HARRY GORDON	97, City Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
BOWEN, ALEXANDER	37, Cannon Hill Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
BRYAN, ARTHUR	Minworth Hall, near Birmingham.
BURN-CALLANDER, CUTHBERT ..	Sherborne, Warwick.
CHAPMAN, ALFRED	23, Waverley Road, Kenilworth.
CLARKE, WILLIAM ERNEST	74, Friary Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
COLLINS, LEONARD KEYTE.. ..	1, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES	Council Offices, Nuneaton.
CULLIFORD, LEONARD ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.	49, Stanley Road, Coventry.

Currall, Edward Percy	109, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Deakin, Francis Henry	Fieldhead, Wesley Park Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham.
Doughty, Fred	Surveyor's Office, Council House, Birmingham.
Driver, John Robert Farrant ..	Hill Crest, Portland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Elkington, Christopher Garrett	Barnt Green, near Birmingham.
Fitch, John Thomas..	City Surveyor's Department, Council House, Birmingham.
Floyd, Arthur Noel	31, Upper Grosvenor Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
Glover, Cecil Miller	Warwick Road, Olton.
Godfrey-Payton, Arthur	The Bridge House, Warwick.
Godfrey-Payton, Walter	The Bridge House, Warwick.
Hayward, Frank	3, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Hedley, Reginald Thomas Fenwick	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Hingley, Joseph Bloomer.. ..	Bank Chambers, Nuneaton.
Hipsley, Frederic William ..	102, Edwards Road, Erdington, Birmingham.
Holbeche, Nigel Laurence ..	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
Holbeche, Robert Cecil	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
Howkins, Gilbert	The Elms, Crick, Rugby.
Johnson, Herbert Thomas.. ..	Meersbrook, Elsee Road, Rugby.
Mammatt, Gerald Arthur.. ..	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
Mathews, Hugh Spencer	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Milne, James Logie	Valuer's Office, 18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
Neale, Thomas Archibald.. ..	8, Church Avenue, Water Orton, Birmingham.
Orton-Smith, Geoffrey Ewing..	Ocean Chambers, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Page, Arthur Reginald	Stretton, Hall Green, near Birmingham.
Parry-Jones, David Reginald..	Sylvadale, Queen Victoria Road, Coventry.
Parsons, Arthur Stanley ..	4, Hillaries Road, Gravelly Hill, Erdington.
Perkins, Joseph	86, Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
Pinson, Gilbert	Cobden Buildings, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
Prowse, Albert Edward.. ..	51, Upper Holland Road, Sutton Coldfield.
Ralphs, Walter	880, Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.

Redfern, Charles Frederick ..	Whitehall Chambers, 23, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Richards, Robert Herbert ..	Estate Office, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield.
Smith, Edmund George	8, Market Place, Rugby.
Smithells, Edwin	40, Wellington Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Stafford, James Neilson Greenlees	206, Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Starley, Bernard	46, Holyhead Road, Coventry.
Steeds, Herbert Eustace .. .	c/o Couchman and Steeds, 75, New Street, Birmingham.
Stopher, George	Corbiere, Maurice Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
Taylor, Alfred Moulton	21, Church Hill, Leamington.
Taylor, Frank Geoffrey	8, Montague Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Taylor, William Thomas Percy	Ivy Cottage, Warwick.
Wickenden, Arthur Fred.. ..	City Surveyor's (Building) Dept., Council House, Birmingham.
Wickham, William Arthur ..	97, City Road, Birmingham.
Williams, Charles	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Coventry.
Wood, Harry George..	7, Wellington Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
Woollaston, Thomas William ..	51, Edgbaston Road, Smethwick, Birmingham.
Worrall, Joseph Ratcliffe ..	3, Somerset Road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.

STUDENTS :

Brooks, Arthur Henry	Woodcote, Harborne Park Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
Chapman, George Henry.. ..	Valuation Office, 126, The Parade, Leamington.
Collins, Cyril Hart	5, Charleville Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
Harper, John Curtis..	58, Oxford Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
Homer, Chester Joseph	128, Hamstead Road, Birmingham.

JENNINGS, GORDON SOTHAM	Silverdale, Bloomfield Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
LEA, PERCY LISTER ZAIR	Villette, Wake Green Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
WILLIAMS, HERBERT CECIL.. ..	12, Park Hill Road, Harborne, Birmingham.

WESTMORLAND.

(Cumberland and Westmorland Committee.)

FELLOWS:

FULTON, EDWIN ALEXANDER, B.SC. (*Edin.*)	Estate Office, Sedgwick, near Kendal.
HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal.
HOGGARTH, LAWRENCE STEELE ..	St. Abbs, Kendal.
*PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT ..	Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES

HARDY, ALAN	Grimeshill Estate Office, Middleton, Kirkby Lonsdale.
HARRISON, ERNEST..	Nether Barrow, Kirkby Lonsdale.
JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY	Windermere Buildings, Windermere.
JONES, TOM	District Valuer's Office, 52, Kirkland, Kendal.
TAYLOR, JOHN	Manchester House, Holme, via Carnforth.

WILTSHIRE (Northern Part).

(Somerset, Gloucester, and North Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Baines, Matthew Talbot, m.a. (*Cantab.*)	Bowood, Calne.
Bishop, Charles	Regent Circus, Swindon.
Brinkworth, Robert Edwin ..	Chippenham.
Ferris, George	Milton Manor, Pewsey.
Fogg, Thomas Holt	7, Market Place, Chippenham.
Hooper, Alfred Egbert	10, High Street, Marlborough.
Jeans, Mark	Marlborough.
Marshall, Lionel Hasler ..	Chippenham.
Mundy, Herbert	Manvers Street, Trowbridge.
Parker, the Hon. Cecil Thomas	The Grove, Corsham.
Pinegar, James Reginald	Burnham House, Malmesbury.
Powell, Charles Reginald Evernden	Mount Woodlands, Marlborough.
Smith, Cyril Herbert..	Chippenham.
Watkins, Robert Arundel ..	Castle Combe, Chippenham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Davies, Rhys Wiltshire	37, Regent Circus, Swindon.
Free, Douglas William	Walton House, Marlborough.
Harrison, Henry Beauchamp ..	Sutton Benger, Chippenham.
James, Frederick Oscar	Albion House, Sidmouth Street, Devizes.
Knubley, Miles Ponsonby.. ..	Steeple Ashton Vicarage, Trowbridge.
Lees, Randle Burslam	Woodside, Bradford-on-Avon.
Pearson, George Parker	Borough Surveyor's Office, Marlborough.
Puckridge, Percival Martin ..	Milton, Pewsey.
Smith, Edwin	Leigh House, Devizes Road, Swindon.
Snailum, Walter Wadman ..	Church Street, and Wingfield Road, Trowbridge.
Stanley, Gerald	Sunny Croft, Trowbridge.
Woods, Henry Edward Anzani	23, High Street, Chippenham.

WILTSHIRE (Southern Part).

(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Bath, Fred, f.r.i.b.a.	Crown Chambers and Sandown House, Church Fields, Salisbury.
Bryant, George Herbert, Capt.	20, Victoria Road, Salisbury.
*Canning, William Browne ..	Salisbury.
Child, Henry John, Major ..	Royal Engineer Office, Tidworth.
*Gater, Caleb William	Salisbury.
Howes, William Trotman	Thorpe End, Fowlers Road, Salisbury.
Oliphant, George A. J.	Elston Hill, Shrewton.
Raves, Bertram Adams, Lieut.-Col., a.m.i.c.e.	Dun Cynric, St. Mark's Road, Salisbury.
*Rawlence, Ernest Alfred ..	Newlands, London Road, Salisbury.
Rigden, Francis	Salisbury.
*Squarey, Newell William Pitts	Bemerton, Salisbury.
*Waters, Edward	The Canal, Salisbury.
Wilbraham, Edward Sidney ..	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury.
*Woolley, John Turton	The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.
Woolley, Richard Melsome ..	Salisbury.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Carr, Randle William, m.r.a.c.	St. Austell, Tisbury.
Davenport, Gilbert Capell ..	Damerham, Salisbury.
Ellis, Thomas Gwynne	The Cottage, Deverill Road, Warminster.
Fullford, Charles George ..	5, Millbrook, Salisbury.
Hale, Francis Edward	52, Fisherton Street, Salisbury.
Hayward, Joseph	Chitterne House, Codford, S.O.
Miles, Hannam Edward	Slades, East Knoyle, Salisbury.
Moody, Herbert Line	72, Belle Vue Road, Salisbury.
Rawlence, George Norman ..	7, Moberley Road, Salisbury.
Thake, Robert Frederick William	5, Roman Road, Bemerton, Salisbury.
Watson, Charles William	36, Wyndham Road, Salisbury.
Watts, Francis Henry	Sandleheath, near Salisbury.
Woolley, John Stanley	New Sarum House, Salisbury.
Yelf, Jack Robert	26, Queen's Road, Salisbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

(Warwick and Worcester Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR, B.SC. (*Edin.*)	Link Elm, Malvern Link.
BLOOMER, JOSIAH	19, Priory Street, Dudley.
BUCK, HERBERT WILSON	Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON	Whitegates, Enville, near Stourbridge.
CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT ..	Upton-on-Severn.
CRISP, GEORGE FREDERICK	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Victoria Road, Malvern.
EDMONDS, JOHN NITCHELL	Wood Farm, Malvern Wells.
EVERY-CLAYTON, REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC	Blackmore Park Estate Office, Hanley Swan, near Worcester.
FIDDIAN, WILLIAM	Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge.
GROVE, ALBERT	1, Parkfield Terrace, Stourbridge.
JOHNSON, CLIFFORD NOEL	19, Priory Street, Dudley.
JOSELAND, CHARLES	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster.
LANDER, SIDNEY MONTEM	Valuer's Office, 3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
LANGFORD, EDWARD THOMAS ..	The Land House, Arley, near Bewdley.
MEACHER, EDMOND	Worcester Chambers, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS ..	43, High Street, Worcester.
RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM ..	High Street, Evesham.
SMITH, WILLIAM	Upper Farm, Abbot's Salford, Evesham.
STALLARD, WILLIAM	St. John's House, St. John's, Worcester, and Worcester Chambers, Worcester.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

BARRATT, HARRY	Hill View, Corser Street, Stourbridge.
BUCK, EDWARD MARTIN	The Stalls, Worcester.
DALLEY, REGINALD ARTHUR ..	The Cedars, Kidderminster.
HEMMING, JESSE CLIFFORD	4, Oakly Road, Redditch.
HEPPEL, FRANCIS HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	27, St. George's Square, Worcester.
HOOKEY, GEORGE RANDLE	Valuation Department, 3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
MILLS, DANIEL	29, Park Avenue, Worcester.
MURRAY, LAWRENCE JOSEPH ..	Colenso, Albert Park Road, Malvern.
PARKES, THOMAS GERRARD	Besford Bridge, Pershore.
PEARSON, WILLIAM	10, Grange Road, Dudley.

Priest, Albert Edward	Oaten Fields, Halesowen.
Shuttleworth-King, Charles John	Folke, Selborne Road, Worcester.
Wall, John Ernest	Emlyn, Albert Park Road, Malvern.
Weaver, Henry Percival Francis	Lye, Stourbridge.
Webb, Roland Drury..	59. Flag Meadow Walk, Worcester.
Wheeler, Herbert Harry.. ..	3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
Wood, John Lionel	Ingleside, Ombersley Road, Worcester.

ASSOCIATES :

Blackshaw, John Frank	The Cottage, Bromsgrove.
Bund, John W. Willis	Shire Hall, Worcester.

STUDENTS :

Davies, Sidney	Oakfield, Pedmore Road, Lye, near Stourbridge.
Hitchings, Albert Charles ..	Holly Lodge, Wollaston, Stourbridge.
Wilkes, Leslie Octavio	Spring Hill House, Birchfield Road, Redditch.

YORKSHIRE.

(Yorkshire Committee.)

FELLOWS :

Abbey, Joe Burman, a.m.i.c.e.	District Bank Chambers, Market Street, Huddersfield.
*Abbott, Robert Thomas G. ..	Whitley House, Malton.
Ambler, Sydney Wood	Estate Office, Sandbeck Park, Tickhill, near Rotherham.
*Armistead, Richard, a.m.i.c.e. ..	10, Booth Street, Bradford.
Armstrong, Albert Leslie.. ..	14, Swaledale Road, Sheffield.
Armytage, Sir George, Bart...	Kirklees, Brighouse.
Bilson, John, f.r.i.b.a.	23, Parliament Street, Hull.
Bowen, David	62, Cardigan Road, Headingley, Leeds.
Bramley, Francis Herbert ..	The White Building, Fitzalan Square, Sheffield.
Broadbent, William	Hopwood, Horsforth, near Leeds.

Brocklebank, John	Todmorden.
Brodrick, Frederick Stead ..	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
Broster, Robert Buck	Craven Bank Chambers, North Street, Keighley.
Burman, William	Estate Office, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
Butler, Charles	18, Queen Street, Huddersfield.
Childe, Henry Slade	Wakefield.
Clarke, Christopher	Charlcot, Bedale.
Clarke, John William	Guisborough.
Costello, Joseph	95, Albert Road, Middlesbrough.
Coverdale, Henry	The Duke of Norfolk's Estate Office, Sheffield.
Cox, Arthur Laurence, a.m.i.c.e., m.s.a.	45, Darley Street, Bradford.
*Cox, Edward Samuel	3, New Street, York.
Crabtree, Percy	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Huddersfield.
Dalby, Richard Alexander ..	The Lodge, Stanley, Wakefield.
Demetriadi. Thomas Marsden ..	19, Fartown Green Road, Huddersfield.
Denton, William	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Sheffield.
Douglas, Arthur Hugh	Eden House, Malton.
Dunn, Edward Jonathan ..	12, St. Paul's Road, Manningham, Bradford.
Embleton, Henry Cawood	Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.
Evans, William, a.m.i.c.e	New Walk, Beverley.
*Farrer, John	Oulton, near Leeds.
Fenwick, Charles Richard, m.i.c.e.	26, Park Row, Leeds.
Forbes, Charles Mansfeldt ..	14, New Street, York.
Fowler, Frederick	St. James' Street, Sheffield.
Fowler, Reginald William ..	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
Fox, Charles Edward	7, Rawson Street, Halifax.
*Fox, Charles James	7, Rawson Street, Halifax.
Frank, Thomas Peirson, a.m.i.c.e.	162, Woodsley Road, Leeds.
Fryer, George	41, Caroline Place, Hull.
Galletly, William Haldane ..	Freeston Terrace, Normanton.
Gelder, Sir William Alfred, m.p., f.r.i.b.a.	76, Lowgate, Hull.
*Gott, Charles Henry, m.i.c.e.	Superintending Valuer, Manor Row, Bradford.
*Gott, Frank	North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds.
Gott, Ralph Edgar	Steephill House, Emm Lane, Bradford.
Greaves, Percy Christian	Wakefield.
Hanson, Harold, a.m.i.c.e... ..	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield.
*Hanson, John Henry, m.i.c.e...	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield.
Harland, Henry Chapman	Furness Estate Office, Grantley, Ripon.

HEATH, JOHN LIONEL	7, Clifford Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.
HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS	Custom House Buildings, Whitefriargate, Hull.
HEPWORTH, HERBERT RAIKES, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyors' Office, Wakefield.
HEWITT, FRANK	R.D.C. Offices, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
HOLMES, EDWARD	16, St. James' Street, Sheffield.
*HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR ..	22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.
KAYE, HERBERT	25, Westfield Grove, Wakefield.
KELLY, JOHN GEORGE	Roseneath, Totley Rise, Sheffield.
*LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT ..	North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds.
LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT ..	The Hollies, Leeds.
LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON ..	Woodcroft, Marton, S.O., and 129, Albert Road, Middlesbrough.
MARSHALL, PETER	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
*MASSIE, FRANK, M.I.C.E.	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefield.
MORLEY, ERIC, A.R.I.B.A.	14, Park Drive, Bradford.
NEILL, JAMES NEILL	38, Park Row, Leeds.
PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK	Baldersby, Ripon.
PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE	Estate Office, Wentworth Castle, Barnsley.
POPPLE, JOHN	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby.
PRICE, FREDERICK PALEY ..	District Valuer's Office, Doncaster.
*RENTON, GEORGE	3, Princes Square, Harrogate.
RHODES, CHARLES EDWARD	Rotherham.
RICHARDSON, JOHN STOCKS	Thorner, near Leeds.
SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY ..	16, St. James Row, Sheffield.
SHAW, CHARLES WILLIAM	Church Street Chambers, Dewsbury.
SILCOCK, EDWARD JOHN, M.I.C.E. ..	10, Park Row, Leeds.
SMITH, ARTHUR TELFORD	15, Cheapside, Bradford.
*SMITH, WHEATER	15, Cheapside, Bradford.
SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY	Red Lees, Mytholmroyd.
SUTHERS, JAMES	Union Offices, Hull Street, Todmorden.
THORP, ROBERT HAYTON	Land of Green Ginger, Hull.
TINKER, HAROLD	23, Market Street, Huddersfield.
TODD, WILLIAM HENRY, M.I.C.E. ..	County Buildings, Hull.
WALKER, WILLIAM PINCKNEY ..	Glendale, Park Grove, Bradford.
WALSH, JOSEPH FREDERICK	Museum Chambers, Halifax.
WATSON, HERBERT JOHN	6, Lendal, York.
WATSON, JOHN	Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.
WATSON, JOHN	District Valuer's Office, 20, South Parade, Doncaster.
WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKINSON	Lowlands, Utley, Keighley.
WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD	Valuation Office, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.
*WELLSTED, WILLIAM HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Waterloo Chambers, Hull.

West, Arthur Smith..	7, Haywra Crescent, Harrogate.
Wheldon, Martin Lowish	5, Coney Street, York.
Whipp, Thomas William	15, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough.
White, Samuel Cyril	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough.
Winder, Francis Arnold	Corn Exchange Chambers, Sheffield.
Young, James..	62, Market Street, Bradford.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Abbott, Claude	Whitley House, Norton, Malton.
Ainley, Eric Edwin	Martin Bank, Huddersfield.
Allison, Herbert William ..	6, Albion Street, Hull.
Almond, William John	6, Albion Street, Hull.
Annakin, Arthur Bertie	Cave Holme, West Royd Crescent, Halifax.
Archer, Harold de Byrlay ..	Ridgeway, near Sheffield.
Atkinson, Charles Christopher	Glebe House, Staveley, Knaresborough.
Baker, Ernest Samuel	County Bank Chambers, Middlesbrough.
Balden, John Whiteley	Lowfield, Woodkirk, Dewsbury.
Barnard, Dennis Christopher..	Brantwood, The Avenue, Clifton, York.
Barrett, Allan	93, Clarendon Road, Leeds.
Beal, Joseph Kyle	46, Frenchgate, Richmond.
Beever, Rowland..	Woodland Mount, Bradford Road N., Huddersfield.
Bellamy, Harry	Threlkeld, Woodlands Drive, Harrogate.
Beverley, Robert Berthold ..	Heath House, near Wakefield.
Black, Ernest	Rycroft, Hatfield, near Doncaster.
Boord, Walter Bertram	Bewerley, Pateley Bridge.
Booth, Herbert	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Huddersfield.
Bowes, Charles	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough.
Bradley, Cecil Gustav	Borough Surveyor's Office, Bridlington.
Brameld, Henry Creswick Wilson	55, Firshill Road, Sheffield.
Bray, Edwin	Town Street, Stanningley, Leeds.
Brighten, Claude William ..	Headquarters, York.
Butterfield, Henry Ambler ..	Borough Engineer's Office, Keighley.
Chambers, John Francis	4, Belgravia, Goole.
Champion, William Hall	Woodville, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
Chant, Arthur Guy	21, North Bar Without, Beverley.
Cooke-Yarborough, Orfeur Frederic	Frickley, Doncaster.
Dean, Sam	30, Colin Street, Barnoldswick, *viâ* Colne.
Dewhirst, Charles Leslie.. ..	22, West Cliff Grove, Harrogate.
Docksey, Sydney Bateman ..	175, Highgate, Heaton, Bradford.

Dodds, Percy	19, Harcourt Street, Heworth, York.
Douglas, Norman	123, Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.
Dyer, Frederick	24, St. Olave's Road, York.
Edwards, Eustace Herbert	4, Crow Tree Lane, Daisy Hill, Bradford.
Fawcett, Kenneth Mortimer	26, Albion Street, Leeds.
Fenton, Frank	33, Waverley Terrace, Bradford.
Fielding, Arthur Edward Bruce	The Cloisters, Knaresborough.
Firth, William James, a.m.i.c.e.	5, Shaftesbury Avenue, Street Lane, Roundhay, Leeds.
Flew, John Leonard Harris	18, Lemington Avenue, Halifax.
Foster, Leonard	6, Mexborough Street, Chapeltown, Leeds.
Frost, Philip Blair	Independent Buildings, 21, Fargate, Sheffield.
Goodall, Eric William Aldrich	Hardy Grange, Eldwick, Bingley.
Grabham, Stanley	109, Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.
Greenough, Harry	74, Northfield Terrace, Wibsey, Bradford.
Greenwood, Joseph	20, Queen's Road, Keighley.
Hall, Harold Londesborough	Studholme, Healey, Batley.
Hammond, Edmund Bland	53, Pollard Lane, Bradford.
Hammond, John Bernard	9, Norville Terrace, Headingley Lane, Leeds.
Harrison, Norman Simons	Hurn Lodge, Beverley.
Hawes, Frederick Kirk	The Elms, Lowthorpe, Driffield.
Hebblethwaite, Charles Henry	10, Waterhouse Street, Halifax.
Hepper, Edward Raymond	Woodcote, Wood Lane, Headingley, Leeds.
Hindmarsh, Michael Anselm	St. Catherine's Farm, Skelton, York.
Hirst, William Frederick	Claremont, Rothwell, near Leeds.
Hollis, Arthur	Pool-in-Wharfedale, Leeds.
Hollis, Ralph	Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull.
Holmes, Edward Marshall	Sharrow Bank, Sheffield.
Houldsworth, Austin Frank	100, Alliance Avenue, Hull.
Howe, Clarence Shaw Thornton	21, Bond Street, Leeds.
Howe, Thomas Thornton	Olive Mount, Bramley Hill, Kirkstall.
Howse, Evan George	59, Kingsway, Goole.
Hoyle, Henry Armitage	Laurel Villa, Armley, Leeds.
Hudson, James Alexander	Hill Top House, Wetherby.
Humphries, John Buckle	368, Great Horton Road, Bradford.
Hunt, Orlando William	Winterfield, Bedale.
Hutson, Ewart Grey	Dresden House, Victoria Road, Broomhall Park, Sheffield.
Ingham, Arthur	Rockcliffe, Hebden Bridge.
Ingham, Walter	County Hall, Beverley.
Ingleby, Ernest James, n.d.a.	Woodville, Roundhay, Leeds.

Isitt, Samuel Gilbert, n.d.a. ..	Hillside, Queen's Road, Manningham, Bradford.
Jackson, Thomas Hornsby.. ..	Ashfield, Guiseley Road, Horsforth, Leeds.
James, Harry	Garden House, Hooton Roberts, Rotherham.
Jenkins, Cedric	Hazlemount, Rotherham.
Johnson, Arthur William ..	Westcombe, Stonefall Park, Harrogate.
Jowett, Henry Savile..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Huddersfield.
Kelly, George William Calver	St. James' Street, Wetherby.
Kenyon, Harold Dumello ..	7, De Grey Street, York.
King, Percy James Church ..	Wynyard, West Park, Far Headingley, Leeds.
Lawton, William Victor	Castle Cliffe, Knaresborough.
Ledgard, John Brooke	The Manor House, Thorner, Leeds.
Leedham, Morris	25, The Crescent, Hipperholme, near Halifax.
Lister, Charles Henry	12, Regent Terrace, Edwin Road, Leeds.
Longbottom, Harold	Prospect Terrace, Silsden, near Keighley.
Lord, Frederick William	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, 20, South Parade, Doncaster.
Lunn, Algernon Percy	Wentbridge, Pontefract.
Maddock, George..	c/o J. F. Walsh, 10, Harrison Road, Halifax.
Mallinson, Charles Herbert ..	Market Place, Huddersfield.
Marriott, William Mason.. ..	Hopton Grange, Mirfield.
Marshall, George Ernest ..	76, Airedale Road, Wadsley.
Maughan, John	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, S.O.
Medrington, Arthur Charles Percy	Wood Hall, Skirlaugh, Hull.
Mellor, John Francis Shaw ..	The Cottage, Brodsworth, Doncaster.
Metcalfe, Clarence Arthur ..	10, Woodland Avenue, Harrogate.
Moiser, Cyril..	Valuation Department, 23, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.
Morley, Richard	8, Oakdale Road, Sheffield.
Moss, Harry	13, Hartman Place, Toller Lane, Bradford.
Mumford, Frank Septimus	Belmont, Lawn Avenue, Doncaster.
Musgrave, Harold	Higham, Stockton Lane, York.
Normanton, Joe	Belle Vue, Barkisland, near Halifax.
Oddy, Joseph Ronald Ridley..	12, Victoria Avenue, Shipley.
Osborn, George	25, Hastings Road, Sheffield.

Page, Joseph	38, St. Ives Mount, Upper Armley, Leeds.
Palmour, Frederick John Clifford	71, New North Road, Huddersfield.
Pascoe, Herbert	Sandon House, Duke of York Street, Wakefield.
Percy, George Reginald.. ..	Springs End, Ilkley.
Pettingale, Charles Edward ..	c/o Surveyor of Taxes, Wakefield.
Phillips, Cuthbert Emrys Vaughans	4, Headingley Terrace, Leeds.
Priestman, Alfred Tuke	Valuer's Office, Manor Row, Bradford.
Renton, Theodore Rolande Victor	Tenter Lodge, Knaresborough, and 3, Prince's Square, Harrogate.
Rickards, Clement Archbold Ross	30, Hyde Park Terrace, Leeds.
Riddle, Wilfrid Patterson ..	Guildhall, Hull.
Rivers, Charles Edwin	Municipal Offices, Harrogate.
St. John, Louis Frederick.. ..	22, Fountain Street, Hull.
Sharp, Herbert Firth..	1, Briggs Villas, Queensbury, Bradford.
Shaw, Arthur	Ramsden Estate Offices, Railway Street, Huddersfield.
Simmons, George Herbert.. ..	10, High Street, Doncaster.
Sissons, William Wyrill	Waterloo Manor, Garforth, near Leeds.
Sladdin, Arnold Gladstone ..	36, Lightcliffe Road, Brighouse.
Smith, Harry..	42, Devonshire Street, Keighley.
Smith, John Edward	Shipley Fields, Frizinghall, Bradford.
Smith, Percival	2, Coltsgate Hill, Ripon.
Stevens, Wilmot Driffield ..	Nunthorpe, S.O.
Storry, Frederick William Scott	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, Doncaster.
Stott, Herbert Wharton.. ..	Bay Hall, Huddersfield.
Sugden, Albert Jowett	Architects' Department, County Hall, Wakefield.
Sykes, Wilfred Elsworth.. ..	Montague House, South Street, Cottingham.
Tack, Arthur William	68, Damems Road, Keighley.
Tate, Henry Tindall	County Hall, Beverley.
Terry, Francis William	Low Royd, St. Olave's Road, York.
Thomas, William Oliver	Ramsden Estate Office, Huddersfield.
Thompson, Claude William George Hugh	Estate Office, Escrick, York.
Thompson, Thomas Errington ..	Estate Office, Swarcliffe, Birstwith.
Thompson, Thomas, Jun. ..	Red House, Methley, near Leeds.
Thomson, George	Chapelthorpe, Wakefield.
Vickers, Charles Goldthorpe..	The Manor House, Silver Hill, Sheffield.

WADE, HENRY..	10, Pitt Street, Barnsley.
WADSLEY, MICHAEL JAMES	27, Dover Street, Hull.
WALKER, CYRIL HERBERT	24, Grange Court, North Grange Mount, Headingley, Leeds.
WALKER, SYDNEY STRATTON ..	28, Park Villas, Cottingham.
WALKER, VINCENT STANLEY.. ..	26, East Parade, Leeds.
WALKER, WILLIAM ALBERT	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, York.
WALL, IRVING	Tsatlee Villa, New North Road, Huddersfield.
WALLER, HORACE	Valuation Offices, Inland Revenue, Midland Bank Buildings, Middlesbrough.
WATSON, NOEL BRADY..	Valuation Department, 6, Albion Street, Hull.
WHITELEY, ROBERT HENRY.. ..	Whitwood Hall, Normanton.
WHITTINGHAM, ROBERT CECIL ..	2, Zetland Terrace, Norton, Malton.
WILKINSON, FRED	162, Long Lee, Keighley.
WILSON, GERALD HERBERT	Walton Lodge, Pannal, near Leeds.
WOOD, JOHN OGDEN	4, Gerrard Street, Halifax.
WOODHEAD, HAROLD HAYDN ..	16, Peterson Road, Wakefield.
WORMLEIGHTON, BERNARD JOSEPH	Town Hall, Loftus.
WRIGHT, ARTHUR VICTOR	Thorncroft Terrace, Staincliffe, Batley.

STUDENTS:

ARMISTEAD, TOM ELSWORTH.. ..	10, Booth Street, Bradford.
BURDASS, FRANCIS..	Lowthorpe, Driffield.
CHARLES, JOHN L...	32, Sholebroke Avenue, Chapeltown, Leeds.
ELMHIRST, ERNEST CHRISTOPHER..	Pindar Oaks Hall, Barnsley.
HEATON, HUBERT	24, Ackworth Lane, Purston, Pontefract.
IRELAND, BENJAMIN	North Ferriby.
KELLY, KENNETH GEORGE	Wetherby.
MASSIE, FRANK ERIC	Kensington House, St. John's, Wakefield.
MORWOOD, ARTHUR	34, Morley Road, Doncaster.
POSTLETHWAITE, JOHN LEWIS ..	36, Windsor Road, Doncaster.
ROSS, ARTHUR ELLERKER	101, Grovehill Road, Beverley.
SMITH, ERNEST	29, Silver Street, Whitby.
SUGDEN, BEN ROY..	10, Claremont, Bradford.
SYKES, RONALD	Ashleigh, Golcar, near Huddersfield.
TATE, ALAN CHARLES RICHMOND..	Skipton Castle.
WINDROSS, NORMAN CECIL	Enderley, Ferriby Road, Hessle.

WALES (NORTH).

Containing the Counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flintshire, and Merionethshire.

(Wales (North) Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Bryncelyn, St. Asaph, Flintshire.
BOWEN-JONES, WILLIAM THOMAS..	Cae Synamon, Carnarvon.
CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN..	Cayley Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.
DYKINS, PHILIP LLEWELYN	Pendre, Holywell, Flintshire.
EVANS, SAMUEL	County Offices, Mold, Flintshire.
GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN ..	Hawarden Estate Office, Hawarden, Flintshire.
JONES, EDWARD LLOYD..	Plas-Isa, Rhosymedre, Ruabon, Denbighshire.
*JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD	Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfairpwll, Anglesey.
LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD..	The Halkyn Estate Office, Holywell, Flintshire.
MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY ..	Derwas, Abergele, Denbighshire.
MORE, WILLIAM HENRY..	Crown Lodge, Harlech.
*PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES ..	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire
*PORTER, JOHN MERRY	Estate Office, Colwyn Bay.
ROBERTS, JOHN, N.D.A.	Maestegfryn, Towyn, Merionethshire.
YALE, GEORGE FREDERICK CUNNINGHAM	Estate Office, Pwllheli.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

DRING, SAMUEL	Clovelly, Pensarn, Abergele.
EVANS, EDWARD ARTHUR, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.	Frondeg, Carnarvon.
GREGORY, DOUGLAS..	Buena Vista, Penrhyn View, Colwyn Bay.
HUGHES, WILLIAM DONNE PRICE..	Metropolitan Bank, Mostyn Street, Llandudno.
HUGHES, WILLIAM PARRY	Bodlondeb, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
JONES, EVAN ROBERT PULESTON..	Stanwick, Fairbourne, Merioneth.
JONES, OSCAR WYNNE	Moelydon, South Beach, Pwllheli.

Jones, Roland Thomas	Glanafon, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
Kay, George	Rhewl Mostyn, near Chester (Flints.).
More, John Novis..	Crown Lodge, Harlech.
Owen, Thomas	Bryn Siriol, Conway.
Parker, George	The Elms, Pulford, near Wrexham.
Parry, David Morris	Gwynfryn, Pwllheli.
Parry, Walter John..	The Cottage, Conway.
Pierce, Thomas Harle..	Victoria House, Abergele, Denbighshire.
Price, George Stanley	Ivy Dene, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay.
Tower, Hugh Christopher ..	Peniarth Estate Office, Towyn, Merionethshire.
Wales, Edward Arthur	Brynkinalt Estate Office, Chirk, Denbighshire.
Williams, Morris Hughes.. ..	Cwrdu, Llanedwen, Llanfair, P.G.

STUDENTS:

Edwards, David Edward	9, Talbot Road, Wrexham.
Porter, John Lawrence	Braeside, Colwyn Bay.

WALES (Mid).

Containing the Counties of Montgomery and Radnor.
(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Committee.)

FELLOWS:

Addie, John Heathcote	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
*Addie, William Forrester ..	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
Edmonds, John	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
Grant, James..	Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.
MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY.. ..	Clive Place, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

LLOYD, FRANK HUMPHREYS.. ..	St. David's, Milford, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH ..	Baileymawr, Penybont, Radnorshire.
SYMS, REGINALD HARDY	County Surveyor's Office, Newtown.
WILLIAMS, RICHARD JOHN	The Berkeley, Llandrindod Wells.

WALES (SOUTH).

Containing the Counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke.

(Wales (South) and Monmouthshire Committee.)

FELLOWS:

BLOSSE, HENRY LYNCH	Worcester Chambers, Swansea.
BROWN, WESTGARTH FORSTER ..	Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff.
*CORBETT, EDWIN WORTLEY MONTAGU	Bute Estate Office, Castle Street, Cardiff.
DAVID, EDMUND USSHER	4, Park Place, Cardiff.
DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE	Hafdre, Llanwrtyd Wells.
DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS..	33, Park Place, Cardiff.
*DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN..	Froodvale, Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire.
EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN	Dale Fort, Dale, Milford Haven.
EVANS, BENJAMIN EDWARD	47, Stepney Street, Llanelly.
EVANS, DAVID..	6, Laura Place, Aberystwyth.
FORESTIER-WALKER, CHARLES EVELYN	31, Charles Street, Cardiff.

Francis, John	The Mount, Carmarthen.
Furmedge, John Harris	Penmyarth, Crickhowell.
Godding, Frank Horatio	Valuation Office, 7, King Street, Carmarthen.
Griffiths, William	Gelley-Wernen Estate, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
Griffiths, William Thomas ..	Uplands, Tygwyn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.
Harpur, William, M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Cardiff.
Hern, Samuel	93, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.
Hews, Thomas Greenslade	8, Clarendon Road, Sketty, Glam.
Hinchsliff, Edward Robert ..	Urban District Council Office, Barry.
Jenkins, Charles Herbert Blewitt	19, Northampton Place, Swansea.
Jenkins, Harold John	4, College Street, Swansea.
Leeder, Ernest Holtham	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea.
Lewis, Penry Arthur	Bryncelyn, Morriston.
Morris-Davies, James George ..	Hafod Estate Office, Devil's Bridge S.O., Cardiganshire.
Osmond-Smith, Francis Henry George, M.R.A.C.	County Council Offices, Cardiff.
Owen, Thomas Henry Rule ..	High Street, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
Owen, Thomas Rule	High Street, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
Pascoe, John Barron	5, Richmond Road, Swansea, and Cardigan Chambers, 6, College Street, Swansea.
*Price, Francis Holborrow Glynn	7, Picton Place, Swansea.
Pritchard, Henry A.	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and St. Fagan's, Cardiff.
Pritchard, Herbert Alfred ..	Valuer's Office, 13, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.
Puddicombe, William Phippen ..	Council Offices, Mumbles, near Swansea.
Pugh-Jones, David	County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff, and Colchester Avenue, Cardiff.
Randall, John Morgan	Dunraven Estate Office, Bridgend, Glam.
Randell, Francis William ..	Frondeg, Langland, Swansea.
Rees, William John	The Laurels, Swansea.
Roberts, John	28, Fisher Street, Swansea.
Seel, Robert Harold	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff.
Selwyn, William Ingram	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea.
Thomas, Illtyd	17, Quay Street, Cardiff.
Wales, Henry T.	Bank Chambers, Castle Square, Swansea.
Ware, William	6, Pembroke Terrace, Cardiff.
Webb, Clarence Albert	16, Plymouth Road, Penarth, Cardiff.
Williams, Gerald Garnons ..	Ashburnham Estate Office, Burry Port.
Williams, Richard Ernest Havard	The Elms, Struet, Brecon.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ARNOLD, WILLIAM RICHARD	Cheriton, Vicarage Road, Morriston, S.O., Glamorganshire.
ARTHUR, THOMAS BEVAN	54, King Street, Carmarthen.
BENNETT, ARTHUR JOHN..	21, Grosvenor Road, Sketty.
BENNETT, FRANK WILLIAM	8, Rosehill Road, Swansea.
BEVAN, OSWALD PERCIVAL	Express Chambers, Merthyr Tydfil.
BROADHEAD, CHARLES ALFRED ..	7, Bernard Street, Uplands, Swansea.
BRAY, JOHN SANDERS	60, Albany Road, Roath Park, Cardiff.
BRYANS, MAURICE EDWARD	St. John's Vicarage, Builth.
CHAPMAN, CHARLES ALBERT	109, Connaught Road, Roath Park, Cardiff.
CLARK, PHILIP LOCKHART	13, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.
CLARKE, THOMAS GUY	48, Cardiff Road, Llandaff.
COOK, THOMAS..	50, Sandringham Road, Cardiff.
DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
DAVIES, HERBERT BYRON	Paris House, West Street, Fishguard.
DAVIES, JOHN LLEWELLYN	13, Vere Street, Cadoxton-Barry.
DAVIES, JOHN SIMON	56, Morfa Street, Bridgend, Glam.
DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SATTERLEY HUMPHREYS	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 19, Northampton Place, Swansea.
DAVIS, FRANCIS ROBERT EDWARD	R.N. Airship Station, Milton, Pembroke.
DAVISON, PERCY	Estate Office, Wenvoe, near Cardiff.
EDWARDS, SPENCER	205, Richmond Road, Cardiff.
EVANS, DAVID..	Fairlea, Loveden Road, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.
EVANS, GLYNN..	Roslyn House, Sketty, Swansea.
EVANS, HENRY MONTAGUE	City Engineer's Department, City Hall, Cardiff.
EVANS, JOHN WILLIAMS PERCIVAL	4, Brynmawr Terrace, The Watton, Brecon.
EVANS, SAMUEL BOWLIE..	109, St. Helen's Avenue, Swansea.
FORREST, WILLIAM..	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagan's, Cardiff.
HARPUR, FRED..	197, Severn Road, Cardiff.
HEAVEN, FRANK HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	39, Coronation Street, Aberkenfig, Bridgend, Glam.
HOLDEN, NORMAN	Plymouth Estate Office, St. Fagan's, near Cardiff.
HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS ..	32, Charles Street, Cardiff.
HOOPER, STANLEY	Bryngwili, Knoll Avenue, Swansea.
HUGHES, WILLIAM EDWYN	Valuation Office, 7, King Street, Carmarthen.

Humphreys, Reginald	Hazelhurst, Neath Road, Maesteg, Glam.
James, Joel Jenkins	Pantyphillip, Dwrbach, Pembrokeshire.
James, W. Rowland	6, Nott Square, Carmarthen.
Jenkins, Albert Henry Hopkin	Blackmill, near Bridgend, Glam.
John, David Hopkin	Ransford, Suffolk Place, Porthcawl, Glam.
Jones, David Llewellyn	2, Muriel Terrace, Dowlais, Glam.
Jones, Richard Lewis..	Penwenallt, Newcastle Emlyn.
Jones, Robert John	35, Grove Terrace, Penarth, Cardiff.
Jones, Stanley Warren	South Prospect, Terrace Road, Swansea.
Lee, John Pincke	Yniscedwyn House, Gurnos, Glam.
Lloyd, Cyril Herbert Powell	The Heath, Bridgend, Glam.
Loveluck, Edward	33, Park Street, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
Morgan, David Edgar	Glyn Tawe, Vicarage Road, Morriston, Glam.
Mowbray, Clyde Bernard ..	4, South Prospect, Swansea.
Murray, Penry John	Cefn Parc, Brecon.
Nicholls, Charles William ..	29, Bryn-y-mor Crescent, Swansea.
Osborne, Harry Edgar	Caemain, Nelson, Cardiff.
Palmer, Robert Sidney	8, Chaddesley Terrace, Swansea.
Phillips, William Newton.. ..	Croft Cottage, Ferryside, Carmarthenshire.
Price, Daniel Henry	Surveyor's Office, Aberbargoed, Mon.
Price, Thomas George..	Black Lion, Cross Hands, Llanelly.
Prosser, Roger, B.Sc.	District Valuer's Office, The Elms, Struet, Brecon.
Punter, Percival Alan	19, Grove Road, Bridgend, Glam.
Rees, Morgan..	Penydre House, Neath, Glamorganshire.
Richards, John Sydenham ..	3, Trinity Place, Swansea.
Roberts, Edward Thomas	Llanfair Buildings, St. Mary Street, Swansea.
Roberts, John Hubert	19, Heathfield Street, Swansea.
Roderick, Benjamin	Ashbrook House, Aberdare.
Roderick, William David.. ..	Brynhyfryd, The Parade, Ton Pentre, Glam.
Rogers, John	West House, Goring Road, Llanelly.
Samuel, William Wilfrid.. ..	23, Ena Avenue, Neath.
Singer, William Henry	Woodside, Highwalls, Dinas Powis, Glam.
Symons, Cecil Frederick	Y.M.C.A., St. Helen's Road, Swansea.
Taylor, Frederick Hale	4, Osborne Terrace, Brynmill, Swansea.
Taylor, Harold Tom	16, Beechwood Road, Uplands, Swansea.
Thomas, Arthur John..	Eastfield, St. Thomas, Swansea.
Thomas, Edmund William.. ..	83, Brytion Road, Cymmer, Port Talbot, Glam.
Thomas, Frederick James	9, Heathfield Street, Swansea.
Thomas, Robert Rogers	36, Bryn Road, Swansea.
Thomas, Thomas David..	182, High Street, Treorchy, Rhondda, Glam.

Thomas, Wilfrid Bowen	7, King Street, Carmarthen.
Tremellen, Enner Thorney ..	Clifton House, Aberdare.
Walker, John Willis	Oaklands, Efail-Isaf, near Pontypridd.
Walters, William David	1, Llanfair Road, Penygraig.
Watkins, John Oliver	Siddall House, Alexandra Road, Swansea.
Watts, David Christopher.. ..	West House, Cowbridge, Glam.
Williams, Daniel Smith	6, Llanedeyrn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.
Williams, Edgar David	Bryncethin Farm, near Bridgend, Glam.
Williams, Howard	242, Newport Road, Cardiff.
Williams, Joseph	9, Roath Court Road, Cardiff.
Woosnam, Ralph William	Ceffnllysgwynne, Builth-Wells, Breconshire.
Yeo, William Henry	Caegarw, Court Colman, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

STUDENTS:

Davies, John	Ash Grove, Church Road, Bridgend, Glam.
Davies, John Trevor Rees.. ..	Salvia House, Millbank, Haverfordwest.
Dyer, George Colin	2, Powell's Place, Porth, Glam.
Evans, John Edgar Vaughan..	18, Victoria Street, Ton Pentre, Rhondda.
Evans, William Cecil	120, High Street, Dowlais, Glam.
Hone, John Alfred	c/o E. M. David, 4, Park Place, Cardiff.
Morgan, Ivor Walter..	1, Wellington Place, Brecon.
Ogden, John Cecil Blair	Longland View, Margam, Port Talbot, Glam.
Paton, Henry Edge Jenkins..	4, West End, Llanelly.
Prichard, James Thomas	Ynyswen, New Road, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
Samuel, Ronald Astley	Tanyrallt, Eaton Grove, Swansea.
Sanders, Charles Fletcher ..	14, Conway Road, Cardiff.

SCOTTISH COMMITTEE.

FELLOWS:

Adam, Thomas..	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
Aitken, John Malcolm..	Castlemilk Estates Office, Norwood, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
Allan, Robert	Halfway House, Whitburn.

Anderson, John	20, York Place, Edinburgh.
Anderson, Robert..	Property Agent, 95, Bath Street, Glasgow.
Baker, Ernest John	H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth, Dunfermline.
Barr, James	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
Baxter, John..	243, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Beattie, George Lennox	105, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
Bell, Andrew Walker..	26, Queen Anne Street, Dunfermline.
Binnie, Thomas	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Blair, Alexander..	9, Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.
Blair, Thomas	Hoprig Mains, Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire.
Brown, Charles	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
Brown, William	63, John Street, Glasgow.
Bryden, Charles John Baxter..	167, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Burnet, Frank	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Cameron, Angus	Seafield Estates Office, Elgin.
Canch, Thomas Richard	3, Greenbank Crescent, Morningside, Edinburgh.
Coles, Walter George..	Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Connor, George Harry Adams	Estates Office, Longniddry, Haddingtonshire.
Constable, George William ..	Traquair Estate Office, Innerleithen.
Cunningham, Robert	Branxholme, Hawick, Roxburghshire.
Currie, Arthur Lorimer	192, Ledard Road, Langside, Glasgow.
Davidson, Charles	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
*Davidson, James Inglis	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian.
Davie, Alexander..	7, Herries Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
Dawson, Robert Alexander ..	The Farm, Gordon Castle, Fochabers.
Edgar, James..	Poltalloch Estate Office, Lochgilphead.
Fraser, George John James Hamilton Gordon	Dalzell Estate Office, Motherwell.
Fraser, William	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Frew, Gordon Thomson	216, West George Street, Glasgow.
Geddes, Charles David	21, Young Street, Edinburgh.
Gilchrist, John	81, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Glen, James	Ashfield, Park Place, Stirling.
Gordon, Alexander William Robert	Queensgate, Inverness.
Graham, Mungo Macdougal ..	21, Bath Street, Glasgow.
Gray, John	Coningsby Place, Alloa.
Hamilton, Charles	Path Park, Laurieston, Falkirk.
Hamilton, John Cochrane ..	53, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
Hamilton, Thomas Welsh.. ..	Mansion House, Greenock.
Harkness, John	10, Hecklegirth, Annan.
Hart, John	Cowie Mains,Stonehaven,Kincardineshire.

Hendry, Robert	25, Herries Road, Maxwellpark, Glasgow.
Hood, Thomas	Wellnage, Duns.
Howatt, William..	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
Howatt, William Henry	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
Ingram, Cecil Walter..	100, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
Johnstone, James..	Alloway Cottage, Ayr.
Kirkwood, Charles	61, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Knox, Alexander..	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
Laing, David Taylor	20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.
Leest, Frederick Charles.. ..	H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.
Lightbody, Forrest Hay	53, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Logan, James..	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
MacCallum, Alexander Duncan	2, Ethel Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow.
Macdonald, Ranald Roderick ..	16, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
MacDougall, Robert	63, John Street, Glasgow.
McHarrie, Stair	Rephad, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.
McKie, Henry Bannerman ..	Freeland, Bishopston, Renfrewshire.
Mackintosh, John	Architect's Department, H.M. Prison Commission for Scotland, Edinburgh.
McLaren, John Thomas	The Leuchold, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh.
McMichael, James	1, Argyll Arcade, Glasgow.
Macpherson, William	Montrose Estate Office, Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
Makins, James Vincent	30, George Square, Glasgow.
Marwick, Thomas Purves	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
Mather, James	Dinwoodie, Davidson's Mains, Midlothian.
Middleton, James..	Estate Office, Braehead, Kilmarnock.
Millar, Alexander Walker ..	Royal Engineer Headquarters, Perth.
Miller, William Mitchell.. ..	12, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
Mitchell, George Bennett ..	148, Union Street, Aberdeen.
Murdoch, Robert..	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.
Murray, John Campbell	Pollok Estates Office, 216, West George Street, Glasgow.
Murray, Joseph	Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh, Lochee, Forfarshire.
Murray, William Watson ..	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
Park, Alexander..	175, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Paterson, John Salmon	Valuation Department, Blackfriars House, Perth.
Purdie, Anthony	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
Purves, James	Dunskey Estate Office, Portpatrick.
Ralston, Andrew Agnew	Philpstoun House, West Lothian.
Ralston, Charles Wallace ..	Dabton, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.
Rankine, David	238, West George Street, Glasgow.
Rankine, David, Jun.	238, West George Street, Glasgow.

Robb, William Johnston	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
Robertson, John	Panmure Estate Office, Carnoustie, Forfarshire.
Salmond, William..	6, High Street, Dundee.
Samson, David Thomas	Seafield Estates Office, Cullen, Banffshire.
Sharp, John Grant	172, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
Simpson, Cecil John William ..	H.M. Office of Works, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Smart, James	29, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Smith, Jonah Walker	Local Government Board, George Street, Edinburgh.
Smith, Robert	Cranstoun-Riddell, Ford, Midlothian.
Smith, Thomas	The Castle, Maybole.
Stevenson, Allan..	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr.
Tannahill, Robert Dunlop ..	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.
Thomson, John Lorimer	Valuer's Department, 31, Albert Square, Dundee.
Turner, Joseph Harling	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
Walker, Alexander	249, George Street, Glasgow.
Walker, John..	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
Wallace, Thomas Douglas.. ..	Callendar Estate Office, Falkirk.
Watt, James	25, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
Wills, John Broom	15, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
Wilson, James, C.A.	135, Wellington Street, Glasgow.
Young, Henry Stephen Matthews	Heathfield, Irvine, Ayrshire.
Yuille, Robert	70, South Portland Street, Glasgow.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Addie, Robert	9, Devanha Gardens, Aberdeen.
Aitchison, James Gray	Victoria Cottage, Woodside Place, Shettleston, Glasgow.
Alexander, Thomas Macelvie ..	Admiralty Works Department, St. Leonard's Bank, Perth.
Ballantine, William Archibald	4, Roseberry Place, Stirling.
Ballantyne, James Rogerson..	2, Montgomerie Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow.
Ballentine, David	11, Janefield Place, Dundee.
Blair-Imrie, Hew	Lunan House, Montrose.
Borland, John Campbell.. ..	Renfield Kirn, Argyllshire.
Bowie, Alexander, Jun.	4, Glebe Avenue, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

Brand, James Douglas..	Westburn, Drumchapel, Glasgow.
Brebner, Robert Frederick ..	Glasserton Estate Office, Isle of Whithorn, Wigtownshire.
Brodie, Matthew Scott	39, Wellmeadow, Paisley.
Brown, Alexander	Heathery Knowe, Glasgow Road, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
Brown, James..	11, Melrose Gardens, Kelvinside, N. Glasgow.
Cameron, Alexander Crawford	104, West Graham Street, Glasgow.
Cameron, Charles Grant	Brae Cottage, Hopeman, Morayshire.
Cape, James Duncan	Ardcairn, Blackness Avenue, Dundee.
Cochran, Andrew McEwan ..	Belview, Linwood, Renfrewshire.
Corbett, William..	28, Arlington Street, Glasgow.
Craig, Alexander Balfour.. ..	6, Castle Terrace, Broughty Ferry.
Craig, Andrew, Jun.	Ryesholm, Dalry, Ayrshire.
Crawford, Andrew Rennie, Lic.R.I.B.A.	65, Clarkston Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.
Crichton, James Stuart	Valuation Department, 30, George Square, Glasgow.
Dakers, Edward John William	Blairard, Fotheringham Road, Ayr.
Darling, John	25, Pitcullen Terrace, Perth.
Davidson, George Spence, D.S.C.	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian.
Docherly, John, Jun.	Valuation Department, 28, Queensgate. Inverness.
Donaldson, James	Athol Cottage, West Kilbride, Ayrshire.
Douglas, Robert Crawford ..	121, Greenhead Street, Greenhead, Glasgow.
Duff, John	Breconhill, Lockerbie.
Duncan, Harry	Greenhead, Stanley, Perthshire.
Ferguson, Robert..	42, Finlay Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
Foulis, Archibald Keith	Hamilton Estates Office, The Palace, Hamilton.
Fraser, Alexander Arthur, The Hon. Master of Saltoun ..	Philorth, Fraserburgh.
Grant, Herbert Mitchell.. ..	43, Rose Crescent, Perth.
Hay, Robert Stephen..	Salisbury House, Acre Street, Nairn, N.B.
Hendrie, Robert John..	56, Love Street, Paisley.
Hooton, Leonard Stanwell ..	Fair-a-far Farm, Cramond, Edinburgh.
Howie, John..	Connelstone, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire.
Hume, John	30, Eastfield, Joppa, Edinburgh.
Hunter, Joseph	308, Byres Road, Glasgow.
Jackson, Lambert	35, Woodside Quadrant, Glasgow, W.
Johnston, Robert William.. ..	28, West Mount Street, Aberdeen
Johnston, Walter Robertson ..	Balgray, Mains, Dundee.
Laird, Daniel Maclelland ..	2, Balmoral Place, Crosshill, Glasgow.
Leith, Thomas	Comrie Villa, Craigie Road, Perth.
Lickely, Alexander	3, George Street, Kirkcaldy.
Logie, George	Rowan Lea, Moray Place, Elgin.
Love, James Barr..	Terrona, Langholm, Dumfriesshire.
McBain, John..	15, Muirend Gardens, Clarkston Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.

McCallum, Daniel	325, Byres Road, Glasgow.
McCredie, Hugh	23, King Edward Road, Jordan Hill, Glasgow.
Macfarlane, Andrew	Guthrie Place, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.
MacGregor, Peter Grant	Duncryne, Coltpark Avenue, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.
Mackay, David Meikle	54, Castlehill Road, Ayr.
Mackinnon, Alexander Dent Oswald	Hollycroft, Falkirk.
McLaren, Henry	9, Woodlands Crescent, Falkirk.
Maclay, Charles	267, Crow Road, Partick, Glasgow.
McMichael, James, Jun.	1, Clifton Street, Glasgow.
McMillan, William Alexander	8, St. George's Road, Newton-on-Ayr.
McTaggart, Hugh Harvey.. ..	60, Falcon Avenue, Edinburgh.
McWilliam, John Alexander ..	115, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 33, Kirkhill Road, Edinburgh.
Malcom, James Archie..	Old Bank House, Largs, Ayrshire.
Mann, Charles	Dunaber, Minewells, Dundee.
Meacher, Sydney George	Marlee, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire.
Melville, Henry Duncan	Broomlands, Kelso.
Millar, George	Cuthford, Kilmaurs, Ayrshire.
Money, Alexander Walker ..	The Neuk, Clarkston, Busby, Renfrewshire.
Morrison, James William	30, Granby Road, Edinburgh.
Morrison, John Baxter	Rhives, Golspie, Sutherland.
Morrison, Norman Thomas.. ..	431, Victoria Road, Glasgow.
Muir, Andrew, Jun.	14, Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
Oliver, Edwin Hamerton	Land Agent, R.E. Office, 6, St. Leonard's Bank, Perth.
Paterson, William	The Cottage, Biggar, Lanark.
Paton, Joseph Train	Callendar Estate Office, Callendar Park, Falkirk.
Ramsay, John..	33, Alma Street, Falkirk.
Rankin, Henry Alexander ..	Rockburn, Bent Road, Hamilton.
Reid, Alexander Ewing, n.d.a.	314, Renfrew Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow.
Reid, Robert Donald	23, Fothringham Road, Ayr.
Rintoul, Andrew Jeffrey.. ..	War Department Land Agent, Headquarters, Scottish Command, 22, North Bridge, Edinburgh.
Robb, Thomas Wright..	50, Kelbourne Street, Kelvinside North, Glasgow.
Robertson, Charles Boyd ..	Faskally Estate Office, Pitlochry.
Rome, John	14, Lindsay Street, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
Rutherford, Alexander Kirkwood	113, New Row, Dunfermline.
Scott, James Cospatrick	4, The Square, Kelso.
Shepherd, John Linn	9, Paterson Street, Dundee.
Shepherd, William	6, Marine Terrace, Aberdeen.
Shirley, Henry Townsend.. ..	3, Whittinghame Terrace, Jordanhill, Glasgow.
Shortreed, William	The Nest, Clovenfords, Selkirkshire.

Smith, James Dougan	Cairnmount N., Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.
Stevenson, Alexander Ewing..	Blawarthill, Yoker, by Glasgow.
Stewart, Alexander Wyper ..	18, Bruntsfield Avenue, Edinburgh.
Stewart, Neil	3, Gourie Place, Perth Road, Dundee.
Tait, John Wilson..	34, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Thomson, David	2, Lytton Street, Dundee.
Thomson, John Sutherland ..	7, North Street, Elgin.
Turner, Jabez Tennyson	3, Bannerman Avenue, Inverkeithing, Fife.
Tweedie, Frederick Charles ..	Dormont Grange, Lockerbie, N.B
Tweedie, James Irving, a.r.i.b.a.	Mount Pleasant, Newton-Stewart.
Waddell, Gavin	Weston Bank, Plains, Airdrie.
Weddell, Robert Houston ..	Park Villa, Uddingston, Lanarkshire.
Weir, William Logan	Burgh Buildings, Hamilton.
White, John, Jun.	9, Millbrae Crescent, Langside, Glasgow.
Whyte, Thomas	8, Battlefield Avenue, Langside, Glasgow.
Williamson, Edwin Lawrence..	North End, Stromness, Orkney.
Wilson, Marshall Lang	Estate Office, Ladykirk, Monkton, Ayrshire.
Woodbridge, William Edward, a.m.i.c.e.	Admiralty, Superintending Civil Engineer's Office, St. Leonard's Bank, Perth.
Woodburn, William	Dougalston Terrace, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire.
Woodrow, Alexander Holmes..	Westfield, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire.
Wyllie, William Alexander ..	81, Ashley Road, Aberdeen.
Young, Alexander	13, Shandon Street, Edinburgh.
Young, James Weir	Kinneil Estate Office, Boness.
Young, Thomas, n.d.a...	Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, 13, George Square, Edinburgh.
Young, William Ross	Town Planning Engineer for Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, Hamilton.

STUDENTS :

Andrews, Robert Stuart ..	24, Victoria Street, Alloa.
Chapman, Andrew Laurence ..	Dinwoodie Lodge, Lockerbie.
Easton, Thomas William Robertson	Mill House, Huntingtowerfield, Perth.
Falconer, Cosmo Mackidd.. ..	Rossall, Barnhill, Perth.
Fulton, Thomas, Jun...	17, Easwold Bank, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire.
Martin, David Burr	3, Deemount Terrace, Aberdeen.
Morton, Eric Hugh Dykes ..	32, Albany Terrace, Dundee.
Orr, Charles Stewart	88, Hanover Street, Glasgow.
Pinkerton, John Cassels	Onslow, 24, Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow.

IRELAND.

(Irish Members forming the Irish Branch Committee.)

FELLOWS:

ADAIR, GERALD A., B.E. (*Dublin*) A.M.I.C.E.	South Eastern Railway Company, Dublin.
*ALEXANDER, HENRY G. S., COLONEL	Carrickmore House, Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone.
ANTHONY, ERNEST JOHN	95, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
ARMSTRONG, REGINALD GRAVES ..	Estate Office, Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
*BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT, COLONEL	Abercorn Estate Office, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY ..	Barrington Street, Limerick.
*BARTON, HENRY DUPRE MALKIN	The Bush, Antrim.
BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY	60, South Mall, Cork.
BECKETT, W. FRANK	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT ..	Drumbar, Cavan.
BOLAND, CHARLES JAMES	Chief Valuer, General Valuation Office, Ireland.
BOLTON, SAMUEL H.	6, Churchill Terrace, Ball's Bridge, Co. Dublin.
BOURCHIER, CLAUD J.	Charleville Estate Office, Tullamore, King's Co.
BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY, MAJOR	73, South Mall, Cork.
BROWNE, ERNEST H.	Brookfield, Tullamore.
BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh.
BURKE, MARTIN JOSEPH..	H.M. Office of Works, Dublin.
BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE	Cloonee, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
CARSON, WILLIAM B.	Broomfield, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
CHAMBRE, C. B. M...	Northland Row, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
CHATTERTON, ABRAHAM..	Kilgarron, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
CHEEKE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ..	Lincoln Chambers, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
CLAYTON, JOHN GRAVES..	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A. (*Oxon.*)	109, Sloane Street, W.
COUGHLAN, PATRICK	King Street, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.

Coulson, Richard	Grove House, Stillorgan Park, Co. Dublin.
Deane, George B.	Glenmore, Ailesbury Park, Merrion, Co. Dublin.
*Dickinson, Charles, B.A. (*Dublin*)	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
Dickinson, Harold	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
Doherty, Richard Wheeler	Oaklands, Bandon, Co. Cork.
Edgeworth, Thomas Newcomen	Cherbury, Booterstown, Co. Dublln
Ellis, Ernest Francis Leslie	St. Austin's, Inch, Co. Wexford.
Esdale, Marcus	18, Nassau Street, Dublin.
Farrell, Edward Francis, Lieut.-Colonel	Walterstown, Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath.
Ferguson, James, Capt.	7, Salisbury Gardens, Belfast.
*Fitzgerald, Peter David	Estate Office, Adare, Co. Limerick.
Forbes, Arthur	Earls Vale, Cavan.
Fowler, George H.	Estate Office, Kells.
*Franks, Henry	Woodbrook, Mountrath, Queen's County.
Franks, Matthew Henry	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
Frend, Henry	Derry House, Brosna, S.O., King's County.
Garvey, George Bloomfield	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
Garvey, Toler Robert	Estates Office, Parsonstown.
Gloster, Thomas Edward	Collon, Co. Louth.
Green, Albert Thomas	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Guinness, Gerald Seymour	16, College Green, Dublin.
Guinness, Howard Rundell	16, College Green, Dublin.
Hall, David	18, South Mall, Cork.
Hall, Francis Samuel	8, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
Hall, John Sebastian	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Hamilton, Edward Chetwood, Major	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioge.
Hardman, Edward Chambre	14, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
Hargrave, William Harrison, A.M.I.C.E. (*Ireland*)	68, Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
Harvey, Jas. G. Morewood	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry.
Hatte, William Munday	32, Nassau Street, Dublin, and Charleville, Co. Cork.
Heard, Richard	15, South Mall, Cork.
Hemphill, Charles George Cathcart, Major	11, Ely Place, Dublin.
*Hewson, George Rawdon Maurice	Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
Hinde, William Henn, M.I.C.E.	Lincoln Chambers, Dublin.

Huggard, William	Clounalour, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
Hutchison, William Henry ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Jameson, Robt. William	Campfield House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
Johnstone, Augustus Frederic	39, Merville Avenue, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
Keane, Charles Owen..	Hermitage, Ennis, Co. Clare.
Kelly, Richard Henry	21, The Mall, Waterford.
Kempster, John, b.e.	1, De Vesci Terrace, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
Kennedy, Michael A.	Kinkella, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
Kirwan, Denis Birmingham ..	Dalgin, Tuam, Co. Galway.
Lee-Norman, Alexander Henry	Estate Office, Rush, Co. Dublin.
Le Fanu, Victor Charles	Estate Office, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
L'Estrange, Henry G...	The Estates Office, Sligo.
Longfield, Henry Foster ..	Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.
Lyle, Sydney J.	Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.
McClure, Robert..	Estates Office, Glenhazel, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
McDonald, Allan, m.a. (*Dublin*)	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.
MacDonnell, Charles R. A., d.l.	40, Ailesbury Road, Dublin.
Mahon, George Gilbert	Weston, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
Maude, Christopher Hugh ..	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
Maunsell, George Edward Scarlett	Burghclere, Newbury, Berks.
Maunsell, Richard Edward ..	36, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
Medcalf, William..	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
Montgomery, Harford Hugh ..	c/o W. Montgomery and Son, Belfast and Dublin.
Montgomery, William Alexander	2, Wellington Place, Belfast.
Murphy, James Fraser, Major..	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
Murphy, J. H. Burke..	Cultra Lodge, Cultra, Co. Down.
Nash, Sir Vincent, d.l.	85, George Street, Limerick.
Newport, George Bellingham..	Ballygallon, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
O'Brien, Donough Richard ..	74, O'Connell Street, Limerick.
Penrose, James Edward, m.v.o.	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
Roberts, Edward Ussher	Gaultier, Woodstown, Waterford.
Robinson, Graham F. P., b.e. (*Dublin*)	Alma, Sandycove East, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
Robinson, Richard St. George..	Seamount, Sligo.
*Rochfort, William	Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
Rogers, Harry	The Hill, Monaghan.
Ruttledge, Thomas F...	Rossmally, Westport, Co. Mayo.

*Sanders, Robert Massy Dawson	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
Sandys, Henry	Tinna Park, Kilpedder, Co. Wicklow.
Sclater, Edward	Downshire Office, Hillsborough, Co. Down.
Scott, John Russell	Willsboro', Londonderry.
Smith, Alfred Edward	5, Rathmines Road, Dublin.
Smith, George Young	Stradowan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
Stephens, Samuel..	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
Stephens, William Henry ..	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
Stewart, George Francis ..	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
Stewart, George Pakenham ..	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Stewart, Henry Pakenham ..	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
Stokes, Richard	60, Dawson Street, Dublin.
Stopford, The Hon. George Frederick William	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
Sullivan, William C. L.	60, South Mall, Cork.
Swiney, William D.	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
Synge, Edward	Estate Office, 11, Leinster Street, Dublin.
Taylor, George	Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo.
Townsend, George C.	Cordangan Manor, Tipperary.
Townshend, Charles Loftus ..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
Townshend, Thomas Courtney..	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
Townshend, Thomas Loftus ..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
Trench, Arthur	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
*Turner, Frederick Adolphus Brabazon	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
Tyndall, Albert Henry	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
Vernon, Fane..	Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place, Dublin.
Verschoyle, William Henry Foster	Woodley, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
Ward, William James	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Wark, Joseph A.	Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.
Webb, Charles	Park Place, Tashinny, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
Welply, James	65, George Street, Limerick.
White, Arthur	99, George Street, Limerick.
White, Richard	Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
Willis, Gilbert de Laval	Leconfield Estates Office, Ennis, Co. Clare.
Wilson, Henry Martyn	142, Royal Avenue, Belfast.
Wood-Martin, Henry Roger Bromhead	Cleveragh, Sligo.
Young, George Lawrence.. ..	Randalstown, Co. Antrim.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Banton, Luther George	54, Iona Road, Glasnevin, Dublin.
Barron, Sidney Norman	14, Castlepark Road, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.
Callinan, Patrick	L.C.C. Inspection Department, 82, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
Campbell, Nicholas Peterson ..	100, Donare Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin.
Carson, William John White ..	37, Rosemary Street, Belfast.
Donovan, Timothy, B.E.	Courtmacsherry, Co. Cork.
Dunlop, Charles John, M.R.I.A.I.	2, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.
Fentum, Charles Alfred	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Ferguson, William Harvey ..	36, Arthur Street, Belfast.
Flower, John James, B.A.I. ..	14, Lower Mallow Street, Limerick.
Fowler, Charles Knox	Rosslare, Sligo.
Gahan, Robert Beresford.. ..	Ballyhemon, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.
Giron, Louis Francis	5, Charleville Road, N. C. Road, Dublin.
Hamilton, James Eastwood ..	16, Lavender Gardens, Lavender Hill, S.W.
Harvey, James Morewood.. ..	Creglorne, Londonderry.
McCann, Felix Charles	c/o Messrs. Montgomery & Son, 2, Wellington Place, Belfast.
Martin, Walter Riddell	12, College Square East, Belfast.
Moeran, Archibald Edward ..	Hamilton Lodge, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
Moore, Hugh Armytage	Corrie Wood, Castlewellan, Co. Down.
O'Reilly, Henry James	Sans Souci, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.
Shortall, John Francis	Wilford, St. Lawrence Road, Clontarf, Dublin.
Simms, Harold Couser	Bridge Street, Banbridge, Co. Down.
Stephenson, Chambre Corcor Stillington	Tan Galle, Ceylon.
Taylor, George D.	50, Upper English Street, Armagh.

STUDENTS:

Craig, Joseph Hugh	Rosario, Rosetta Park, Belfast.
O'Brien, David J...	c/o Mr. D. Hayes, Builder, Fermoy.

English Members Resident in Ireland.

FELLOWS:

Bagot, Lewis Brown, Capt. ..	2, Woodhill Villas, Tivoli. Cork.
Brunicardi, Dominic N.	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Edwards, Sidney Albert	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Hall, Augustus William	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Hopkins, Percy Raynes	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Jarvis, Laurence Alfred	General Valuation Office, Dublin.
Lisney, Harry	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
McMillan, John Knox	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Mills, Arthur Ernest..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Rogers, Arthur Mechelen, Major, s.r.e.s.	R.E. Office, Fermoy.
Stephens, John Kyle	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
Warwick, George Ernest	Valuation Office, Dublin.
Wood, Hugh Reginald	6, Ely Place, Dublin.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

Bollam, Max	Curragh Grange, The Curragh, Co. Kildare.
Groser, Arthur Hugh..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Hazlett, John Joseph..	Estate Commission Office, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.
Liddle, Laurence Henry	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Lightbown, Alfred Stuart ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Miller, William Adam	Londonderry Estate Office, Newtownards, Co. Down.
Ryan, John A., a.m.i.c.e.(*Ireland*)	Catherine Street, Waterford.
Wilkinson, Percy Macdonald..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.

Members unattached to Provincial Committees.

ISLE OF MAN.

DOUGLAS.

Fellow :—
Kerruish : William Maltby.

Professional Associates :—
Kay : Walter Robert.
Teare : Joseph Ernest.

Student :—
Cowen : Horace Cleator.

LONDON.

Fellows :—

Abrams : Benjamin Percy.
Adams : Henry, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Addiscott : Henry Hugh.
Adkin : Benaiah Whitley.
Aish : Clifford Augustus.
Allsop : Benjamin George Kidston.
Andrews : John.
Angel : Francis Houghton.
Arnall : George.
Arno : Samuel.

Bacon : Frederick Joseph.
Baddeley : Bernard Beresford.
Ball : James Robert.
Ball : William Alfred.
Bamford : Walter Herbert.
Banks : John William.
Bare : Arnold Edwin.
Barker : Charles.
Barker : Horace Richard.
Barns : Stephen Allen.
Barrett : James.
Barton : Sydney Frederick.
Batstone : Rowland Robert.
Batterbury : Norman Boniface.
Baxter : George.
Baylis : Albert Edward.
Baynham : Edmund Christopher.
Beadel : Maurice Frederick.
Beale : Robert John, A.R.I.B.A.

Fellows :—

Bedells : Charles Herbert,
Member of Council.
Beken : George Kingsnorth.
Bellingham : Archibald Turner.
Bentley : Harold Edwin.
Betenson : Frederic Roger.
Beven : Septimus.
Biggs : Walter Woodbridge.
Bingham : Frederick Henry.
Binns : Henry William.
Bird : Walter.
Biscoe : Francis Edwin.
Blackbourn : Henry.
Blackford : Arthur.
Blake : Edwin Holmes.
Bliss : Francis George.
Bliss : Thomas Cushway.
Blunt : Edward.
Bolam : Charles Godfrey.
Bolden : John Leonard, M.A. (*Cantab.*)
Bond : Douglas Vale.
Booth : Gilbert William.
Boulting : Frederick Edward.
Boyd : John Jermyn.
Boyton : Bertram Alfred.
Breach : Benjamin I'Anson.
Breeds : Arthur Owen.
Brent : Thomas.
Brereton : Thomas Bloomfield Sadlier.
Bressey : Charles Herbert.
Briant : Robert.
Brickwell : Alfred James.
Brighton : George Lawrence.

LONDON—*continued.*

Fellows :—

Brinsley : Herbert George William.
Brooks : Charles William, A.R.I.B.A.
Brooks : John McMullen.
Brooks : Phillip Fuller.
Brown : Alexander Burnett.
Brown : Clarence.
Brown : Edward Otto Forster.
Brown : George Turville.
Brown : Reginald, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Brown : William Blumfield.
Brown : William Henry.
Browne : Flint.
Browne : Hugh Gillespie.
Buckland : Alfred Virgoe.
Buckland : Henry Duneau.
Buckland : Sidney Crawford.
Bull : Walter.
Burch : Herbert.
Burgess : Henry Herbert Philip.
Burkett-Smith : Cecil Sydney.
Burmester : John William Stanley, F.R.I.B.A.
Burn : Joseph.
Burnett : Sir David, Bart.
Burnett : Leslie Trew.
Burns : Gavin James, B.Sc. (*Lond.*)
Burr : Thomas Arnold.
Burroughes : Thomas Henry.
Burton : Reginald Robert.

Cable : Charles Vincent.
Cable : James M., A.R.I.B.A.
Caesar : Charles Edward.
Cantlay : Robert William.
Carpenter : Alfred Joseph.
Castell : Charles Smith.
Castle : William Henry Baldwin.
Chambers : Theodore Gervase.
Chandler : John.
Chappell : Frank Richardson.
Charles : Richard Stafford.
Cheney : Edwin John, C.B., M.A., M.R.A.C.
Chesterton : Frank Sidney.
Chesterton : Sidney James.
Chesterton : Sidney Rawlins.
Cheston : Horace, F.R.I.B.A.
Child : Fred.
Chinnock : Frederick George.
Christy : Archibald Ernest.
Clark : Alfred Henry.
Clark : Samuel.
Clarke : Ernest Seymour.
Clarke : George Ernest.
Clarke : Howard Chatfeild, F.R.I.B.A., *Past-President.*
Clarke : Percy Henry.
Clarke : Stanley Chatfeild.
Clarkson : John, F.R.I.B.A.
Clarkson : William.
Clarkson : William, Jun.

Fellows :—

Clifton : William Edward, F.R.I.B.A.
Clutton : John Henry.
Coates : Laurence Calvert.
Cobb : Henry Frederick.
Cobb : Herbert Mansfield, *Member of Council.*
Cole : Francis Joseph.
Cole : Herbert Covington.
Collier : Arthur Charles.
Collier : Henry Hewett.
Collingham : John Cyril Lees.
Collins : Herbert William.
Collins : Marcus E.
Commin : Frederick James.
Conder : Alfred, F.R.I.B.A.
Cook : Frederic William.
Cooke : Henry.
Cooper : Harry Thomas.
Cooper : John Osbert.
Cooper : John Robert.
Corderoy : George, *Member of Council.*
Cotterell : Albert Player Isaac, M.I.C.E.
Cracknell : John Gibson.
Cranfield : William Bathgate.
Creswell : William Thomas, Lic.R.I.B.A.
Cronk : Edwyn Evans.
Cronk : Frank.
Cross : Arnold Charles Martin.
Cross : Arthur George.
Crump : Harold.
Cruwys : Robert.
Cullen : Felix Victor.
Culver : Herbert George.
Cundy : Henry I.
Currey : Percivall, F.R.I.B.A., *Honorary Secretary.*
Curtis : Robert Leabon.
Cutler : George Alfred.

Dadd : Charles John Thomas.
Dadson : Reginald Thornton.
Dampney : Cyril John.
Dangerfield : Thomas Samuel.
Darch : John.
Dash : Roland Ashford.
Daubney : Charles Archibald, A.R.I.B.A.
Davey : John.
Davidge : William Robert, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A.
Daw : William Herbert.
Deacon : Thomas Mark.
Debenham : Frank Bridgewater.
Debenham : Frederic Kersey.
Debenham : Horace Bentley.
Dendy : William Cooper.
Dinwiddy : Conrad Hugh.
Dinwiddy : Donald.
Doll : Charles Fitzroy, F.R.I.B.A.
Dollar : Peter, A.R.I.B.A.

LONDON—*continued.*

Fellows :—

Done : John James.
Downing : Frederick.
Downing : Henry Philip Burke, F.R.I.B.A.
Drew : Stanley Thomas.
Driver : Arthur Charles.
Drower : Edmund Gilbert.
Drower : John Edmund.
Drummond : Bertram, A.R.I.B.A.
Drury : Edward Dru, F.R.I.B.A.
Dudley : Edgar.
Duncan : James Morison.
Dunn : Sir William Henry.
Dunsmore : Gilbert.
Durbridge : Ernest.
Durlacher : Alexander Percy, M.I.C.E.
Dyball : Harvey.

Earle : John Wilfrid.
Eason : Edward William.
Eastman : Archibald Garey.
Egerton : Hubert Decimus.
Eiloart : Frederick Edward.
Elgood : Frank Minshull, F.R.I.B.A.
Ellis : Alfred Cave.
Ellis : Frederick.
Ellis : Herbert Moates.
Ellis : Ralph Staples.
Ellis : Richard Adam.
Elsworthy : John Gordon.
Elton : Herbert Averill, Lieut.-Colonel.
Elton : Percie Ion, A.R.I.B.A.
Elwell : William Henry.
Emery : Arthur James, Lieut.-Colonel.
Evans : Bertie Graham.
Evans : Edwin Dudley.
Eve : Herbert Trustram.
Eve : William Harold.
Everington : John.

Fagg : Edwin William.
Fairminer : William James.
Farmer : Hugh Cecil.
Farnan : Henry Richard.
Farquhar : Albert.
Farrer : Frederick Robert.
Farthing : Walter Thomas.
Field : Charles Roland.
Firth : Harriss.
Fitt : Harry Charles.
Flatt : John Alexander.
Fletcher : Banister Flight, F.R.I.B.A.
Fletcher : Herbert Phillips, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.
Fleuret : Alfred Harman.
Flint : William Hurst.
Ford : Lawton Robert.
Foster : Henry Helm.
Foster : William Frederick.
Fowler : Alfred Charles Stanley.
Fowler : Cyril James.
Fox : Edwin.
Fox : Sidney Joseph.
Francis : George Futvoye.

Fellows :—

Francis : Leon Albert.
Frank : Sir Howard.
Franklin : Arthur Thomas.
Freeman : Sydney.
Freyberg : Herbert.
Fry : Joseph Harry.
Funnell : Horace Frederick.

Gairdner : Edward James.
Gale : Ernest Sewell.
Galsworthy : Frederick Thomas.
Gamble : Sidney Gompertz, A.M.I.C.E.
Gandy : James.
Garrard : Arthur Norman.
Garrood : Thomas William M.
Gate : Alfred Joseph.
Gate : Henry Arthur Armytage.
Geen : Walter, M.A. (*Cantab.*).
Gibson : Frank Speeding.
Giddy : Osman Horton.
Gilbert-Lodge : Edward Morton.
Glasier : Edward Brougham.
Gleed : Percival Francis.
Gleed : Richard Cummings.
Glover : Henry Alexander.
Goodchild : Josiah.
Goodchild : Walter Charles.
Goodman : Alfred.
Goodwyn : Leonard William.
Gordon : Alexander.
Goulding : Arthur.
Gover : Arthur Sutton, F.R.I.B.A.
Graham : Henry Cecil.
Gray : Horace Norman.
Gray : John Vincent.
Green : Edmund Horace.
Green : Frederick Algernon.
Green : James Henry Townsend.
Gregory : Alfred, Lieut.-Colonel.
Grellier : Harley Mair.
Griffin : Alfred.
Griffin : Harold.
Grogan : Henry Thomas.
Grover : Arthur.
Groves : Arnold Tudor.

Hale : Raymond Henry.
Hall : Francis Samuel.
Hall : Vernon Manning.
Hall-Jones : Frederick.
Hallett : William Brown.
Hammond : Frederic Snowden.
Hardcastle : Fredk. Henry Appleton, A.R.I.B.A.
Harris : Edward Charles.
Haskins : William Albion.
Hayward : Thomas William Alfred, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Head : John George.
Healing : Oswald Judd
Heath : Henry.
Heath : Henry Cubitt.
Heelis : William.

LONDON—*continued.*

Fellows:—

Henniker: Frederick Sibert.
Heward: Ernest James.
Hibbert: Joseph Victor.
Hickson: Stephen Westby.
Higgins: George.
Hilton: John.
Hinton: Herbert Arthur.
Hobday: William Herbert.
Hobson: Frederick William.
Hodges: Arthur Pool.
Hodgson: Harry Moore.
Hodson: Laurence Scrivener.
Holland: Thomas James, Jun.
Holman: George Edward.
Holmes: Montagu.
Holmes: Montagu Price.
Home: Philip Woollatt.
Hood: Herbert Charles.
Hood: Walter Richard.
Horne: W. Edgar, M.P., *Past-President.*
Horser: Cotterell Walter.
Horsey: Frederick John Terry.
Houghton: William.
Hovenden: Henry Edward.
How: Herbert.
Howland: Arthur Frank.
Huggins: Ernest George.
Hugman: Charles Eady.
Hunnings: Arthur.
Hunt: Frank William.
Hunt: Frederick William H., F.R.I.B.A.
Hunt: John, F.R.I.B.A.
Hunter: James Douglas.

Inman: Marshall Nisbet.

Jacob: Louis, A.R.I.B.A.
James: Frederick John.
James: George Charles.
James: George Ernest.
James: Merton John.
Jaques: Thomas Arnold.
Jarman: Frank Wilmot.
Jefferies: Henry Charles.
Jeffree: Sydney.
Jenkinson: William Eric Leigh.
Jenkinson: William Wilberforce.
Jennings: Fitz-Laurence Percival Dudley.
Johnson: Bernard Marr, *Member of Council.*
Johnson: Henry.
Johnson: Henry James.
Johnston: Reginald.
Johnstone: John Thomas.

Fellows:

Jonas: Harold Driver.
Jonas: Harry Marshall
Jonas: Henry.
Jonas: Robert Collier.
Jones: David John.
Jones: Ernest Joel.
Jones: Henry Arthur.
Jones: John Fox.
Jones: Percy Everley.
Jones: Thomas, M.I.C.E.
Joseph: Delissa, F.R.I.B.A.

Kearns: Robert Matthew.
Kent: George Nathaniel.
Kersey: Alexander Henry, F.R.I.B.A.
Kirk: John Wright.
Kislingbury: Arthur Vernon.
Knight: Edgar Walsh.
Knight: Frederick William.
Knight: George Edward.
Knowles: George Potter, B.Sc.(*Lond.*), A.M.I.C.E.
Knowles: Joseph Bertram.

Lake: Cuthbert J.
Lake: Ralph Julian.
Lambert: Edwin Emmanuel.
Lambert: Godfrey Charles.
Lancaster: John Roy.
Lang: Augustus Bernard Dashwood.
Lang: Charles Augustus.
Latham: Thomas Selby.
Lawrance: John, Jun.
Lawrance: Walter.
Lawrence: William Robert.
Leake: Robert.
Leaning: Aubrey Rupert Sidney.
Leaning: Henry John.
Leaning: William Arthur.
Lee: John Wilfrid.
Lightfoot: Francis Lowry, B.A.(*Oxon.*)
Loban: Gustavus Taylor.
Lodge: Thomas Arthur.
Lofts: Henry Fairlam.
Lovegrove: Henry, A.R.I.B.A.
Luker: Dyneley.

Madge: Wilfrid.
Maltby: Charles Midlam.
Mann: Charles John.
Mann: James Bagshaw.
Mann: Robert Bagshaw.
Marks: Hyman.
Marsh: John Wilton.
Martin: Harrison.
Martin: Howard, *Past-President.*

LONDON—*continued.*

Fellows :—

Martin : Samuel.
Mason : Charles William Hayley.
Mathews : Joseph Douglass, F.R.I.B.A.
Matthews : Maurice Kershaw.
May : William Stokes.
Mayhew : Robert Henry Jewers, A.R.I.B.A.
Mellenfield : James Henry.
Mellor : Thomas Henry.
Melrose : Frank.
Mercer : Charles Edward.
Messenger : Henry.
Middleton : Reginald Empson, M.I.C.E.
Mixer : Edward.
Monckton : Henry Percival, F.R.I.B.A.
Monson : Edward Charles Philip, F.R.I.B.A.
Moody : Thomas.
Moore : Alfred.
Moore : Ernest Llewellyn.
Moore : Harold Edward.
Moore : Thomas Ivor.
Morgan : Thomas Edwin.
Morgans : Godfrey Ewart.
Morris : Richard Percival.
Motion : Sidney Herbert.
Mumby : Edwin Fowler.
Mundell : Joseph Edward, A.R.I.B.A.
Mundy : Thomas Edward, A.R.I.B.A.
Myers : Albert Robert.

Naylor : John Stuart.
Neale : George James.
Neighbour : William Francis.
Neil : David Maxwell.
Newman : Arthur Harrison, F.R.I.B.A.
Newman : Bernard.
Newman : Henry Arthur, A.M.I.C.E.
Newman : Samuel Frank.
Newmarch : Henry Charles.
Newton : Edwin Bennett Brierley, M.I.C.E.
Nicholson : Guy Murray.
Nicholson : William Abernethy.
Norman : Charles Frederick.
North : George.
Northcroft : Henry.
Notley : Richard Albert.
Notley : Robert Pledge, F.R.I.B.A.

Oakley : Christopher Percival.
Oakley : John Hubert,
Vice-President.
Ogden : Michael Guy.
Oppenheim : Alfred.
Orgill : John Berwick.
Ovenden : Charles.
Ovenden : Harry.
Overall : Edmund.
Oxley : Harold.

Fellows :—

Page : Robert, F.R.I.B.A.
Palmer : Frederick Charles Richard.
Palmer : William Edward King, A.R.I.B.A.
Parker : Charles Alfred.
Parker : Thomas.
Parnwell : Sidney Arthur.
Parr : Samuel George.
Parratt : Oswald Estcott.
Parry : Albert Edward.
Parry : Richard, B.Sc. (*Lond.*), A.M.I.C.E.
Parsons : John Douglas.
Partridge : Edward John.
Paul : Andrew.
Paull : Alan.
Pease : Charles Edward.
Peck : William Roland.
Pepler : George Lionel.
Perks : Sydney, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Pilditch : Philip Edward.
Pinder : Richmond.
Pinks : Edwin Charles.
Pitt : Joseph Henry.
Pott : Walter.
Potter : Herbert George.
Powell : Frederick Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A.
Preston : Samuel David.
Price : Richard Arnold.
Prickard : Thomas Francis Vaughan.
Pridmore : Albert Edward.
Pridmore : Arthur Stirling.
Protheroe : Alfred Ernest.
Purchase : Edward Keynes.
Purvis : Charles James.

Rawlence : Duncan Alfred.
Rawlins : Henry Adair, A.R.I.B.A.
Rawlins : William.
Raymond : Walter Leslie
Read : Francis Charles Jenning.
Read : Walter Herbert.
Redfern : Herbert William.
Reed : Richard George Gordon.
Rees : William Andrew.
Remnant : Archibald Charles.
Rex : Francis Herbert.
Rhodes : James Norman.
Richards : Walter Rowe.
Richardson : Arthur Bayliffe.
Richardson : Oliver Archer.
Riddle : Frederick Henry Brimble.
Rider : Sydney Franklin.
Ridley : Percy Edward.
Roberts : Charles Quincey.
Robertson : Clement Albert.
Robins : Philip Seymour.
Robinson : Henry Herbert.
Robson : Edward Robert, F.R.I.B.A.
Rogers : Arthur Cecil.
Rogers : Frederic James.

LONDON—*continued.*

Fellows :—

Rogers : Horace Mordaunt.
Rogers : Leonard Neville.
Rogers : Montagu Stanley.
Rolleston : Sir John Fowke Lancelot, M.P., *Past-President.*
Roods : Alfred.
Roper : Robert Garwood.
Ross : Percy Havery.
Ruault : John Gustave Peter.
Ruddle : Frederick Charles.
Rushworth : Edmund Walter, *Member of Council.*
Russell : Humphrey Gladstone.
Rutley : Frank.
Ryan : William Patrick.
Ryde : Arthur Lyon, *Vice-President.*

Sabin : Joseph Henry, *Member of Council.*
Sadler : George William, A.R.I.B.A.
St. Quintin : Richard Samuel.
Salmon : Joseph Harold.
Sandell : Stanley Lunau.
Sargant : Frank Ellison.
Saunders : Arthur Percival.
Saunders : Charles Herbert.
Saunders : Martin Luther, A.R.I.B.A.
Saunders : Samuel Brown.
Savill : Alfred.
Savill : Edwin, *Member of Council.*
Savill : Henry Norman.
Sayer : George William.
Sedgwick : Percy George.
Sexton : George Alexander.
Shackle : Edward Neild.
Shephard : Joseph Ernest.
Sherwin : Henry Edward.
Sherwin : Joseph Henry.
Shone : Isaac, A.M.I.C.E.
Shoppee : Charles Herbert, F.R.I.B.A.
Showers : Francis William.
Silcock : Edward John, M.I.C.E.
Silvester : George.
Single : Arthur.
Skipper : Henry Herbert.
Skitt : Arthur.
Skrimshire : Samuel.
Slade : James Benjamin.
Slater : Charles Frederick.
Smalley : William.
Smallman : Harry Richard George Strong.
Smith : Arthur Douglas Noel.
Smith : Charles Gordon.
Smith : Edward.
Smith : Frank Adams, F.R.I.B.A.
Smith : Percy Pyne Caldecott.
Smith : Sidney.
Smith : Sydney Arthur.
Sneath : Frank Edgar.
Solomons : Ernest Albert.
Spensley : James Calvert.

Fellows :—

Spyer : George.
Squarey : Newell William Pitts.
Squire : Richard.
Standen : Arthur C.
Stanford : George.
Stanham : George Gordon.
Stanley : Harry Merridew
Stanton : Frederick William Schultheiss, A.M.I.C.E.
Stenning : Sir Alexander Rose, F.R.I.B.A., *Past-President.*
Stevens : Charles Vivian.
Stevens : John James.
Stevens : John William, A.R.I.B.A.
Stevens : Nicholas Richard.
Stevenson : Edmund Herbert, M.I.C.E.
Stevenson : Frederick John.
Steward : Clifford Thomas.
Stewart : Harry S., A.R.I.B.A.
Stone : Edward Albert.
Stoner : Alfred.
Strachan : Charles John.
Strouts : Lewis Herbert.
Strudwick : Hayward James.
Strutt : The Hon. Edward Gerald, *Past-President.*
Sutton : Frederick Stanley.
Symmons : Percy James.

Tanner : Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.
Tanner : Rudolph.
Tapp : Arthur.
Taylor : Alfred Cecil.
Taylor : Arthur William.
Taylor : David Henry
Taylor : John James.
Taylor : Richard Frederick.
Tee : Samuel Clifford.
Terry : Frank Treacher.
Theobald : John Medows.
Thomas : Charles John Howell.
Thomerson : Albert.
Thompson : Arthur Edward.
Thwaites : George Percy.
Thynne : Guy Harry.
Thynne : Reginald Lambert.
Tickle : Arthur George Warnham.
Tomlin : Francis Ferrier.
Trafford : Frederick Charles.
Trehearne : Alfred Frederick Aldridge.
Trent : William Edward.
Trepplin : Ernest C.
Trollope : Charles George N., M.A. (*Cantab.*)
Trollope : Henry Charles.
Trumper : John Alfred.
Tubbs : Walter Burnell.
Tuckett : Percival Fox.
Tyler : James William.

Upsdale : Andrew Reed.

LONDON—*continued.*

Fellows :—

Vaizey : John George.
Varndell : Charles Edward, A.R.I.B.A.
Veale : Louis Charles.
Vernon : Arthur,
Past-President.
Vernon : Arthur Stanley.
Vigers : Astley Allan.
Vigers : Geoffrey Leslie.
Vigers : Leslie Robert,
Past-President.
Vigers : Martin.

Wadling : Henry John, F.R.I.B.A.
Wakeford : Arthur James.
Walcott : Lyons Roden Sympson.
Waldram : Percy John.
Walker : Samuel.
Walmisley : Arthur Thomas, M.I.C.E.
Warmington : Herbert Andrew Cromartie.
Waters : Frederick Ebenezer.
Watney : Arthur Gordon.
Watney : Daniel,
Past-President.
Watney : Dendy,
Member of Council.
Watson : Charles Havers.
Watson : Ernest.
Watson : William Ernest.
Webber : William Henry.
Webster : Hugh Calthrop.
Wells : William Henry.
Wenborn : Sidney Thomas, Major.
West : Charles Henry Edward.

Fellows :—

West : Herbert James.
Weston : Francis.
Wheeler : Francis West.
Whiddington : Stanley Dunford.
White : Benjamin William.
Whiteley : Charles Percy.
Whittaker : John Dronsfield, B.A. (*Cantab.*)
Whitten : George Jackson.
Wilks : Clement.
Williams : Arthur Codrington.
Williams : Henry Cuthbert.
Williams : William Herbert.
Willis : Edward.
Wilson : Everard John.
Wilson : Frederick Robert.
Wontner-Smith : Percy.
Wood : Charles Bruce.
Wood : Douglas, A.R.I.B.A.
Wood : John Daniel.
Wood : John Edward.
Woodward : William, F.R.I.B.A.
Wreathall : Robert T.
Wright : Herbert Alfred.
Wright : William Newcome.
Wrightson : Arthur Frederick

Young : Andrew,
Vice-President.
Young : Charles Alexander.
Young : Douglas.
Young : Morgan Henry.
Young : Thomas.

LONDON—*continued.*

Professional Associates :—

Adams : Herbert.
Addey : Frederick Arnold.
Allen : Harold Colin.
Allen : Oliver Wylie.
Allpress : Horace Edward.
Andrews : Percy Charles.
Andrews : Ronald Seymour.
Andrews : Stephen Hampton.
Andrews : William Charles.
Anstead : Sydney Herbert.
Arnold : Arnold Keith.
Arthur : Henry Edward.
Ashbridge : Prentice Moore.
Ayliffe : Walter Sydney.

Back : George.
Bagnall : Edward George.
Baker : Alfred James.
Balding : Cecil.
Bance : Frederick Ernest Victor.
Barber : Harry John.
Barclay : Robert Herman.
Barker : Herbert Graham.
Barker : Horace Thomas Searle.
Barry : Arthur Thomas.
Bartholomew : Charles Frederick.
Bartlett : Robert Dudley.
Bartram : Ronald.
Bates : Arthur Roger Albert.
Bathurst : Frank Victor.
Batstone : Walter Waterfield.
Bax : William Molyneux.
Baxter : George Coulson.
Baynes : Ronald Christopher.
Beaumont : John Edmund.
Beck : Herbert Edgar, B.A.
Beckham : Arthur Arkell.
Bedells : Herbert Sydney Grafton.
Bedford : Charles Edgar.
Bedford : Reginald Lewis Joshua.
Bedwell : Ernest Charles.
Beken : Reginald Walter.
Bennett : Reginald Henry Wapshott.
Bennett : William Thomas.
Berry : Algernon Lawrence.
Bevan : Roland Stanley.
Bevington : Ernest.
Bick : Percy Arthur.
Bickford : Joseph Grant.
Bicknell : James Ledger.
Bilson : Charles Frederick.
Bird : Augustus Gordon.
Bishop : Ernest William.
Bishop : Horace Stanley Charles.
Blackshaw : Charles.
Blessley : Victor Henry.
Blount : Francis.

Professional Associates :—

Blow : Thomas Bertram.
Boden : Maurice.
Booth : Howard Edwin.
Bosher : Victor Evans.
Boulton : Charles Valentine.
Bourdas : Arthur Frederick.
Boustred : Henry Norman.
Boustred : Hubert William.
Bower : Thomas Hawkesley.
Bowker : Arthur.
Bradford : Daniel.
Breton : Bertram Walter Frederick.
Brewer : Gerard Leo.
Briant : Bernard.
Bridger : Alexander Guillan.
Brigden : William Ernest.
Briggs : Alfred Denbigh.
Briggs : John.
Brimacombe : Charles Seymour.
Bristow : Benjamin Frankland.
Brittain : Frank.
Broad : Sydney Lowther.
Brookman : Ralph Herbert.
Brown : Alfred Willoughby Hope.
Brown : Arthur Frederick.
Brown : Frank.
Brown : Leonard John.
Brown : Norman Ernest.
Brown : Richard Charles.
Brown : William Alfred.
Brown : William Edward.
Brown : Wm. Lobin Trant.
Browning : Egbert George.
Bruce : Reginald.
Brucker : Frederick William.
Bruzaud : Sidney John.
Buckmaster : Herbert Hambleton
Bull : Thomas Henry.
Buller : Francis Charles.
Burge : Arthur John.
Burr : Frederick Malcolm.
Burrows : P. Chas.
Burton : Walter William.
Buss : Fleetwood George William.
Buss : Harold George.
Butler : Reginald.
Byron : Edmund Moore.
Bywaters : Stewart Frank.

Cahill : Alfred Gilbert.
Cain : Alan Victor.
Callinan : Patrick.
Canham : Ernest Reginald.
Carey : William Henry.
Carlisle : William Joseph.
Carnaby : Hammond Ridley.
Carnegie : John William Percy.

LONDON—*continued.*

Professional Associates:—

Carter: John Edward.
Carter: William Leslie Cass.
Cass: Alexander James.
Castell: Douglas Charles.
Caton: Thomas Linfield.
Cattlin: Osmond, A.M.I.C.E.
Chalcraft: Henry Terrell.
Chamberlain: Benjamin.
Chamberlain: Charles.
Chapman: Arthur Henry.
Chapman: Donald Le Cronier.
Chapman: John Frank.
Chapple: John Graddon.
Charity: Frederick William.
Cheesewright: Ernest.
Cheesewright: Frederick Cecil.
Chennells: Arthur John.
Chew: Percival Thomas.
Chew: Richard.
Chilcott: Arthur Samuel Fairweather.
Child: George Malcolm.
Chipp: George.
Church: Geoffrey Redmore.
Clark: Charles Fowler.
Clark: Cuthbert Harvey.
Clark: Louis Van.
Clark: Robert Charles.
Clark: Sidney.
Clarke: Alfred Howard.
Clarke: Vincent Cooper.
Clemens: William Cecil, A.M.I.C.E.
Clevely: Frank Davis.
Clifton: Charles.
Close: Hubert John.
Coade: Cecil James.
Cobb: Henry Alfred William.
Coldwell: Edward Smith.
Coigley: Harold Richard.
Coker: Harry Reginald Ellis.
Commander: Charles Curtis.
Conder: Alfred Rowland, A.R.I.B.A.
Cook: Horace Herbert.
Cook: John Taverner.
Cooke: Frederick Roper.
Cooper: Bertie.
Cooper: Francis William.
Cope: Reginald.
Cope: William George.
Coucher: Alfred Edwin Reneson.
Cover: George William.
Cowell: Norman.
Cox: Douglas Harold.
Cox: Frederick Truscott.
Coy: Frederick William.
Crabb: Arthur Horace.
Creasey: John Rogers, Jun.
Cregeen: Hugh Stowell, Jun., A.M.I.C.E.
Cresswell: John Theodore Ross.
Cromie: Robert.
Crook: Hollis Augustus.
Crosher: William Samuel.
Crosier: Charles.
Cross: Clement.
Cubitt: Ernest James.

Professional Associates:—

Cubitt: Horace William, A.R.I.B.A.
Cudlipp: William.
Curtis: Frederick John.
Curtiss: Edward Herbert.
Cutler: Frank Sydney.
Cutler: Henry Isaac.
Cutmore: Henry James.
Cutts: Edward James.

Dabbs: Douglas William.
Dafforn: George Bertie.
Darling: David Ward.
Davenport: Herbert.
Davey: Edwin Clissold.
Davies: Albert George.
Davies: Edward Owen.
Davies: Leonard Owen.
Davis: Arthur Henry.
Davis: William Winwood.
Davison: Charles William Joseph.
Davison: Louis James.
Davson: Alan Warburton.
Davy: Clifton Robert.
Daw: Edmund Norman.
Daw: Herbert Warwick.
Dawkins: Albert James.
Day: Joseph Reynolds
Day: Stanley Lewis.
Death: Percy Robert.
De la Quintana: Carlos Ygnacio Elias.
Dell: Joseph Williams.
Dell: Louis Michael.
Dibdin: Robert John.
Dickie: Albert George.
Dickin: Edward Lyndup.
Dixon: Francis Evelyn.
Dodgshon: Edmund Charles.
Drake: Frank Arthur.
Drew: Sydney Vernon.
Dring: Cecil.
Dunt: John Harlow.
Dutch: Robert Victor.
Dyer: William Fanstone.

Easton: Walter John.
Eaton: Harold.
Edgson: Walter Stanley.
Edwards: Thomas Henry.
Eiloart: Cyril Howard.
Eiloart: Ferdinand Robert.
Ellis: George Edward.
Ellis: Rae Adam.

LONDON—*continued.*

Professional Associates :—

Ellyatt : George Frederick.
Elphick : Richard.
Elwell : Laurence Vivian.
English : Arthur Herbert.
English : Harry Edwin.
Ermrich : Henry
Evans : Frank Sydney.
Evans : Montagu.
Evans : Philip.
Everett : Arthur Sherman.
Ewen : Reginald Malcolm.

Fairweather : Norman Blumer.
Falkner : Frank Ninus.
Farrer : John Camplin.
Fenning : John Henry.
Few : Harry Garrard.
Finch : George Frederick.
Fisher : Robert.
Fitness : John Francis.
Fleming : Herbert Sidney.
Flood : Alfred William.
Ford : C. Graham.
Ford : Francis Curtis.
Ford : Richard Dickins Lancelot.
Forge : Raymond James.
Foster : Edward Chas.
Foster : Gaius.
Foster : Walter.
Fouracre : Frederick Walter.
Fowler : Frank Archibald.
France : Arthur Stanley.
Francis : Bernard.
Francis : Reginald Herbert.
Franklin : Herbert John.
Frearson : Thomas Bingley.
Freeman : George.
Frey : Henry.
Frost : Ernest Davenall.
Fulcher : Christopher Turtill.
Fulford : Frederick John.
Furber : Henry Aubrey.
Furniss : George.

Galsworthy : Vincent Somers.
Garnett : Wilfred Ewart.
Garrett : Arthur Berry.
George : Frederick Albert.
Gerrard : George.
Gibson : George Paterson.
Gibson : William.
Gifford : Egmont Augustus.
Gilbert : John Sainsbury.
Gilbert : Samuel Howell.
Gilbert-Lodge : Leicester James Garfield.

Professional Associates :—

Gillett : Edward Bailey.
Glasier : Philip Mannock.
Gledhill : James Herbert.
Gleed : Herbert Alexander.
Glenn : George Frederick.
Goddard : Frederick Brokenshire, A.M.I.C.E.
Golby : Robert Edmund.
Gold : Patrick Hugh.
Goodwin : Henry Ernest.
Gore : William Joll.
Gossling : Rupert Emerson.
Gould : Harmer.
Gow : David Neil.
Gowland : Stephen Leversha.
Grant : Leslie Thomas.
Green : Thomas Frank, A.R.I.B.A.
Green : Walter Godfrey.
Greenop : Edward, F.R.I.B.A.
Greenwood : Ernest.
Gregory : Charles Henry.
Grey : George Willis, Lic.R.I.B.A.
Griffin : Harold, Jun.
Griffith : Frank Stanley.
Gripper : John Bell.
Grellier : Gordon Harley.
Grogan : Richard Lawrence Remy
Grove : Richard Thomas.

Hall : Ernest William.
Hall : Montague Preston.
Hall : Sidney.
Hall : Walter Howard.
Hallam : Frank Vincent.
Hamilton : James Eastwood.
Hamilton : John Paynter.
Hamlyn : Eric Henley.
Hammond : Ernest William Frost.
Hannam : Guy Norton.
Hannon : John Michael.
Harding : Frederick Allcroft.
Harris : Charles. Francis Norman.
Harris : Douglas.
Harris : Wilfred Henry.
Harvey : William Ayton.
Haskins : Frederick Cyril.
Hassett : Reginald Charles.
Hawkins : William Joseph.
Hay : William George.
Haynes : Arthur Edward Norman.
Hayward : Arthur Baldwin.
Head : Harold George.
Head : William Alfred.
Healy : Harry Prince.
Heath : Sidney Howard.
Heaton : Guy.

LONDON—*continued.*

Professional Associates :—

Hedger : Arthur Constantine.
Heeley : Joe.
Hellicar : George Thomas.
Henderson : Lionel Edward.
Henderson : Percy Charles.
Hendra : Albert John.
Henry : Edward Hugh.
Henson : Frederick Jasper.
Hewett : Frank Charles.
Hewitt : Frank.
Hickman : Henry Richard.
Hicks : Stanley, *Professional Associate of Council.*
Hicks : Stanley Vvyvian.
Hicks : William Rooke, A.M.I.C.E.
Hider : Sydney William.
Hill : Thomas Cuthbertson.
Hills : Walter Vaughan.
Hillyer : James Excelsior.
Hine : Ernest Daryll.
Hipkin : John.
Hitchins : Stephen.
Hobson : Frederick Vachell.
Hobson : Reginald Beresford.
Hodson : Frederic Henry.
Holford : Shelley.
Holliday : George.
Holmes : John Edward.
Holtom : William Watkins Buer.
Hope : John Leo.
Hopper : George.
Horder : Gerald Morley.
Hosgood : Ralph Brian.
Hovenden : Jack Reginald.
Howard : Edmund.
Howell : Ernest John
Huckstep : John Edward.
Hughes : Basil.
Hughesdon : Gerald Edward.
Humphrys : Stewart Francis.
Hurcomb : Harold Francis.

Ireland : Ernest Arthur.
Isard : Ernest.
Isitt : Frederick Harvey.
Ixer : Sidney Henry Howard.

James : Frank J.
James : Thomas Stanley Gomer.
James : William George.
Jamrach : Henry Charles.
Janes : Walter Joseph.
Jarvis : Louis John Wallace.
Jefferies : Herbert George, A.R.I.B.A.

Professional Associates :—

Jenkinson : Samuel Stewart.
Jennings : William Alfred.
Johnson : Albert Percy.
Jonas : Samuel Marshall.
Jones : Arthur Bayly.
Jones : Charles Thomas.
Jones : Gerald Francis.
Jones : Lewis Farewell.
Jones : Ronald Kelsey.
Jones : Walter George.
Jordan : George Henry.
Joyce : Horace Francis.
Jull : William Vincent.

Keay : Raleigh William McLaren
Keele : John Daniel.
Keen : Arnold Grey.
Keen : Arthur Auger.
Kelly : Arthur Ralph.
Kemp : Richard Frank.
Kemsley : Norman Bolton.
Kemsley : William Hugh.
Kennard : Laurence.
Kennett : Charles Arthur.
Kent : Stanley Henry Gladstone
Kibblewhite : Henry James Treleaven.
Kift : George Ansley.
King : Frederick Augustus.
King : Herbert James.
King : Herbert Walter.
King : Noel Ward.
Kingston : Archibald Lawrence.
Kinton : Harold Ernest.
Kisch : Augustus Maitland.
Knibb : Frederick Charles.
Knight : Robert Maltman.

Ladd : Walter Willoughby.
Laird : Walter Ross.
Lamb : Charles Alfred.
Lamble : William Herbert.
Lamprill : William Thomas.
Lane : Frederick Charles.
Langford : Douglas Charles.
Langley : Frank Curtis.
Lansdown : George Arthur, F.R.I.B.A.
Larkin : Richard Webster.
Laurence : Walter Bernard.
Lavarack : Hamlett Unitt.
Lavarack : Philip James Vaughan.
Lawley : George Frank.
Legg : Kenneth Bolton.

LONDON—*continued.*

Professional Associates :—

Le Grand : Cecil Wren.
Leigh : Vincent Stanley.
Leonard : Edward.
Lewis : Arthur Llewelyn.
Lewis : Charles Henry.
Lickis : Leonard.
Line : Henry William.
Ling : Richard Bertram, A.R.I.B.A.
Linnell : Henry John.
Little : Henry.
Living : Charles, Jun.
Lockhead : Arthur Sydney.
Loe : Sydney John.
Long : Alfred Charles.
Lowe : Charles Robert.
Lucas : Arthur Littlejohns.
Luce : Philip Stanley.
Luce : William Mauger.
Luck : George Edward.
Luffingham : William John.
Lukey : George Edward.
Lumley : Edward Adrian.
Lunn : Ralph William.
Luton : Albert Gordon.

McDonald : James Ratcliff.
Macer : Alfred Thomas.
Machattie : John Macintosh.
McRobbie : William Alexander.
McSheehy : John Edward Gerard.
Madden : William John.
Mager : Sydney.
Maile : Sydney Herbert.
Mallett : John Graham.
Mallett : Roy Terence.
Mann : Alfred Henry.
Marcus : William Mortimer.
Marner : George Lionel Stuart.
Marns : Albert Henry
Marrian : Harold Greenwood, A.M.I.C.E.
Marsh : Ernest George.
Martin : Alexander Wm.
Martin : Victor Callingham.
Maskell : Reginald.
Maslen : Thomas Patrick Vincent.
Mathew : Robert Charles.
Maxwell : Herbert William.
May : Frank Sidney Edward.
Mayhew : William Joseph George.
Melvin : Charles John.
Mennie : Frederick Edward, A.R.I.B.A.
Mercer : William Samuel.
Meredith : Percy William.
Merrett : Harold Thrift.
Merrett : James.
Merrington : Frederick Arthur.
Miller : Frederick William.
Mills : Basil Rupert.
Mills : Henry Graham Hunt.

Professional Associates :—

Mills : Irwin Stuart.
Mills : Robert Henry.
Milnes : Robert.
Milton : Frederick.
Mitchell : Sidney.
Moat : Ernest William
Montgomery : George.
Moon : Henry Alfred, A.R.I.B.A.
Moore : Richard Charles.
Morgan : Ernest William.
Mullett : Henry Thomas.
Murray : Arthur Malcolm.

Neal : Walter Boughton.
Newbery : George Herbert.
Newman : Percival Corney, A.R.I.B.A.
Newman : Walter Philip.
Nicholson : Ebenezer Bernard.
Nicholson : Thomas.
Nicol : Frank Claude.
Nixon : Basil Northcote.
Nixon : Frederick.
Noble : Walter Hubert.
Nutting : John Naunton.
Nye : George Vincent.

Offlow : Arthur Rowland.
Oliver : Harry Hutt.
Orr : Robert.
Ostler : Walter Hollingsworth.
Owen : Philip.

Page : Bernard Culmer.
Palmer : Arthur.
Palmer : Frederick Charles.
Panario : Francis Michael.
Paramor : William.
Parker : Archie Montgomery.
Parker : Frederic William.
Parnacott : Arthur Charles.
Parratt : Albert Martin.
Parrott : Hugh Francis Vivian.
Paul : Francis.
Paul : John William.
Payne : Frederick George.
Pearce : Charles Frederick.
Pearce : Stephen Harvey.
Pearch : Douglas Davisson.
Pentleton : Robert Henry.
Perkins : Samuel Barclay.
Perry : Charles William.

LONDON—*continued.*

Professional Associates :—

Pewtress : Herbert Wilmshurst
Philips : Herbert Stanley.
Phillips : Samuel Charles.
Phillips : William Ritchie.
Pike : John Percy.
Pilbeam : Francis Newcastle.
Pilley : Herbert Anthony Rosser.
Pinfold : Francis Arthur.
Pipe : Henry James.
Plumstead : Henry William Lewis.
Porter : Evelyn de Bock.
Porter : Sydney Lawrance.
Potter : Edward.
Power : Richard Reilly.
Price : Capel Hereward.
Price : Eric Arthur.
Price : William Harry Lyne.
Priday : Arthur Kenneth.
Prior : Gordon Stewart.
Pusser : Daniel Robert.

Quarmby : Charles David.

Radburn : Sydney Charles.
Rampton : Percy William.
Ramsay : Ernest William.
Ransom : Thomas Reginald.
Ratcliff : Sidney Arthur.
Rayner : Kenneth.
Read : Albert Edward.
Reavell : Charles Asquith.
Reed : Stanley Gordon.
Rees : William Harold.
Rice : Charles Spring.
Rice : Edward.
Richards : Arthur Walter Trollope.
Richardson : Ernest Edward.
Richardson : Frederick.
Richardson : William Edward.
Ringland : William Ewart.
Rippon : Herbert.
Roberts : Arthur Cecil.
Roberts : Charles Minto.
Robertson : Henry Charles.
Robinson : Leslie.
Roff : Edgar Maurice.
Rogers : Edgar Arthur.
Rogers : Vivian Barry.
Rolfe : Charles Bertram.
Ronald : Thomas Rowan.
Roper : John William.
Rosevear : John Ashburnham.
Rowett : Frederick Joseph Lancaster.
Ruault : Claude Edwyn.
Rubens : Isaac.

Professional Associates :—

Ruddle : George William.
Ryan : Bernal John.
Ryde : Edward Humphrey Noel.
Ryde : John Titcomb.

Sainsbury : William Charles.
St. Quintin : Clifford Jack.
Salter : William.
Sanders : John Robert.
Sands : Hubert Covell.
Satchell : Herbert Arnold, F.R.I.B.A.
Sayer : Harvey Robert.
Scantlebury : William Seth.
Sceats : Douglas Briant.
Schroeder : Edward.
Scriven : John Pearce.
Seaton : Thomas Hardman.
Selby : Frank.
Seller : Frank Russell.
Sewell : Frank Hersey
Sexton : George William Francis.
Sharp : William Alfred.
Sharpless : Arthur.
Shelley : William Lincoln.
Sherry : Nathaniel.
Sherwin : Cyril Joseph.
Sheppard : John Mortimer.
Shiner : Lawrence Alexander David.
Shipwright : William George, Lic.R.I.B.A.
Short : John Rodwell.
Sich : Percy Bertram Wardell.
Sims : Nugent Woolcott.
Skelt : Frederick Mitchell.
Skeen : Ernest Alexander.
Skingle : Alfred Charles.
Skitt : Arthur Howard Wakem.
Slade : Arnold.
Slater : John.
Smith : Arthur Frederick.
Smith : Arthur Kitson.
Smith : Ernest Disraeli.
Smith : George Henry.
Smith : Harry Vincent.
Smith : Hubert John.
Smith : John Harold.
Smith : William Boulton.
Snell : Charles Frederick.
Sortwell : Arthur Robert.
Speed : Sydney Charles.
Spencer : Albert Edward.
Spencer : Francis Augustus.
Spink : James.

LONDON—*continued.*

Professional Associates :—

Stamper : Thomas Henry Gilborn.
Stanbridge : Archibald Robert.
Stapleton : George Aubrey.
Steddy : Harry Charles.
Stedeford : John Britton.
Stevens : Lewis John.
Stevens : Roland Honyel.
Stevens : William Frederick Hood.
Stiles : Herbert.
Stimson : Douglas Cecil.
Stimson : Edward Frederick.
Stimson : Herbert Percy.
Stoneham : Frederic Martyn.
Stower : Joseph.
Strachan : Robert Gordon.
Stretton : John William.
Stroud : Albert William.
Stubbing : Richard Webb.
Sturt : Leslie.
Summerfield : Joseph Charles.
Summersell : James Gleed.
Surrey : Christopher William.
Swan : Harrold.
Sykes : Cyril.
Symes : James Gordon.
Symes : William Charles.

Talbot-Ponsonby : Arthur Hugh Brabazon.
Tanner : Arthur Ralph.
Taplin : George Aubrey.
Taylor : George Scarborough.
Taylor : Herbert William.
Taylor : John Francis White.
Taylor : John Henley.
Taylor : Thomas Osborne.
Taylor : Walter Floyd.
Taylor : William Graham.
Tebbit : Charles Leonard.
Templeton : Stanley James.
Thoburn : Hugh Forsyth.
Thomas : Alfred William.
Thomas : Frederick Mowbray.
Thomas : James Hugh Tremayne.
Thompson : Alfred Alexander.
Thompson : Arnold John.
Thompson : Joseph Atherden.
Thompson : Roland O'Brien.
Thornley : Harold Victor.
Thorpe : Arthur Ralph.
Thurgood : Leonard Fielder.
Tidey : Herbert Gordon.
Tidmarsh : Charles Baillie.
Tiplady : Frederick Chester.
Titchmarsh : Stanley Ray.

Professional Associates :—

Tivendale : Thomas.
Tobias : Maurice.
Todd : Benjamin Joseph Graves.
Toley : Ernest Albert.
Toley : Frank.
Toll : Stanley.
Townley : Herbert Lionel.
Townsend : Edward Aldridge.
Townsend : George James.
Trafford : Francis Noel.
Troke : George William.
Trollope : Francis Henry Moore.
Trollope : Robert John.
Trowbridge : Frank William.
Turner : Arthur.
Turner : Henry Charles Pettit.
Tyler : William Bott.
Tymms : Douglas James.
Tyrrell : Oscar.
Tyser : Grafton Leslie.
Tyson : George Alfred.

Ullyett : Leslie George Stanton.

Veit : Leonard James.
Venning : Harry John, A.R.I.B.A.
Vine : Wilfrid Gordon.
Vining : Eric Leslie Randall.
Vint : James Henry White.
Vinter : Pamplin Mauldin.

Wade : Reginald Sidney.
Waggett : Cyril Frederick William.
Walker : Denham.
Walker : James Chalmers.
Walker : William Selves.
Walsh : Frederick William.
Walter : Sydney James.
Walters : Percy Thomas.
Waters : Albert Edward.
Watkinson : Harold Edward
Watney : Ronald Dendy.
Watson : Frederick Percy.
Watts : Frederick Spring.
Weaver : Lionel Hunter.
Webb : Frederic Noel.
Webster : Frank Coutts.
Westhofen : Philip.
Wheeler : Arthur Carruthers.

LONDON—*continued.*

Professional Associates :—

Wheeler : Welby.
Whitefield : Stanley Parkin.
Whitehead : Ernest Mortimer.
Whiteley : Charles Taylor.
Whiteley : Cyprian Charles Oswald.
Whitney : Eustace Scott.
Wicks : Stanley William Lindsay.
Wilde : Sidney Algernon.
Wilkes : George Thomas.
Wilkes : Sidney Marshall.
Willmott : James Perceval.
Willoughby : Charles Albert.
Willoughby : Charles William.
Wilson : John Hayes.
Winebaum : Goodman George.
Wintle : Arthur.
Womack : Oswald Cedric.
Wonnacott : Howard John
Wood : Albert Frederick.
Woodroffe : Norman Frederic.
Woolcock : William Thomas Harry.
Woolf, Emanuel.
Wootten : Charles Stanley.
Worth : George Pearce.
Wraight : George Frederick Harold.
Yates : Charles William.
Yates : Wilfrid Archibald.
Yendell : Alfred Tom.
Young : David Wilberforce.
Young : Gordon Casson.
Young : Herbert Henry.
Young : William George.
Youngs : Sidney.

LONDON—*continued.*

Associates :—

Barry : Charles Edward.
Barry : Sir John Wolfe, K.C.B., M.I.C.E.,
Associate of Council.
Beale : John Field.
Beale : Sydney William Phipson.
Benjamin : Harold John.
Bidder : Harold Francis, B.A.
Boyle : Sir Edward, Bart.

Clarke : Sir Ernest.
Clode : Walter, K.C.
Colam : Robert Frederick, K.C.
Courthope-Munroe : Harry, K.C., M.A. (*Cantab.*)
Coward : John Charles Lewis, K.C.
Crouch : James Leonard.

Dibdin : Lewis George.

Fletcher-Moulton : Hugh Lawrence.
Freeman : George Mallows, K.C.,
Associate of Council.
Freshfield : Edwin.

Graham : William Vaux, M.I.C.E.
Grantham : Richard Fuge, M.I.C.E.
Grantham : William Wilson.
Gwyer : Maurice Lenford.

Harper : Richard Williamson.
Houghton : George Boydell.

Associates :—

Hudson : Alfred Arthur, K.C.

Jeeves : William John.

Leworthy : John Henry.

Mead : Lawrence.
Mence : Phillip Allan.
Moon : Ernest Robert, K.C., C.B.
Mould : Graham Harley.

Page : Ernest, K.C.
Pain : Arthur Cadlick, M.I.C.E.

Stutfield : Alfred Robert Ogilvie.

Terry : George Percy Warner.
Thorne : Richard Squire, B.A. (*Cantab.*)

Walsh : Cecil Henry, K.C.

Young : James Dawbarn.

Colonial Fellows :—

Anderson : Henry, A.M.I.C.E.
Bradley : Benjamin.
Burstal : Arthur Cyril.
Chalmers : James Sutherland.
Clarke : Charles Wentworth.
Coghlan : Henry Lake.
McKinstry : Arthur Douglas.
Sanders : Francis Leonard.
Shrosbree, Albert de Bois.
Ussher : Charles Richard.
Wheston : Wray Wilkins.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AFRICA.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

CHANIA BRIDGE.

Professional Associate :—
Colliver : Arthur Henry.

ELDAMA RAVINE.

Fellow :—
Blunt : Montague Cecil

NAIROBI.

Fellow :—
Lynde : Walter Mighells.

Professional Associates :—
Campbell : Charles Howard.
Giles : Charles Malcolm.
Grogan : Harold Keith.
Hall : Cyril Albert.
Huntingdon : Robert Francis Rayner.
Stevens : Alfred George.
Willis : Stanley Scott.

Colonial Fellow :—
Tanner : William Hugh.

NAIVASKA.

Professional Associate :—
Holzapfel : John William, N.D.A.

TANA RIVER.

Professional Associate :—
Rule : Thomas.

CAPE COLONY.

CAPE TOWN.

Fellows :—
Short : Ernest William George, Captain.
Wrennall : Walter.

Professional Associates :—
Labdon : Herbert George.
Sale : Arthur Reed.

WOODSTOCK.

Professional Associate :—
Menmuir : Robert William.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Professional Associate :—
Wadman : Albert John.

EL TARH.

Colonial Fellow :—
Lowden : Andrew.

RAS-EL-KHALIG.

Professional Associate :—
Skitt : Rowland Colley.

TOR.

Professional Associate :—
Speakman : John McClure.

UPPER EGYPT.

MINIA.

Professional Associate :—
Heald : Harry Moir.

NATAL.

DURBAN.

Colonial Fellow :—
Osbourn : Edward.

NYASSALAND.

ZOMBA.

Professional Associate :—
McCall : Jacobus Stewart Johnson.

Colonial Fellow :—
Firr : Thomas Freeman.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Professional Associates :—
Stucké : William Henry, A.R.I.B.A.
Wallace : Herbert Alexander Craig.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

CHINDE.

Professional Associate :—
Browne : Eustace Montague.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

RHODESIA.

SALISBURY.

Professional Associates :—
Dawson : Eric James.
Mundy : Hugh Algernon Godfrey.

TRANSVAAL.

JOHANNESBURG.

Professional Associates :—
English : Henry Cecil.
Hickman : Frank Davis.
Irvine : Archibald Wyndham.
Stucké : William Henry, A.R.I.B.A.

Colonial Fellows :—
Harrison : William.
Stokes : Frederick Vincent.

PRETORIA.

Colonial Fellows :—
Bell-John : Harry.
Cowling : John William.
Howgrave-Graham : George Ernest.

UGANDA.

UGANDA.

Professional Associate :—
Hart : Arthur Reginald Glendower.

Colonial Fellow :—
Allen : Raymond Cecil.

WEST COAST.

CALABAR.

Colonial Fellow :—
Williams : George Brigars.

GAMBIA, BATHURST.

Professional Associate :—
Hollis : Herbert, A.M.I.C.E.

GOLD COAST.

Professional Associate :—
Nash : Eugène Fleetwood.

LAGOS.

Professional Associates :—
Grover : Luke Montagu.
Webb : Reginald Acheson.

NIGERIA, NORTHERN.

Professional Associate :—
Simpson : Christopher.

Colonial Fellow :—
Cousin : Robert.

NIGERIA, SOUTHERN.

Professional Associate :—
Bunny : Joseph.

SIERRA LEONE.

Fellow :—
Stone : Arnold.

Professional Associates :—
Bradshaw : Arthur Stanley. A.M.I.C.E.
Stanley : George.

Colonial Fellows :—
Lake : Wallace Strickland, A.M.I.C.E.
Scotland : Douglas William.
Simms : Henry.

AMERICA (CENTRAL).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Colonial Fellow :—
Usher : Charles Richard.

WEST INDIES.

BAHAMAS.

Colonial Fellow :—
Miller : William.

BARBADOES.

Colonial Fellow :—
Bowen : Ernest Francis Sinderby

JAMAICA.

Professional Associates :
Biscoe : Robert Stafford.
Bowker : Harold Walter.

Colonial Fellows :—
Abraham : Percy Lyons.
Abrahams : Charles Victor.
Baker : William Anthony.
Bancroft : Augustus Charles.
Dodd : John Hugh.
Foster : Edward.
Liddell : Walter Colin.
McGahan : Amos Harvey
Reid : Edward George.

ST. LUCIA.

Professional Associate :—
Skeat : Arthur Percival.

ST. VINCENT.

Colonial Fellow :—
Smith : James Landreth.

TRINIDAD.

Professional Associate :—
Prevatt : Francis Christophe.

Colonial Fellow :—
MacGillwray : John Walker.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Colonial Fellow :—
Osment : Harry Shorthose.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

AMERICA (NORTH).

CANADA.

ALBERTA.

Professional Associates :—

Pearman : Francis May.
Stephen : Duncan Joseph.

Colonial Fellows :—

Gregson : William.
Lines : Roland Walter.
Sanders : Francis Leonard.
Trench : Waldo Talbot.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Professional Associates :—

Ferris : George William.
Lavington : Thomas Henry Russ.
Mason : Francis Scott.
Seale : Percy James.

Colonial Fellows :—

Mitchell : Archibald Francis.
Noakes : Arthur Orwhyn.

ONTARIO.

Fellow :—

Adams : Thomas.

Professional Associates :—

Falkner : John William.
Le May : Tracey Deavin.
Owen : John.
Skeffington : Thomas Ashford.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Professional Associates :—

Benson : Ralph Francis.
Genders : Percy Robert.
Parker : Howard.

UNITED STATES.

CALIFORNIA.

Colonial Fellow :—

Burchell : Sidney Herbert.

NEW JERSEY.

Professional Associate :—

Baines : William Henry.

AMERICA (SOUTH).

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AIRES.

Professional Associates :—

Blencowe : Sydney.
Crossley : Thomas Edgar.
Fitch : Philip.
Lorimer : Gordon.

Colonial Fellows :—

Griffiths : Owen.
Leane : Walter Burditt, M.I.C.E., M.Am.Soc.C.E.

BRAZIL.

ESTADO DE SAN PAULO.

Professional Associate :—

Steward : George Edward.

CHILI.

CORONEL.

Colonial Fellow :—

Blandford : Stanley Charles Hooper.

PERU.

LOBITOS.

Professional Associate :—

Flint : Arthur.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

ASIA.

CEYLON.

BADULLA.

Colonial Fellow :—
Halliley : Charles Frederick William.

CHILAW.

Professional Associate :—
Metcalfe : William.

COLOMBO.

Professional Associates :—
Baker : Frank Leslie.
Davis : William Arthur.
Hopley : Sydney Frank.
Johnston : Robert James.
Longbottom : John Leonard, B.Sc.
Loram : John Anning.
Parham : Arthur Douglas.
Vince : Clement Harwood.

Colonial Fellows :—
Billingham : John Alfred Lawrence, Major.
Clark : Hudson Owen.
May : Philip John.

KANDY.

Professional Associates :—
Manson : Edward Beresford
Nettelton : Oscar Traves.

MORATUWA.

Colonial Fellow :—
de Silva : Charles Peter.

TAN GALLE.

Stephenson : Chambré Corcor Stillington.

CHINA.

HONG KONG.

Fellow :—
Long : Leland.

Professional Associates :—
Lowick : Henry Capell.
Newhouse : Edward.
Reed : Edward B.
West : Harold.

Colonial Fellows :—
Chapman : Arthur.
Hooper : Augustus Shelton.
Sutton : Fred.
Wright : Arthur Edgar.

SHANGHAI.

Fellows :—
Peebles : Philip.
Sparke : Norman Lush.

Professional Associates :—
Halse : Sidney Joseph.
Wilson : George Leopold.

Colonial Fellow :—
Godfrey : Charles Henry, M.I.C.E.

EAST INDIES.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

Professional Associate :—
Ermen : Cuthbert Emil Albert.

Colonial Fellow :—
Lincoln : John Alban.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

GEMAS.

Professional Associates :—
de Stacpoole : Francis G.
Hodson : Henry Moulton.

PAHANG.

Fellow :—
Walker : James William Boyd.

PERAK.

Professional Associate :—
Slater : Arthur James.

SELANGOR.

KUALA LUMPUR.

Professional Associates :—
Atkin-Berry : Herbert Courtnay.
Stubington : Robert Alan.
Stubington : William Henry.

SEREMBAN.

Colonial Fellow :—
Bedington : Guy Cyril.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

PENANG.

Professional Associate :—
Neubronner : Harry Alfred, A.R.I.B.A.

SINGAPORE.

Fellow :—
Lermit : Alfred William.

Professional Associate :—
Walton : Edgar Thomas.

Colonial Fellows :—
Lermit : Arthur Alfred.
Nicholas : Wilfred Dunstan.
Pennefather : John Pyne.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

INDIA.

BOMBAY.

Fellows :—
Burge : James Thomas.
Delves : Robert Henry Addington.
Fritchley : Edwin Wollaston.
Phibbs : Harry.

Associate :—
Cardale : William Henry.

CALCUTTA.

Professional Associates :
Hookey : Reginald Edward.
Westbrook : Bernard Anson.

Colonial Fellow :—
Hingston : Cecil Victor.

DELHI.

Professional Associate :—
Berry : William James, N.D.A.

Colonial Fellow :—
Blomfield : Charles Geoffrey.

HOWRAH.

Colonial Fellow :—
Melvin : William George, A.M.I.C.E.

KARWAR.

Colonial Fellow :—
Cooper : Joseph A. W., A.M.I.M.E.

KASHMIR.

Professional Associate :—
Gopal : Ram, M.A.

LURJAPUR.

Professional Associate :—
Amoore : Henry James.

MADRAS.

Professional Associate :—
Barker : Howard William.

NAGPUR.

Colonial Fellow :—
Cuerden : Frederick James.

OUDH.

Professional Associate :—
Sharma : Lakshmi Chand.

POONA.

Fellow :
Mirams : Arthur Edward.

PUNJAUB.

Fellow :—
McIntosh : Richard.

INDIA—*cont.*

ROORKEE.

Colonial Fellow :—
Gurney † James Stratton.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

Professional Associate :—
Coventry : Bernard Seton.

Colonial Fellows :—
Gairdner : Kenneth Graeme.
Michell : John.

AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALIA.

BRISBANE.

Professional Associates :—
Plant : Clifford Ernest.
Spry : William Murray Straddar.

PERTH.

Fellow :—
Hewitt : Arthur Cecil, A.M.I.C.E.

SYDNEY.

Fellow :—
Hoskins : Marcus.

Professional Associate :—
Mitchell : Herbert Arthur.

VICTORIA.

Professional Associate :—
Rayson : William James.

TASMANIA.

BURNIE.

Professional Associate :—
McGaw : Andrew Kidd.

EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

Professional Associate :—
Blyth : Harold King.

HOLLAND.

BIG BODEGRAVEN.

Professional Associate :—
Hammick : George Frederick, Captain.

SWEDEN.

OFVERUM.

Professional Associate :—
Turner : Joscelin Maitland.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Professional Associate :—
Collins : James Stanley.

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